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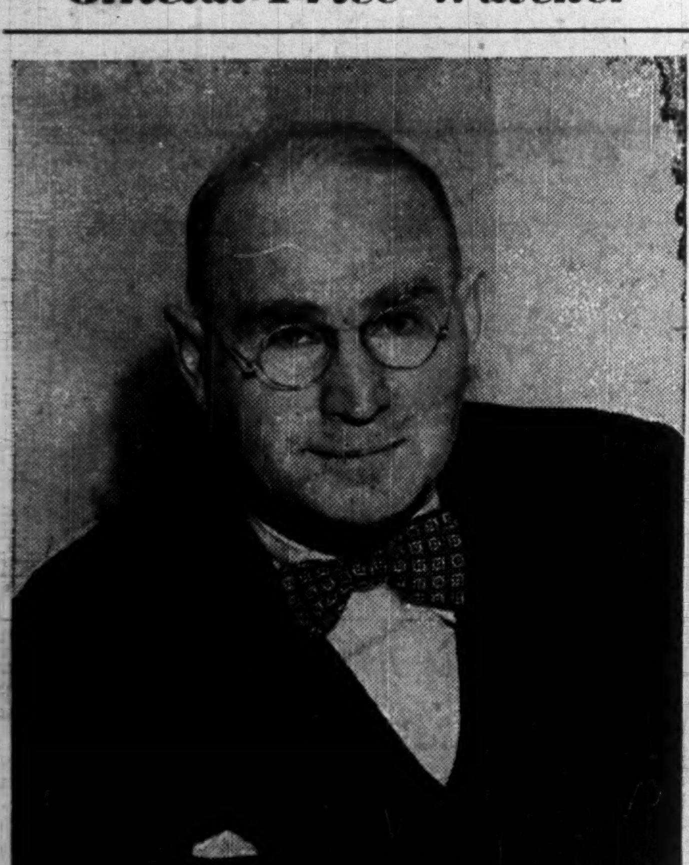
Official Price Watcher



A professor of economics, also active in municipal affairs, Mayor C. A. Curtis of Kingston, Ont., takes charge this week of the task of continuing the policing of living costs, where a Parliamentary Committee left off two weeks ago. Prof. Curtis, on the staff of Queen's University for some 20 years, has been an alderman 12 years, became mayor this year.

THE NATION'S BUSINESS

Hidden Subsidy Not Sound Principle

British Columbia has a new hospital insurance scheme. At any rate it has a new Act. Little will be known about the scheme and how it is to be financed until the regulations are made public. We certainly hope B. C. will not adopt the unsound system of the hidden subsidy.

The Act was passed at the recent session of the legislature and is expected to go into operation January 1. Like many Acts these days, the all-important details are left to "Regulations" to be passed by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council. They are due about Aug. 15.

From the Act it appears that all British Columbians will be obliged to pay a premium up to $33 per year in return for full hospital services "on a public ward level," operating room service, X-ray, etc., unless exempted by the Commissioner. Apparently the Commissioner may exempt any person who establishes that he is a subscriber to a hospital insurance plan or is the holder of an insurance contract which provides benefits at least equivalent to those provided under the Government plan.

Today there are tens of thousands of persons in British Columbia who are covered by employer-employee hospitalization plans carried by the established insurance organizations and the Blue Cross. In announcing the Legislation last March Premier Johnson said that persons so covered would be exempted from the Act. Doubtless they will be — unless hidden Government subsidies put private enterprise out of business in this field.

The maximum premium of $33 per year fixed by the Act will not provide full, i.e. unlimited, hospital services. No premium would. Some limit must be put on the number of days in hospital and on the value of operating room and other ancillary services or insurance will be inextricably mixed up with charitable relief. These limits can be set in the Regulations.

It appears from the Act that British Columbia proposes to pay for the hospital services by means of the premium payments, plus an unspecified provincial government contribution. In other words B.C. seems to be planning to supply this "insurance" at less than cost.

This is not a sound approach. Citizens should — and the responsible would prefer — to pay the full cost of the hospital services and get a clear-cut business deal. That's insurance. Such a deal leaves room for healthy competition from Blue Cross and company plans.

This hidden subsidy trick, this devious taxation policy is already far too prevalent. One hoary bad example is the Dominion Government annuity program in which it sells annuities at less than cost. The same bad principle prevails in the freedom from taxation of publicly owned utilities.

The only sound policy is for people to pay, and for governments to charge, enough to pay for the cost of the service given, and its sound administration. Anything else leads only to trickery and confusion, and the weakening of our economic system.

• • •

Governments Can't Make You Rich

"I adhere to the school of those who believe that governments cannot make nations rich; that wealth is gathered only by individual exertion and enterprise; that state expenditure is almost always profligate and wasteful; and that the more freedom enjoyed by the citizen and the less the interference of the state the higher will be the standard of the public well-being."

That was written away back in 1936 by Winston Churchill. It is just as true today as it was then. It very well states a truth which the muddleheads in our midst try to deny.

To it we append this other quotation from a speech of Congressman Norris Cotton of New Hampshire. He said:

"When I went down to Washington, I had a very beautiful theory as to the manner in which we should handle budget and tax reduction. I believed that we should reduce government expenditures first, balance the budget, make a start towards retiring the national-debt and then and not until then we should consider tax reduction. I believed that while money was cheap and employment plentiful we should continue for a time to collect taxes on the present schedule so that we might have a backlog for the future. I still maintain that this is a logical and sound program. The only trouble with it is that it won't work.

"The Government will spend all the money it can get and the only way to reduce the cost of government is to reduce the revenue of government."

How true! How true! "Government will spend all the money it can get and the only way to reduce the cost of government is to reduce the revenue of government."

There is a limit to citizen spending. He can say it would be nice or it would be wise for him to join a club, or hire another secretary or buy a Cadillac. He can say it is absolutely essential that he get a better house or have his daughter's teeth straightened. But his decisions are limited by his means and by his credit. His spending is inevitably responsible.

No such control exists on government spending. It can spend as much as it can succeed in extracting from its citizens. By its excessive spending and taxing, government proliferates and like a rank, fast-growing weed, weakens the soil on which it grows.

Most government spending is popular with the voting millions, many of whom suffer from the delusion that these handouts don't cost them anything. Governments which play on that fallacy show an irresponsible recklessness about the future of our society and of our institutions.

Super-big government and super-high taxation has been with us less than a decade, so that the effects are not yet evident. But just as sure as rain falls from the sky, the effect on our economic system and on our individual liberties and opportunities will be fatal unless present trends are reversed.

Vital Decisions Await Liberal Convention

Cabinet Stands Pat on Rent Control, Butter Shortage; May Act Sooner on Cattle Embargo, Flour Subsidy, and Excise Tax

OTTAWA (Staff)—Rental control, margarine and a score of other important political decisions have now been definitely deferred until after the Liberal leadership is decided on Aug. 7. Othrs like flour subsidy, the cattle embargo and the 25% excise tax, will probably be decided before that date.

The normal schedule for Cabinet meetings is now down to one a week. That means only two or three more before the convention. And on a number of important and controversial issues, the decision is to make no decision until it is seen who is in the leadership saddle.

Rental control is a case in point. When the commercial rental ceiling was raised, about 10 months notice was given publicly that the government would not renew its authority in this field. Experts have advised that considerable advance notice should also be given if the Government intends to get out of the residential rent control when its WPTB authority expires on March 31, 1949.

But such a decision, in view of 1949's probably being an election year, would require much political courage. It is now quite clear that the present administration is unwilling to make that decision in advance of Aug. 7.

A recent unconfirmed Ottawa report suggests that the Government's present intention is to remove rental control on residential property next March. According to this report, there will be no announcement of this decision for another three months.

(One possible alternative here, which is said to be favored by some members of the cabinet, is to hope that a magistrate somewhere in Canada will declare that the Federal Government has no further right to be in this field. If such a decision were upheld by the higher courts, it would automatically solve the problem and remove an otherwise difficult and painful political decision.)

See Grave Butter Shortage

The butter decision is equally touchy politics.

July 1 shortage figures make it almost certain that Canada will be faced with about a butter shortage twice as acute as last winter's. Last year on July 1 there were 42 million lb. of butter in storage. This year there are only 30 millions. Last winter even with this high storage figure we were 10 million lb. short. There is now expected to be at least twice that gap for 1948-49.

One obvious path toward solution would be to remove the ban on margarine. It is inconceivable that 20 million lb. of margarine would or could be produced in Canada in the next 12 months; certainly a few millions could be made.

Again the decision is purely political—one which is so well known and which is so closely

(Continued on page 2, col. 7)

New Jolt For Steel Users As Basing Point Scrapped

Already suffering from a bad case of jitters over the uncertain supply situation, harassed Canadian users of U. S. steel got more unpleasant news last week: the U. S. Supreme Court ruling outlawing basing point pricing practices which had thrown the U. S. steel industry into a flat spin.

By midweek, Canada had felt the first repercussion. One U. S. producer, quickly sizing up the situation, warned Canadian customers to look around elsewhere for steel.

Other Canadian manufacturers who depend on U. S. imported steel were keeping their fingers crossed. But it seemed almost certain that other U. S. producers would follow suit, making the Canadian steel supply picture even more serious.

What had happened? For years, many U. S. industries, including steel and cement, have used the basing point or freight absorption system to equalize freight charges so that a manufacturer close to a supplier didn't have an unfair advantage over a competitor 1,000 miles away and served by the same supplier. Prices were quoted delivered at one of six or eight basing points.

Canadians Hardest Hit

For just as many years the U. S. Federal Trade Commission had maintained that this was an unfair trade practice. Last week, in a test case involving the cement industry, the Supreme Court agreed.

Almost immediately the giant U. S. Steel Corp. astounded the industry by announcing it was abandoning the basing point system. In future all prices would be f.o.b. mill or shipping point.

Shortly after, Bethlehem Steel and Wheeling Steel followed suit. For their customers a long way off it meant considerably higher prices; for those close by, lower prices. Canadian customers, most of them farthest away of all, would be hit hardest.

The action of at least one U. S. mill in warning its Canadian customers of what's in store is believed to be the first confirmation of a marketing development which has been freely predicted across the line since the basing point system was outlawed.

The reported thinking goes this way: In anticipation of more competitive times, some steel companies going to the f.o.b mill basis might feel that it would be wise to favor nearby customers at the expense of those some distance away.

A trend toward this has been evident over recent years. Some mills have gradually withdrawn from distant areas and concentrated on nearby customers, due primarily to increasing freight costs.

Ford Cuts Dealer Markups On Two New 1949 Models

In a determined effort to keep prices of the new Fords and Meteors (in Canada only) down, Ford here and in the United States has set precedent by cutting established dealer markups.

In Canada the reduction works out to about $40 a car; in the United States about $25. However, dealers won't be getting any less profit than they got on 1948 Ford cars.

All that's happened, says a company official, is that dollar markup on the new 1949 models—which in Canada average about $300 more than 1948 cars —has been frozen by cutting percentage markup.

In the United States this "historic" percentage markup is 25%. To hold dealer profits to what was made on 1948 cars, the parent firm cut the percentage markup about 2%.

So far Canadian dealers seem to have accepted the profit freeze as their share of tooling and production costs on new models. There has been no open opposition.

In the United States, however, many state dealer associations are up in arms. The National Automotive Dealers Association disclosed last week that many state groups feel the freeze is contrary to standard procedures which have existed in the industry for many years.

They have since been assured by J. R. Davis, Ford vice-president in charge of sales at Dearborn, Mich., that the reduction was only temporary. Discounts on Ford trucks and Mercury, Monarchs are unaffected.

Next Winter's Fuel Bill Up

Anthracite Likely $1.50 More, Fuel Oil Perhaps 1-1½c

It's going to cost more to heat the home this winter—and some may find fuel hard to come by.

Prospects are for substantial increases in anthracite (maybe $1.50 a ton), in fuel oil (perhaps 1c to 1½c a gallon); a likely boost of 25c to 75c a ton on soft coal was announced last week. And if you haven't got an oil contract—you'll look far and long for a dealer to take you on; if you have you may get short supplies.

That's the situation in brief; here are the details:

Hard coal dealers expect to boost prices anywhere from $1.35 to $1.50 a ton—and that's without figuring in any prospective freight rate rises. One Toronto dealer sized it up this way: "It looks like the 1922 peak of $22 a ton may be just around the corner!"

Adding a $1.50 to the present price for stove anthracite of $19.40 a ton, the result is already very near to $21.

Boosts stem from two major sources. Prices at the mines have already shot up about $1.10 a ton as the result of recent wage increases granted the United Mineworkers. At the same time coal men have already absorbed an approximate 25c a ton freight rate increase. Other factors include advanced labor and overhead costs, plus increasing demand from new housing.

Dealers say that though the new increase looks big, coal has advanced only about 25% since the war as against jumps of from 50 to 100% in other commodities.

To date, Canadian imports of anthracite from the U. S. are almost comparable with those at this time last year (1,279,000 tons to June 26 vs. 1,270,000 in same period of 1947). But Canadians aren't buying in the same quantity and the excess of monthly dealer quotas is reported to be going into the ready European market.

Canada has imported 51,000 tons of anthracite from U. K. this year, with prospects for total imports of 150,000 tons. So far, none of this coal has moved farther west than Quebec and consumers must pay a premium of between $2 and $3 a ton for the British product at present prices, it is reported.

Fuel oil picture isn't as clearly defined, but there appears to be a better than 50-50 chance that new increases will take place before too long. Last December, in a somewhat similar situation, fuel oil jumped 2c a gallon. New increases won't be any higher, may be more like 1c to 1½c.

Already some smaller U. S. oil companies are paying bonuses of from 15c to 50c a barrel for crude oil, and a similar move by just

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PRICES

Fuel prices look to be ready to take another step on the price ladder. Trade Minister C. D. Howe this week forecast winter shortages; coal and fuel oil dealers contemplated further price hikes.

Following U. S. increases, Canadian anthracite dealers were ready to push prices up anywhere from $1.35 to $1.50 a ton.

At the same time, fuel oil prices stand better than a 50-50 chance to register further gains in the near future. (For details, see page 1). Meanwhile: Bituminous coal (as forecast last week) took price jump of from 40c to 50c a ton.

Beef prices, with temporary price slump a thing of the past, are rapidly approaching the old peak. With beef embargo announcement "coming soon," retailers are looking with considerable apprehension at the new trend. If the embargo does come off, as expected, prices will probably move closer to the U. S. level, and Canadian sales may slump drastically.

It has been estimated that United States will be short of meat for at least two years. With U. S. buyers eager to take all the Canadian cattle they can get, buyer resistance won't have nearly the effect that it did last time. If the embargo is lifted it'll be a long time before a normal Canadian price level for meats can be reached.

U. S. steel situation looked even more complicated this week, as major producers abandoned basing-point system of steel pricing. Henceforth all steel will be shipped f.o.b. mill, with the industry standing to gain several millions of dollars a year as a result.

Forecast increases in basic price of steel (The Financial Post, July 3) still holds, as new revenue is more than offset by increasing cost pressure.

The new pricing system, the result of a U. S. Supreme Court ruling, eliminates common shipping points, thereby creating a tremendous price differential for buyers in far-off regions. Canadian buyers in many cases are in this spot.

Canadian wheat men aren't too worried yet about export prices.

The prospect of a 400 million bushel surplus in the United States, and a better European crop doesn't affect most of export prices—they're contracted for rest of 1948 with United Kingdom at $2 a bushel. At present, free world prices are still well above the $2 contract price, but will probably slump somewhat in the light of world conditions.

The problem doesn't seem to be one for this year, but one for 1949, as European demand begins to be filled.

At the same time, ceilingless Ontario winter wheat fulfilled an earlier prediction, selling this week at $2.25 a bushel in its advance toward western price level.

What's Behind UK Bid For New Trade Talks?

Cripps, Expected Here September, Said Anxious For Complete Long Range Blueprint of British Future With Canada, U. S.

By KENNETH R. WILSON

OTTAWA (Staff)—Is a new blueprint in the making for U. S.-U. K.-Canada economic relations? Britain, it is known here, is particularly concerned about the long-term, over-all picture and it is likely that preliminary arrangements for discussions toward this end will be broached by Sir Stafford Cripps, U. K. Chancellor of the Exchequer, if he visits North America in September as presently planned.

Sir Stafford has an appointment in Washington September 27 to attend meetings of the Governors of the World Bank and International Monetary Fund and it has been indicated that he will visit Ottawa first.

The most important business on his Canadian agenda would be to sound out the Canadian Government on the wisdom of broad-range economic talks between the three countries.

Behind this hope and plan for a new U. S.-Anglo-Canadian economic blueprint is the realization that some discussions are essential if relations between these countries are not to deteriorate or to be left to the present unsatisfactory ad hoc basis.

Both Canada and U. K. have a dozen or more such important and contentious problems which require threshing out. But many of these cannot be properly resolved without some long-term indications as to where and how the United States will fit into eventual sterling convertibility and a return to freer multilateral trade.

Against the obvious fact that a problem of considerable and increasing magnitude exists, there is as yet no general agreement as to the best way to tackle it.

What About ECA?

Some views held quite strongly here and in Washington are that the proper approach is to continue individual and bilateral discussions one with the other. Failing that, it is argued that talks with all the ECA countries (and not only Britain) should be initiated, so as to get a long-range view what sort of trading world is likely to emerge as the present form of U. S. dollar aid is exhausted.

That is where the Cripps discussions, assuming they are held here and in Washington in September, may throw some light.

For example, there are presently strong views in Ottawa that many purely Commonwealth problems are better ironed out directly between Canada and U. K. A case in point would be the present and contentious U. K. attitude on Canada's trade with British West Indies.

In this case, it is thought that Britain herself might resist bringing a third party (United States) into such talks.

On the other hand, in the matter of a further line of credit by Canada to the U. K., we in Canada would probably want to keep the talks on a strictly Canada-U. K. basis.

There is the further and overriding difficulty that none of these more immediate problems can be resolved without some discussion of ECA policy; of what is likely to replace ECA; and if ECA is to be brought into the discussion, can the United States properly discuss this with only Canada and U. K.; is it not inevitable that other recipients of ECA aid must be included as well?

Hard Core of Problem

What, therefore, will almost certainly be explored, if and when Cripps visits this continent, is whether or not any useful service can be performed at this time or in the near future by initiating a general tripartite economic discussion.

If the decision is favorable, then some attempt will doubtless be made to draw up an agenda and explore ways and means of working out a procedure for high level and detailed study of all phases of the fiscal and economic problem.

What should be made clear is that these hopes and proposals

(Continued on page 2, col. 6)

$150 Million Loan Is Proof $ Crisis Past

OTTAWA (Staff) — There is gratification here at the $150 millions private subscription loan at 3% from New York.

This is taken here as vindication of Canada's over-all exchange policy and evidence that the country has definitely "turned the corner" in its immediate dollar crisis.

"We look on this," said one key official, "as strong evidence that steps taken to correct Canada's dollar unbalance, are looked upon in the United States as effective."

Last year, tentative approaches were made in Wall St. to negotiate a private loan to tide Canada over her immediate difficulties. The market was soft, critics of government policy had alarmed the financial community of New York, and the loan proposal did not get a favorable reception.

The 3% rate is regarded as highly satisfactory.

"Blue Ribbon" Basis

There is also considerable satisfaction here that Canada thus becomes the first country in the world to arrange major postwar financing on Wall St. on a "blue ribbon" basis. That three of the largest insurance companies in the world have thus expressed their confidence in Canada is looked on as significant.

The new bonds are for 15 years; carry a 3% rate, and were sold at par. They will be dated Aug. 1, 1948, and will mature Aug. 1, 1963. The bonds were sold to the Prudential Insurance Co. of America, the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the U. S. and the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. The negotiations were handled through Morgan Stanley & Co., New York.

The fact that $140 millions out of $150 millions is being used to repay the amount borrowed to date from the Export-Import Bank is taken as indicating that Canada expects not to have to use this Washington accommodation again. However, officials here make it clear that they have not closed the door at Washington. The credit there is still available for the balance of the year, to the extent of the unused amount ($160 millions).

Bell Meeting Set to Ask For New Funds

A special general meeting of shareholders of Bell Telephone Co. of Canada has been called for Sept. 9, for the purpose of authorizing the directors to increase the capital stock from $150 millions to $300 millions, and to create and issue a further series of bonds of an aggregate principal amount of $50 millions.

The authorization will put directors in a position to finance the company's construction program by issue of the new stock and new bonds "from time to time and in such amounts as are necessary to meet the needs of the business," President F. Johnston states in the letter announcing the meeting. It will also enable directors to effect the financing "by whichever manner may be in the best interests of the company."

Subdivision of the company's $100 par value shares into four shares of $25 par value each will be considered by directors "in due course." A bill passed at the recent session of Parliament, provides for the subdividing of shares on July 1, 1949, "or on such earlier date as the directors may fix by resolution."

"Unprecedented Growth"

"Your company is now carrying on in a period of unprecedented growth," the president adds. "Since August, 1945, some 350,000 additional telephones have been placed in service — more than the number added during the previous 17 years. Despite this huge increase, 96,000 applicants are waiting for telephones, 69,000 subscribers are waiting for a higher grade of service and the volume of new applications for service continues at a high level.

"To finance this construction program, new capital will be needed, and it is desirable that this construction program be financed on the same conservative basis as the company has financed in the past; namely, through the issue from time to time, as required, of capital stock and first mortgage bonds, as may be in the best interests of the company."

Inside News

Can We Make Rain?

Can science conquer drought conditions, which last year cost Saskatchewan farmers alone $15 millions, and which in extreme years have taken a far heavier toll across the Canadian prairies? Is artificial rainmaking practicable, and by what methods? (p. 13).

House Royal Family Here?

There are arguments both for and against establishment of a semi-permanent home for the British royal family in Canada, answers to a Financial Post questionnaire, indicate. Many welcome the suggestion, as strengthening British Commonwealth solidarity; others feared it might tend to exploit the Royal Family politically or as a social or tourist attraction. (p. 19).

Best Stocks to Buy?

"What stocks would you choose for security and capital appreciation over the next three years?" The Financial Post analyzes another of the 20 stocks which leading Canadian brokerage and investment firms picked, in answering the foregoing question. (p. 14).

Dime Stores Grow Up

Where are the "five and 10-cent stores" of yesteryear? They are still in operation across Canada, in ever-increasing numbers; 19 chains today do a business of more than $100 millions yearly. But postwar costs, and modern business trends generally, have forced them to expand both their stock-in-trade and their price range (p. 7).

Whither Newfoundland?

Newfoundland votes for the second time, next week, on self-government or confederation with Canada; but some observers fear the result may be another stalemate. If a marginal majority is cast for confederation, Canada might not accept the verdict, in view of the strong opposition. (p. 3).

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Canadian Vickers Gets $5 Million Colombia Contract

MONTREAL (Staff)—Canadian Vickers Ltd. has started work on a new $5-million shipbuilding contract for Flota Mercanta Grand Colombiana, Columbia, Executive Vice-President T. R. McLagan announces. Two keels for the 9,000-ton 15-knot Diesel-powered vessels will be laid immediately. Mr. McLagan returned from a South American trip some weeks ago.

The new contract was announced at the launching of the 10th ship completed by Canadian Vickers in a 10-ship contract for Loide Brazilliero Co.

Pace of Business

A firm undertone continues in evidence in Canadian stock markets. Industrials, western oils and utilities all edged higher in latest week, according to TSE and MSE indices. Reversing recent trend, based metals moved lower while golds marked up a gain.

Crop prospects are generally fair to good in Manitoba, Eastern and Southwestern Saskatchewan and in Southern Alberta, reports DBS. Elsewhere over large areas of Saskatchewan and Central and Northern Alberta conditions are critical due to lack of moisture.

Central electric stations output reached a new monthly peak of 4,077,098,000 kilowatt hours in May (3,733,137,000 in April and 3,917,000 in May, 1947).

Construction contracts for June, $133.8 millions were up 77% from a year ago, down 4.3% from month before; for first six months, $483 millions, up 46.7% from year ago, according to Maclean Building Reports division of Hugh C. Maclean Publications.

Carloadings on Canadian railways for the week ended July 3 amounted to 71,115 cars (78,906 in preceding week and 68,766 cars in the same week of 1947). Grain loadings totaled 5,044 cars (last year's figure, 6,374).

Creamery butter production increased 3.2% in June with a total of 44,519,000 pounds as against 43,127,000 pounds in June, 1947, reports DBS. Stocks at July 1 amounted to 30,832,400 pounds, a seasonal increase from June 1 total of 11,725,900 pounds, but down considerably from July 1, 1947, total of 42,618,400 pounds.

EATON'S

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Full information at your nearest Customer Deposit Account Office.

EATON'S

Silanco's New Plant To Operate in August

The speiss plant of Silanco Mining & Refining Co. is expected to be operating next month in the new smelter on the Montreal River. The Aguanico mine is currently producing about 100 tons of ore daily, which is being treated in the company's Colonial mill.

Both the Beaver and Timiskaming mines are being dewatered in preparation for further underground exploration. Roger Gareau, superintendent of mines, is in charge of operations.

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FP-A

THE ADVERTISING BUSINESS

Teen-Agers Tell Elders What Advertising Can Do

Advertisers pounding the promotion of a single product may take "time out" occasionally to wonder what cumulative effect their actions, as well as those of their competitors and other advertisers, are having on the public as a whole.

Currently they're getting a response back from one section of the public which sees and hears advertising—the teen-agers.

The means employed is the student essay contest. It all began last January at a directors' meeting of the Canadian Advertising and Sales Federation. Two member clubs took up the suggestions, and, as a result, students in Toronto and Regina were given an opportunity to "talk back" to advertising.

It did, as could be expected, tempt a few budding Frederic Wakemans, like the Regina student who declared that the only "safe" listening was the eight o'clock news and the weather forecast, and the only "safe" reading, the birth column and the amount on cheques.

Majority Well-informed

But, most students took the contest seriously; described advertising as "the grease that lubricates the wheels of Canadian industry"; and showed good knowledge of how that function is accomplished.

In Regina, the essay topic was simply "What Advertising Means to Me?" The sponsor was the Advertising and Sales Club of the Regina Junior Board of Trade, and good co-operation was obtained from local firms and school officials. About 300 entries were received.

In Toronto, the Advertising and Sales Club selected as topic: "What Advertising and Selling Can Mean to the Future of Canada." The contest was held only among students of Forest Hill Collegiate, though it is planned to expand next year.

"Making a Better Canada"

Rebecca T. Arima, aged 19, Grade 12 student at Forest Hill Collegiate, was the prize-winning Toronto girl. She wrote, in part:

"The encouraging part about the potentialities of advertising is that one result leads to the next; they are linked together in such a way that its effects are far-reaching, and are bound to have great significance in Canada's destiny. At this particular point, we note that the factor, 'increased demand,' can aid in offsetting a depression in the future as well as eliminate fear of unemployment.

"Show Our Way Superior"

Peter Kevin Hainsworth, 17, of 319 Lonsdale Road, was the winning Forest Hill Collegiate boy. He wrote, in part:

"There is much talk of our dependence on the United States—economically, culturally, and in many other ways. And it is true that Canadians would lead less abundant lives if United States imports of machinery, food, radio programs, books, and so on were denied entrance. It is also true that many of our best young people, both men and women, find the 'Americans' more appreciative—they pay better wages, and by other means too, they encourage brains and energy to work for them. Well, that is where advertising and selling should come in. We must advertise and sell a way of life—not 'American,' and not British entirely, although both cultures will be represented, but essentially a distinctively Canadian culture and attitude—especially in these days of threatened Communistic domination over our way of life. We must make our way known, now and for the future, as the superior way."

"Future of Security"

In Regina the grand award trophy was won by Dick Spencer, a Central Collegiate student, who wrote, in part:

"The growth of refrigeration was due to people becoming familiar, through the medium of advertising, with its many benefits. People were very sceptical of this mechanical method of food preservation and looked lovingly at their ice boxes. The success of refrigeration has given us, among other improvements, the new 'quick freeze' industry. Due to the effects of advertising, radio was popularized. Because of this, new experimentation in electronics was encouraged and financed. The product of this effort we find in our modern radio, the electric eye, and television itself.

ANNOUNCING

Important Appointments in Canadian Industry, Finance, Business and Government

Allbright Corp. of Canada (Toronto)—C. H. Musselman, president; B. G. Roper, vice-president and managing director; W. H. Noble, secretary-treasurer.

A. B. Davidson & Co.—Edward M. Echlin, director and vice-president; Jas. F. Clark, director and secretary-treasurer.

Anthes-Imperial Ltd. — D. G. Willmot, eastern manager (St. Catharines).

Assessment Equalization Board of British Columbia—D. F. Kennedy (Victoria), R. R. F. Sewell, Wm. I. Turnbull (Kamloops) members.

Bourjois, Inc. (New York) — Norman F. Dahl (former president, Toilet Goods Manufacturers' Association of Canada) assistant general manager, and co-ordinator of merchandising.

Brazilian Traction, Light & Power Co.—Kenneth Bottoms, assistant secretary; J. H. A'Court, assistant treasurer (accounting); A. R. G. Ament, assistant treasurer (controls).

Canadian National Railways—W. J. McRae, chief claims agent, Atlantic region.

Canadian Pensions Commission—J. Rene Painchaud (Montreal) a member.

Canadian Car & Foundry Co.—Laurence Eke, manager, research Department, sales division.

Canadian Exporters Association—John A. Marsh, general manager.

Canadian Pacific Express Co. — J. L. Mee, assistant superintendent, eastern division (Toronto).

Canadian Pacific Railway Co. — Walter F. Saunders, personnel representative, eastern region (Toronto).

Campbell Motors Ltd. (Vancouver)—Leo F. Harbour, sales co-ordinator.

Chignecto Hotel Co. (Amherst)—A. R. Lamy, president; J. O. Rodger, vice-president; A. E. Hicks, J. M. Pipe, H. N. Stevens, D. R. MacLean, G. L. Angus, directors.

Confederation Life Association—David Beck, district organizer, Alberta southern division.

Dominion of Canada General Insurance Co.—H. T. Decatur, superintendent, Winnipeg branch; R. H. Davis, secretary, Winnipeg branch.

Dominion Textile Co. (Montreal)—Chas. Laurendeau, Walter Molson, directors.

Dominion Government—Douglas M. Coulter, chief corporation assessor, Hamilton district income tax office; R. G. C. Smith, commercial secretary, Rome.

Duclos & Duclos Inc. (Montreal)—C. W. Ilsley, district sales manager, Toronto.

Eagle Star Insurance Co. (London, Eng.)—Sir Brian Mountain, chairman and managing director.

Exports Credits Insurance Corp.—Benoit Duchesne, manager, Montreal branch.

Foster Advertising Agency—Henault Champagne, member executive personnel, Montreal office.

Fraser Valley Diking Board — J. B. Carswell (Vancouver) chairman; F. G. Goodspeed, Bruce Dickson, members.

General Detroit Corp., Canada (Windsor)—Robert L. Weir, head.

Green Cross Insecticides—Herbert A. Pass, research director, and head of technical department; W. Stirling McLeod, chief entomologist.

Industrial Development Bank — Geo. R. Elliott, assistant supervisor, Vancouver.

Joseph E. Seagram & Sons, Ltd. (and Calvert Distillers Ltd.) — Frank L. Marshall, director of exports.

Levy Auto Parts Co. (Toronto)—William Gilbert, sales manager, retail division.

London & Lancashire Insurance Co.—W. C. McDowell, chief accountant for Canada; Wilfred Smalley, branch secretary, Vancouver.

Monsanto (Canada) Ltd. (Montreal)—Arnold H. Smith, president.

Mutual Life Assurance Co. of Canada—E. A. Rieder, actuary.

Nicoll, Barrow & Co. (Halifax)—Spencer S. MacIntosh, a partner.

National General Insurance Co.—Major Gen. D. M. Hogarth (Toronto) chairman of board; Harry I. Price (Toronto) president; J. E. Woods (Winnipeg) vice-president; J. D. Killey (Winnipeg), general manager and secretary-treasurer; W. C. Cochrane, P. C. Finlay, Hon. J. E. Lawson (all of Toronto), Ralph S. Plant, R. H. Tupper (both of Vancouver), R. B. Sanders, R. James Spears (both of Winnipeg), H. R. Carson (Calgary), F. G. Winspear (Edmonton) directors.

Phoenix of London Assurance Group—Fraser Henderson, assistant branch manager, Halifax (and assistant secretary, Acadia Fire Insurance Co.).

Panama Government—Armando Carles, consul-general, Montreal.

Rotary International—Arthur S. FitzGerald (Windsor), chairman, finance committee.

Riverside Silk Mills—A. E. Giles, assistant general manager, in charge of sales; Angus Oliver, assistant general manager, in charge of production.

Sherwin-Williams Co. of Canada—Lloyd Muir, special representative, Vancouver; Geo. L. Dunlop, sales representative, Vancouver Island and Fraser Valley.

Toronto Steamship Agencies Ltd.—Denis C. Connor, manager.

Willys Distributors (B.C.) Ltd.—W. J. Ferguson (Vancouver) president.

Indecision of Some Cities Cuts 'War' House Program

Ottawa on June 1 closed the wicket to municipal applications for inclusion in Canada's 1948 subsidized Federal - Municipal rental housebuilding program, previously called Wartime Housing. But some of the applications which beat the deadline by scant hours failed to show any firm commitment for serviced land and many didn't specify the number of houses wanted. Result: A new "sub-deadline" has been set at Aug. 1 by which those gaps must be filled in on pain of omission from the program.

Thus, it won't be for at least two or three weeks that the size of the program will be known, even to Central Mortgage & housing Corp., the Federal agency in charge.

But CMHC this week for the first time was beginning to get a fairly clear preview of the final score. Against an official tally of about 10,700 houses under "firm and other" agreement, informed guesstimates gave a final total at something like 8,200, almost half for Ontario, against just under 6,650 in the 1947 program.

There is still considerable resistance to even the extended date. A number of municipalities are asking for still further time. Some, while paying lip service to extensive plans to meet the veteran demand in their locality aren't very enthusiastic to consummate such proposals.

4,745 Under Contract

Up to the end of June, 3,519 of the houses in the 1948 program were under construction, another 1,226 under contract. That made a total of well under 5,000 fairly definitely committed, so far as construction contracts are concerned. In addition, 443 were numbered in awards pending, 632 were being tendered by contractors and another 4,665 under continued negotiations with municipalities. It is in the last-mentioned subtotal that biggest cuts may come before the Aug. 1 showdown.

Some 104 municipalities beat the June 1 deadline with more or less firm applications, six of them—Hamilton, Hespeler, Ingersoll, Niagara-on-the-Lake, Scarboro and Stamford townships, all in Ontario, not specifying the number of houses they wanted. Estimating the latter at a potential 200 or 300 would give Ontario a preliminary total just under 4,000, Quebec just over 1,000, the Maritimes under 1,300, the Prairies about 2,500 and British Columbia 2,000.

Ontario Joins Scheme

The Ontario Government's recent unique offer of participation is seen in building circles as likely to be implemented in the current program to an important extent, even though it's true nothing but informal agreements have been made as yet between Queen's Park and municipalities for the promised provincial contribution of up to $300 per lot toward "out-of-pocket" cost of providing serviced land. Planning Minister Dana Porter's department, The Financial Post understands, has been assuring enquiring municipalities that they can go ahead on deals with Ottawa without doubt of provincial aid, though this in all cases won't be proportioned to replacement values.

Betting in construction circles supports the idea there will be an extension into 1949-50 of the Federal-Municipal building program, despite Ottawa's stated wish to get out of "direct building" as soon as private enterprise can take over in the low rent field. How big the next subsidized housebuilding program will be depends largely on how quickly private rental building expands under stimulus of presently operative tax concessions plus newly legislated mortgage insurance (The Financial Post, May 1, etc.).

Meanwhile, applications are not being accepted from municipalities by Central Mortgage for a possible 1949 program pending policy announcement by the Dominion Government.

No new name has been given the wartime housing operation, although Trade & Reconstruction Minister Howe in Vancouver last fall said suggestions were in order. Present construction is being directed by CMHC's wartime housing division and the operation just now is known officially as "the 1948 Rental Program."

Here is the box score of applications, firm and tentative, made by 104 municipalities to CMHC since October for inclusion in the 1948 program:

80% of Projected 'War Houses' Probably Will Be Built

Region	Houses Asked	Started	Add'l. Awarded	Awards Pending	Tenders Called	Neg'-lating
Canada (*)	10,485	3,519	1,226	443	632	4,665
Ontario (*)	3,675	871	587	413	210	1,594
Quebec	1,030	nil	50	nil	110	870
Maritimes	1,266	980	239	nil	47	nil
Prairies	2,498	818	350	30	100	1,200
B.C.	2,016	850	nil	nil	165	1,001

(*) Doesn't include an estimated 200 to 300 for six Ontario municipalities which failed to specify number of houses wanted).

Fuel Bills Will Be Up

(Continued from page 1)

one large producer might be enough to create a major price surge.

Imports of crude oil and refined products from U. S. will be no higher, and probably lower than in 1947. As a result Canadian companies will have to keep their order books closed on new customers, may even find it tougher than last winter to honor present contracts.

There's one hope for improvement in the situation: supplies from South America and the Middle East.

This spring McColl-Frontenac brought in the first tanker shipment of Middle East crude oil to enter Canada. At least one other Canadian oil company is expecting an early shipment of Middle East crude, The Financial Post is informed.

Some new refining and storage capacity coming into operation this year will enable Canadian oil companies to handle a slightly greater quantity of crude and refined products, if available. While Leduc output improves the Prairie supply picture it will have little or no effect on supplies to Eastern Canada or British Columbia.

Imperial, B. A. Oil, McColl-Frontenac and Shell Oil officials are seriously considering a plan to increase the pipe line capacity of the Portland, Me.-Montreal pipe line (owned jointly by all four companies).

The two connecting pipe lines of the Montreal Pipe Line Co. and Portland Pipe Line Corp. have a capacity of around 60,000 barrels daily. An increase here would cut the country's dependence on scarce tanker facilities and allow more flexibility in import operations.

G. M. of Canada Gears Wages to Cost-of-Living

Like its parent company in the United States, General Motors of Canada has broken new ground in industrial relations by agreeing to tie wages to the official cost-of-living index.

For every 1.3 point rise in the DBS index above 164, the company will raise wages by 1c. At present the index stands at 154.3.

Adjustments will be made quarterly up or down, but in no case will rates be reduced below a certain basic figure. This ends the threat of a strike by the CIO Auto Workers Union..

At the same time production was threatened from another source; on Wednesday morning 3,000 employees of McKinnon Industries at St. Catharines, Ont., went on strike. McKinnon is one of Canada's largest auto parts suppliers. The walkout was staged by the Auto Workers Union.

Besides the new, important escalator clause, the new G. M. agreement with the CIO Auto Workers calls for:

1. A flat 9c an hour raise, plus payment for two additional statutory holidays (worth about 1c an hour over the year)
2. An additional "standard of living" increase of 3c an hour for 2,000 day-rated employees beginning next June.
3. Stabilization of wages for two years, the new agreement running to June, 1950.

The novel escalator clause works like this: An employee earning $1.25 an hour will get an immediate increase of 9c. giving him $1.34. For every 1.3 increase over 164 in the cost-of-living index, he will get another cent, throughout the two-year period of the agreement.

If the index drops, his pay will be reduced accordingly. But in no case would his wages be reduc to less than his basic rate of $1.34.

Then at the beginning of the second year of the agreement, he would get another 3c giving him a base rate of $1.37. This would then become the base rate below which his pay would not drop no matter what happens to the cost-of-living index.

New 'Triangle' Trade Talks?

(Continued from page 1)

are not related to what has been going on in recent weeks at Washington. These deliberations in which Canada has participated, have been essentially if not entirely concerned with political and defence matters.

Thus the argument is put forward that the very initiation of the high level Washington talks makes it all the more imperative to have economic matters explored. Those who argue for confining these talks initially to Canada, U. S. and U. K., say that it is these three countries which comprise the hard core of the problem.

Nor is there likely to be much progress along these lines in London when the Commonwealth prime ministers meet. Here again, it is argued, the expectation is that only the broad considerations of policy, which again are more likely to be on the political, rather than the economic level, will be considered.

Look For It Here

July 17, 1948

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WORKING WITH CANADIANS IN EVERY WALK OF LIFE SINCE 1817

MY BANK
TO A MILLION CANADIANS
B of M

BANK OF MONTREAL

Vital Govt. Decisions Wait on Liberal Parley

(Continued from page 1)

tied to the farmer vote, and the next election, that a decision before Aug. 7 is quite out of the question.

Even the other alternative of butter imports has political implications.

Last year, Canada was apparently unable to import any butter from Australia. Why?

The "official" story is that Britain said she wouldn't let Canada have any. (Butter from New Zealand and Australia is under British control and allocation.)

But the story around Ottawa is that no serious attempt was made to negotiate with the United Kingdom for some part of this supply. The obvious inference here is that any substantial imports would have disturbed the high price which dairy farmers received for their product under scarcity conditions.

It is argued here now that with a 20 million lb. shortage impending for 1948-49, negotiations should begin at once to use Canada's dollar bargaining power in swinging an adequate supply from overseas for next winter. But again, this is the sort of negotiation that just won't begin until it is clear who is to succeed Prime Minister King.

Act Soon on Cattle Curb?

There are other decisions which stand better chances of being announced before Aug. 5, but which are still reported as in varying degrees of suspense. One of these is the final decision as to timing of the removal of the embargo on cattle exports to the United States. At a press conference this week, Rt. Hon. C. D. Howe indicated that the decision on this would be announced very soon. Later in the same conference he qualified this and said that no decision had actually been taken. He suggested also that the embargo would not be lifted entirely but handled in some such manner as lumber exports, namely, through some machinery to ensure adequate supplies staying in the home market.

This suggestion has already caused repercussions at Washington, because of a commitment by us to let them know well in advance of intended action. So far as can be learned here, the Cabinet has still set no final date for action, the matter having been left apparently in Mr. Gardiner's unpredictable hands as to an appropriate moment.

Presumably there would still have to be Cabinet approval and possibly considerable argument and debate, if any system of quotas were to be instituted. Earlier studies in this field suggest that there is no practical way of protecting the Canadian market except perhaps through a tax on exports, which would enrich the federal treasury but not the cattle producers themselves.

Another announcement prior to the end of the month is the expected decision to subsidize flour prices so that the price of bread does not automatically rise on August 1 when the new U. K. wheat price goes into effect. (It is not expected that this decision would involve any reimposition on profit control on millers.)

Lift Excise Tax?

The third important imponderable is the removal of the highly contentious 25% excise tax on radios, etc. Here again, there appears to be divided cabinet counsel around the East Block as to whether action should be taken before or after the August meeting.

The so-called "Nervous Nellies" favor quick removal to put before the convention as a fait accompli, this important and unqualified recommendation of the Prices Committee. This group apparently fears the political repercussions which might ensue, and which might be felt particularly vis-a-vis leadership aspirations of certain members of the cabinet.

Others appear to counsel continued defiance of political pressure and reliance on further evidence of substantial improvement in Canada's dollar position before taking action.

Right now, the betting on this question is that the N.N.'s will win out and that the tax will be removed on at least some items, before the end of the month.

ALUMINUM CO. OF CANADA advises that it has purchased an additional 70 shares of 4% redeemable preferred stock for sinking fund account leaving a total of 575,084 shares outstanding.

DOMINION TEXTILE CO. advises that as of June 30, 1948, a total of 2,467,604 common shares were outstanding.

MEN'S LIGHTWEIGHT
SHOWERPROOF FISHING JACKET
13.95

Full-cut for action-freedom, made of a mercerized lightweight cotton twill, this showerproof fishing jacket is a must for camp or cottage, fishing, boating or bush trips. With yoke back, adjustable waist straps, two pockets, slide-fastener closing. Light sand, in sizes 38 to 44. EACH 13.95

Simpson's
TORONTO

THE STORE FOR MEN
Second Floor

Second Newfoundland Vote May Be Another Deadlock

Would Marginal Majority For Confederation Bring Island Into Canada? — Campaign is Heated as Next Week's Vote Nears

Special Correspondence

ST. JOHN'S — For the second time in seven weeks, Newfoundlanders will go to the polls on July 22, to decide their future form of government, and the result may well be another deadlock.

Outcome of the first referendum taken June 3, was indecisive, because the ballot included three choices: Return to responsible government, confederation with Canada, and continuation of the present Commission Government. The first of these drew 45% of the vote; the second 41%, and the third, 14%.

The proposal of continued Commission Government has now been dropped from the ballot, and next week's vote will be a straight choice between self-government, and confederation with Canada.

Campaign is Heated

The campaigns now being waged, although shorter than the earlier ones, are more bitter, and an undercurrent of illfeeling between the two parties, is very apparent. This was pointed up recently, when a rally held in St. John's by confederationists, nearly ended in a riot.

All in all, neutral political observers here state that the confederationists stand a better chance of leading the poll; but whether they will get a substantial majority, or whether the decision will be close, is uncertain.

The confederationists hope for a decisive majority, since some doubt is voiced whether the Canadian Parliament will vote to admit Newfoundland into Canada if there is a sizable dissident minority.

No such doubt exists, of course, so far as self-government is concerned; a majority of one vote would be sufficient to make Newfoundland a Dominion again.

A number of straws in the wind, seem to indicate that the confederationists may get the majority they desire. These include:

1. The assumption that the 22,000 voters who supported Commission Government in the last referendum, did so because of the security they believed it offered. These voters, it is said, were mostly older persons, who had vivid memories of the financial debacle of 1933. Now that Commission Government is off the ballot, it is felt that the majority of these will seek security through confederation.

2. It seems doubtful that the record vote of 85% in June will be equalled now. The confederationists are certain all to vote; therefore every vote not recorded will benefit their cause.

3. Confederationists report a recent flow of prominent businessmen and government officials, into their ranks. Among those who have publicly announced support of the proposal, are Col. Sir Leonard Outerbridge, Eric Bowring (Newfoundland's biggest business man), H. L. Pottle, Commissioner for Home Affairs, H. W. Quinton, Commissioner for Health and Welfare, Arthur Monroe, one of the Island's biggest fresh fish producers, and J. B. McEvoy, a past Chairman of the National Convention.

"Confederation Only Answer"

Monroe gave confederationists their biggest boost when he said, on a countrywide radio hookup, that the idea of economic union between Newfoundland and the United States, would do more harm than good to this country's fresh fishing industry.

But the self-governmentists have not yet given up the fight. Now that two Commissioners have come out in the open in support of confederation, it is said other prominent civil servants will come out on the other side. Ray Gushue, Fisheries Board Chairman, is frequently mentioned as one of these.

Financial Post Quoted

Some observers read confirmation of this into a speech which Gushue made recently to the Newfoundland Medical Association. Speaking of the fisheries setup, Gushue quoted The Financial Post of June 26: "Under confederation with Canada, the Island's fisheries would come under the jurisdiction of the Federal Department of Fisheries"; and again: "So far, Canadian authorities have made no statement on what they propose to do about Newfoundland fisheries. According to the terms of the Canadian offer, Canada would take over the protection and encouragement of fisheries."

Mr. Gushue added: "I have been intimately connected with the development and administration of our fishery policy over the last 12 years; and because I know what benefits our system has brought and can continue to bring to this country, I cannot do other than express profound disquietude at any prospect that it may be abandoned, and replaced by the very conditions it was designed to overcome."

One other point in favor of confederation is Joseph R. Smallwood's reputed "second-time luck." The first time he moved in the National Convention to send a delegation to Ottawa, to discuss terms of union, he failed; the second time he succeeded. His first attempt to get confederation on the ballot paper failed, the second succeeded. Ever since the idea of confederation was first raised, Smallwood has been its sparkplug here. He predicted victory on the first ballot, and was wrong; this time he may be right.

It's Your Money

BY BRUCE MACKINNON
Maclean-Hunter Editorial Research

Two recent news items having to do with family allowances are worth some attention from the taxpayer as indications of the attitude of departmental officials toward the taxpayer's dollar.

Item I was a talk by Dr. George F. Davidson, deputy minister of welfare for Canada, at Lake George, N.Y. Dr. Davidson was reported to have stated that Canada has now spent $725 millions on allowances, and in almost all aspects of social welfare Canada is only a pale shadow of the American scene, but in the program of family allowances we're well along in our **experimenting.**" Emphasis is ours.

Item II was a daily newspaper report of an idea that welfare officials had conceived to cut the expense of administering the allowances. It was suggested that the present grade system of paying from $5 to $8 per child per month be dropped in favor of a uniform $6 per month, the present average being $5.93.

The increased allowance would cost the taxpayer an extra $3 millions, it was estimated. The administrative saving was not guessed at, but it couldn't possibly equal the $3 millions since **total** administrative costs are now $1.7 millions annually. The suggestion boils down to a plan to spend $3 millions in order to save a fraction of $1.7 millions.

These news items are repeated here for any light they may shed on the way your public servants regard the money that is taken from you in taxes.

Jaycees Boost Canadianism Plan National Oratory Tilt

MONTREAL (Staff) — With scarcely a breathing spell after its recent annual meeting, the Junior Chamber of Commerce of Canada is launched on its 1948-49 campaign, which will feature two main topics: (a) Canadianism (b) Tourist development.

President P. T. R. Pugsley states that Jaycees are striving to emphasize the positive, rather than the negative, approach in support of the Canadian way of life. Instead of "anti-Communism" the Jaycees will talk Canadianism. Subject to executive approval the Canadianism program is outlined, as follows:

1. Two national oratorical contests will be conducted, one in Canada, one in United States. The Canadian winner will be chosen at the national convention in Toronto and the American winner at Colorado Springs. Probable topic: "We're for Freedom."

2. On July 1, "Canada Day," will be celebrated in as many American centres as possible. Canadian Jaycees will make organized visits to U. S. points. A coast-to-coast U. S. broadcast will be arranged, if possible.

3. On July 4, "America Day," will be celebrated in Canada with visits from U. S. Jaycees and a similar program will be arranged.

On the question of tourist development the Junior Chamber is doing its best to sell Canada as a tourist paradise. Local units are being urged to do something about sprucing up tourist facilities.

The Chamber will continue its job of making Canadians conscious of this country's adverse trade balance with its neighbor country. During the past year, Jaycees, at the request of the Bank of Canada, have been urging merchants, tourist resort operators and others to turn U. S. funds in to their banks, where they will do most good.

Sparking the 25,000 Junior Chambers members this year is Philip T. R. Pugsley, Montreal chartered accountant. Slim, darkhaired, energetic, he has been in Jaycee work since 1931; has stepped up his pace notably in recent months.

Last year he flew to Dallas as Canada's No. 2 delegate to the annual conference of Junior Chamber International. This year he followed through as leader of a flying trip to Rio de Janeiro. He is sold on the value and opportunity offered to Canada by the world-wide Junior Chamber of Commerce movement.

Mr. Pugsley tells The Financial Post that his decision to present the "Canadianism" program to his executive was the result of conversations which he had on a recent trip to United Nations. Here he met Paul Bagwell of the U. S. Jaycees and they decided that the reciprocal features of such a program would interest members in both countries.

$1,250,000 Issue By Mailman Corp.

MONTREAL (Staff) — A public offering of $1,250,000 of preferred stock of Mailman Corp., a recently formed company, was indicated here this week. Reports say Mailman Corp. has purchased the A. L. Mailman interest in a number of companies including: J. H. Connor & Son, British Rubber Co., Huron Manufacturing Co., Montreal Shoe Stores, Castings of Ottawa Ltd., G. R. Prowse Range Co., and Canadian Wright Co.

We Buy 10 Times More Rugs From Abroad Than Prewar

Canadians, still on a postwar home furnishings buying spree, are today buying 10 imported rugs for every one they bought before the war. But Canadian rug manufacturers aren't worried. They're doing a record business in hotels, theatres, other public buildings as well as for home floor coverings.

Inability of the Canadian industry to grab off more domestic business stems mainly from lack of skilled workers and spinning equipment.

Home manufacturers are showing little anxiety as yet over the heavy influx of competitive foreign goods. They feel price and styling advantage is on the side of the home product and when the market gets into a healthier supply-demand position their product will fill a major part of the rug demand in this country.

Retailers, however, are not so sure. The British industry is quickly awakening to the fact that the Canadian public demands different styles and colorings from the European market. And in a competitive price the British might be able to cut prices faster than the Canadian industry which is still experiencing increasing costs all along the line.

At the same time quality of Indian rugs has improved substantially from early postwar offerings. In light of lower wage scales in U. K. and India the overseas industries represent serious competition.

Indications are that the real competitive fight won't come until well into 1949 and before that further price hoists are anticipated both in the domestic and imported product.

Retailers are still on strict quota from the Canadian manufacturers—though supply has been raised about 10% from last year—and some retailers think the domestic industry has been missing the boat in not channeling more production into the retail market.

Reason such a substantial proportion of output has been going into the institutional market lies in the fact that this market offers long production runs on one type with few loom adjustments.

The Canadian industry is making efforts to modernize plant, improve selling organization and styling for the more competitive days ahead. Production has stepped up, although at a slow rate, due chiefly to slow deliveries of carpet textile machinery and shortage of labor.

See Newsprint Famine Ended Output Climbs

MONTREAL (Staff) — Is the great newsprint famine over? Evidence is piling up that it is. Canadian production in the first six months of 1948 is up 3.1%, and, after a poor start early in the year, output in Newfoundland and United States is starting to climb.

This, together with a drop in the spot market price of newsprint in United States and a general easing of the supply situation there, has halted talk about the newsprint shortage. A recent survey among weekly newspapers in United States indicated that only two per cent of those canvassed, would not have sufficient supply in 1948. Generally speaking, small daily and weekly newspapers have had the greatest difficulty in obtaining newsprint supplies up to now.

Probably the most significant production figures published this year, are for Newfoundland and United States. In April Newfoundland output was 7.4% behind that of last year and United States production was 5.1% lower. In June Newfoundland was only 1.8% behind 1947 and United States 2.4%.

Dollar Drought a Factor

Actually, the end of the newsprint famine applies only to North America. In United Kingdom, Europe and other overseas countries, publishers are still on meagre rations, due entirely to exchange difficulties.

This lack of dollars by overseas countries, has contributed in large part to the improved newsprint supply situation in United States. Canada and Newfoundland in the first six months of this year have shipped 100,000 tons more than in the same period of 1947. In addition, U. S. imports from Scandinavia are up 85,000 in the first four months. Against this increase of almost 200,000 tons, U. S. production is only down about 10,000 tons.

Some newsprint men are inclined to believe that a continuing improvement in the supply situation, will militate against further increase in newsprint prices.

Canada's Finest IN THE SERVICE OF THE PUBLIC

THE MILKMAN

Bright and pleasant, each day's early dawn sees him on his way.

The Milkman — cheerfully meeting every whim of the weather in order to serve the families of his community.

Men like this, some of Canada's finest; are in the service of the public—at *your* service.

DAWES BLACK HORSE BREWERY

One of a series of advertisements in tribute to those Canadians in the service of the public

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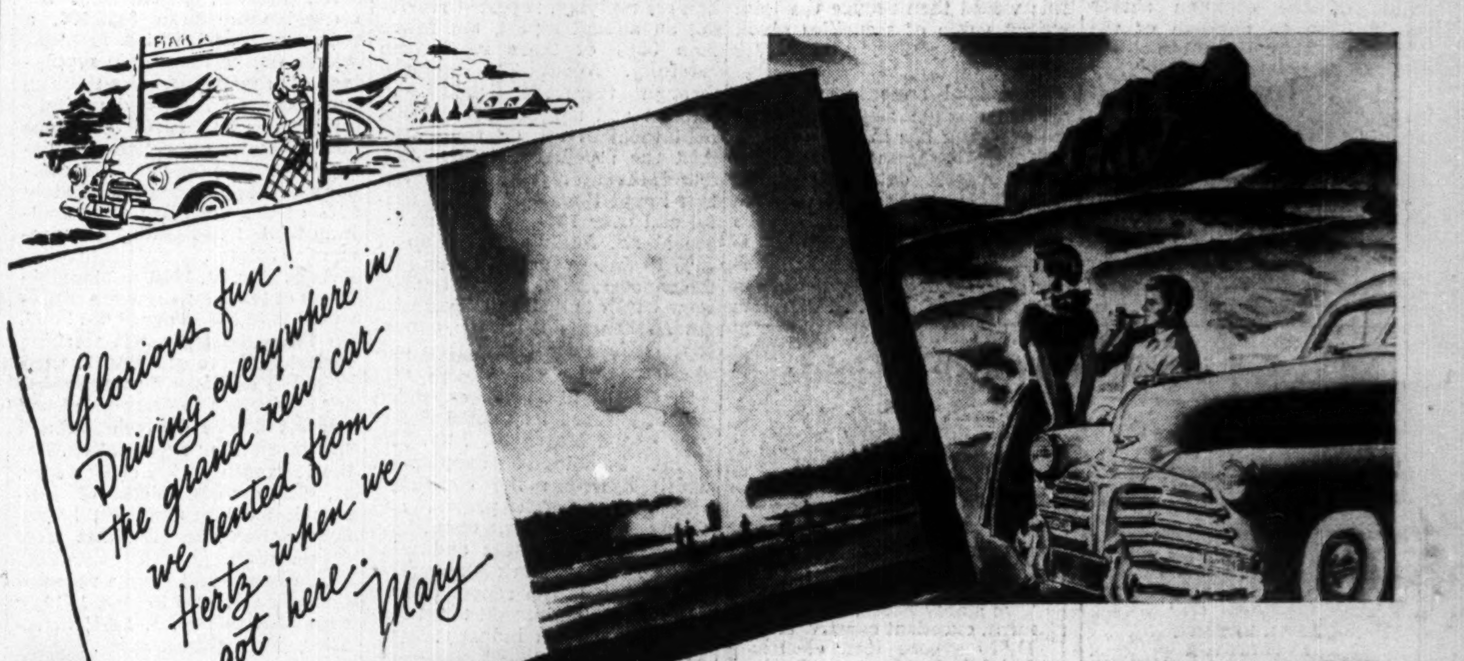
... for every occasion

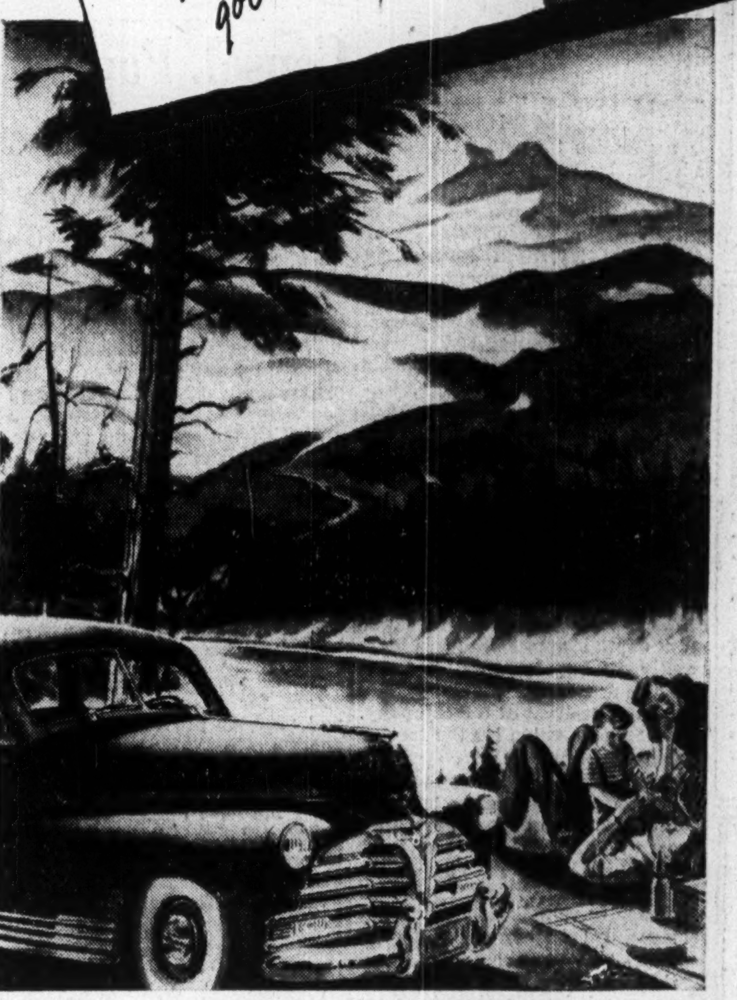
... the shoe for happy care-free feet! SLATER is the sportsman's delight ... the shoe without a substitute for quality, comfort, flexibility and style ... the shoe that goes places.

SR-71

Slater SHOES For Men and Women

Without the slate it is not a SLATER


Glorious fun! Driving everywhere in the grand new car we rented from Hertz when we got here. Mary



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... and drive it yourself

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Hertz is the only coast-to-coast rent-a-car system experienced through 24 years' service. There are Hertz stations in 350 cities and resort areas. Cars now virtually all current models and fleets increased about 50%. The Hertz Canadian stations shown here are listed under "Automobile Rentals" in the classified section of the telephone directory. For free directory of all Canadian, United States and Hawaiian Hertz stations, write Hertz Driv-Ur-Self System, International Headquarters, Dept. 678, 218 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago 4, Ill.

NOTE: *To serve more cities and towns, licenses are being granted to qualified local interests to operate as part of the Hertz system. For complete information write the above address.*

CANADIAN STATIONS

Dawson Creek Yellow Cabs Ltd., DAWSON CREEK, B.C.; U-Drive Ltd., VANCOUVER; Dominion Drive Yourself Car Company, CALGARY; Cory & Crough Garage and Drivurself, EDMONTON; Western U-Drive, LETHBRIDGE; Moore's Taxi, Ltd., REGINA; Nash Taxi & U-Drive Ltd., WINNIPEG and NORWOOD, Man.; Andy's Service Taxi & U-Drive, FORT WILLIAM; Hertz Drivurself System, Lic., GUELPH; Hertz Drivurself System, Lic., HAMILTON; Hertz Drivurself System, Lic., KINGSTON; Skee's Drivurself, KITCHENER; National Driv-ur-Self System, LONDON; United Taxi, OSHAWA; Tilden Drive Yourself Co., OTTAWA; Fraser's Taxi, PEMBROKE; Rent A Car Co., PORT ARTHUR; Sarnia Car Rental Service, SARNIA; Hertz Drivurself System, Lic., SUDBURY; Hertz Drivurself System, Lic., TIMMINS; Hertz Drivurself Stations of Ontario, TORONTO; Yellow Drivurself System, WINDSOR; Tilden Drive Yourself Co., MONTREAL; Hillcrest Motors Ltd., HALIFAX; Peters Nash Ltd., SYDNEY; MacLellan's U-Drive Service, TRURO.

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INVESTMENTS THIS WEEK

Brown Co. Preferred, Common Holders Question Reported Reorganization

Reports that an announcement regarding the long-awaited reorganization of Brown Co. may be near, has stimulated investment interest in its preferred and common stocks, which have been one centre of investment interest in the recent dull listless market.

Judging from the market action of the stocks, the latest rumored plans (The Financial Post July 10) were apparently not too well received by investors. At midweek Brown Co. 6% preferred was selling about $113 a share as against $115 a week earlier while Brown Co. common was about $4⅛ a share against $4⅞ a share the previous week. The preferred has ranged from a high of $115½ on Jan. 14, to a low of $78½ on March 16 this year. The common has ranged from a high of $6⅛ on Jan. 5, to a low of $3⅜ on March 16.

ANGUS OLIVER

has been appointed assistant general manager, in charge of production, of Riverside Silk Mills.

Briefly, either of the rumored plans would give present holders of the $100 par 6% preferred, on which arrears totalled $51 a share at June 1, 1948, an equivalent total par value of new preferred stock, par $20 or $25 a share, on which the dividend would be equal to a 5% rate together with 14 common shares.

Preferred holders are pointing out that they would be taking a 5% rate on the new securities, against their present 6% rate; that they would be taking a security callable at $105 and giving up one callable at $153.50 ($102.50 plus $51 dividend arrears); and that the 14 shares of common stock would not even cover the amount of preferred dividend arrears, should its price go much under current levels.

On the other side, common shareholders are against dilution of their actual equity through the issuance of the additional shares. The plan to give 14 common shares to each preferred holder would involve issuing 2,022,762 more common shares, which would more than double the number now outstanding (1,999,659 shares). As holders of two-thirds of the common shares would have to approve of the plan, it might be difficult to obtain the necessary approval. They also point out control of the company would be sold for only about $7.4 millions by these plans.

Many holders also do not see much in the way of an improved market over current levels for the stocks. Abitibi $1.50 preferred is selling around $20¼ a share, to yield about 7.40%. If the new 5% Brown preferred were valued on the same basis, the new preferred equivalent to one share of old $100 par stock would only be worth about $67.50 while the 14 new common at the current market price of $4⅛ would be worth $57.75 or a total of $125.25. But with the amount of common being doubled, many analysts feel that the price of the common might dip below the $4 mark, particularly if many preferred holders decided to sell to obtain cash.

On the basis of 1947 earnings, if the number of common shares outstanding were increased to 4,022,421 by the plan, earnings per common share would be cut to about 52c. If the market placed a valuation on the common of six times earnings (around the average for paper securities) this would indicate a value of about $3 a common share and would reduce the market value of the 14 common shares to $42. This would then reduce the total market value of securities given for one old preferred to $109½ a share.

No official announcement has yet been made regarding what the company has in mind. Latest official pronouncement was in the annual report dated March 20, 1948 which stated "The problem is difficult, in that it involves the necessity for a stock recapitalization—which is in the best interests of the preferred and common stockholders alike . . . . directors are nearing a decision on the final plan of recapitalization, as well as on the time of submitting it to the stockholders. Our legal requirements prerequisite to the submission of the plan must, however, be met, and these consume time."

Whatever type of reorganization is proposed, would appear likely to meet opposition unless it can show preferred shareholders that it is adequately meeting their total claims and includes some provision for retirement of the new securities. It would also appear likely that it could not contain any provision which would mean too heavy a dilution for common shareholders.

* * *

Annual Reports

Shareholders of large companies are chiefly interested in obtaining the answer to two questions from annual reports, Controllership Foundation states, following a recent survey. Shareholders want to know in simple, direct language what the chances are that the company will remain strong enough to safeguard capital and become profitable enough to pay the same or a bigger return on the investment, it states.

The report recommends that, for at least half the stockholders and possibly 75%, it might be more effective to send annual or semi-annual one-page statements signed by the president outlining earnings, dividends, general financial position and the outlook of the company, and offering a complete financial report on request. Along with such a letter would go a condensed income and surplus statement and a balance sheet.

The study's finding indicates that most annual reports of the general type now being issued, fail to interest or inform sufficient percentages of those who get them. Any typical report "falls between two stools; it is neither good reading matter nor good source material," it states.

About 800 of the 1,100 stockholders replying, reported receiving an annual report, but fewer than 35% of these read them carefully. About 32% glanced through them for points of interest and almost 12% did not read them at all. Of those who read the reports, less than 40% found them very useful; almost half found them moderately useful and over 12% found them no use at all. Adding this group of 12% to those who don't look into the reports at all, gives a total of some 40% of all stockholders who get no benefits from the annual reports their companies send out.

* * *

T. G. Bright & Co. expanded and brightened its annual report year ended March 31, 1948. The report includes a supplement which describes the company's vineyard research project and covers sales, taxes, operations, vineyards, new wines and wine brands. The art work is attractive and effective. The report will be of considerable interest to all concerned with this industry.

* * *

Standard Fuel Co. includes the notice of annual meeting as a page in its annual report. Shareholders keeping the report thus have a record of this notice. This is a practice that might well be adopted by other companies.

* * *

Investors were pleased to note this week that **Consolidated Paper Corp.** has issued a half-yearly profit and loss statement. At the end of last year there were 16,698 shareholders in this company with average holdings of 154 shares. Quarterly and half-yearly reports such as that issued by Consolidated, do much to protect the small investor against unfounded rumor and street gossip, which in many cases tend to create misgivings with respect to his investments.

* * *

Lampard, Francis Advises Cockshutt Plow Co. Common

Purchase of the common stock of Cockshutt Plow Co. for income and capital appreciation is currently recommended by Lampard, Francis & Co. in a booklet setting forth the position of the company. Nine reasons given for the recommendation are:

(1) The program of modernization and expansion and the introduction of such new lines as the tractor and harvester combines, have completely changed and strengthened the company within the agricultural implement industry.

(2) The management is thoroughly experienced, aggressive and imaginative in sales and engineering techniques, and conservative in financial policy.

(3) The engineering ability is of the highest order and is directed toward ever-increasing plant and product efficiency. In this the skilled labor force plays an important part.

(4) There are only 320,430 shares of common stock outstanding and a small increased demand should have a more than proportionate effect upon value and capital appreciation.

(5) There is only a $3 million bond issue ahead. This imparts leverage to common stock earnings and valuation.

(6) In 1937 the stock sold as high as $22.50 a share with profits of only $183,100 or approximately one-quarter of the 1947 profit.

(7) The increased rate of production, economies of operation, and above all, the new tractor and combine lines, point to very greatly increased net profits for 1948.

(8) 1947 net operating profits should be at least doubled in 1948.

(9) Undervaluation of the shares is demonstrated by the fact that they are currently selling at about one-third of the estimated equity. (The firm estimates equity at about $49 a share as compared with a book equity of $34.92. It states current replacement value of land, buildings and equipment is estimated at about $18 millions and the difference between this figure and the book value of $13,413,629 gives the additional equity.)

Cockshutt Plow common is currently selling around $15⅞ a share and yields about 3.15% on the basis of the current annual dividend rate of 50 cents a share.

Zellers Sells 40,000 Shares

MONTREAL (Staff)—Zellers Ltd. has sold an additional 40,000 shares of 5% cumulative redeemable preferred stock par $25. Proceeds are required for additional working capital to handle expanded business. Two new stores are expected to open this year in Calgary and Vancouver, expanding the present 30-store chain.

With sale of these shares, the total of 80,000 authorized 5% preferred shares is now outstanding. Total outstanding capitalization now consists of 40,000 6% cumulative $25 par preferred; 80,000 5% preferred and 125,000 common shares, n.p.v.

The announcement offering the shares stated that for the 10 years and three months ended April 30, 1948, annual net profit averaged $445,695 or 2.78 times the annual dividend on the combined 5% and 6% preferred, outstanding after completion of this financing.

The additional shares are being offered by Greenshields & Co. at $26.25.

5% Bond Issue For B. Seagrave

An offering of $200,000 5½% first mortgage sinking fund bonds of Bickle-Seagrave Ltd., Woodstock, is being made by Harrison & Co., Toronto investment house. The bonds, dated Dec. 1, 1947 and to mature Dec. 1, 1967 are being offered at par. A bonus of 100 shares, no-par-value common stock is being offered with every $1,000 bond.

Proceeds of the first $100,000 of the new issue will go to retire $100,000 Bickle-Seagrave 5% redeemable debentures due June 1, 1951, now held by Mica Co. of Canada. The remaining $100,000 will provide an increase in working capital position of the company and its subsidiary, Rollins Gears Ltd., to finance both companies' expanding production schedules.

Planned production volume for 1948 is scheduled on a $600,000 basis, as compared with just over $400,000 in 1947. For the last seven months, billed sales increased more than $135,000, a company report states. Engaged mainly during the war in supplying of specialized fire-fighting equipment to ARP and military establishments, Bickle-Seagrave now faces an unprecedented demand for its products. The company now supplies approximately 65% of the Canadian municipal-industrial fire-fighting requirements, it states.

As at Mar. 31, 1948, net tangible assets of the company were equivalent to $1,588.18 per $1,000 bond. On the same basis, net working capital is placed at $178,077. Consolidated earnings for 10¼ years are equivalent to 4.69 times bond interest before depreciation and 4.12 times after depreciation. For the 15-month period ending Mar. 31, 1948, the equivalence of earnings is 6.9 times interest before depreciation and 5.9 times after depreciation.

The bonds will have a redemption price of $103 to Dec. 1, 1956; then $102 to Dec. 1, 1964; thereafter, $101 until maturity.

Consol. Paper Net Profit Up

MONTREAL (Staff) — Consolidated Paper Corp., in its half-yearly statement released this week, shows a net profit of $6.3 millions for the first half of 1948. This compares with a net profit of $9.7 millions for the full year 1947 and represents earnings per share on 2,565,220 shares of approximately $2.50 for the half year.

Profit from operations and miscellaneous revenue was shown as $12.6 millions ($24.8 millions for 12 months, 1947) and total deductions of $5.9 millions. Profit from the sale of investment securities totaled $436,486.

Included in the deductions were items of $551,111 for bond interest; $2 millions for provision for depreciation ($4.1 millions in 1947 full year) $3.6 millions provision for taxes ($9.6 millions) and $500,000 provision for future decline in inventory values ($500,000).

Consolidated points out that from the cash obtained from net profit and depreciation payments of $1.3 millions for dividends, $2.1 millions for sinking fund and $2 millions for capital expenditures must be made. The sinking fund payment is for the six-months' period.

Report Rapid Subscription Columbia Cellulose Bonds

A rapid subscription is reported to the offering of the bonds of Columbia Cellulose Co. by Nesbitt, Thomson & Co. and Wood, Gundy & Co. Offered were $15 millions first mortgage bonds Series A dated July 2, 1948, of which $5 million 3½% serial bonds due July 2, 1951 to 1958 ($625,000 a year) were sold privately and $10 million 17-year 4½% bonds due July 2, 1965 were offered publicly at $100 and accrued interest to yield 4.50%, and $5 million general mortgage 5% bonds dated July 2, 1948 and due July 2, 1968 which were offered at $98.75 and accrued interest to yield 5.10%.

Incorporated Oct. 28, 1946 in British Columbia, Columbia Cellulose Co.'s principal business will be the manufacture of high alpha pulp for sale to its parent company, Celanese Corp. of America.

Proceeds of the two issues will be used to provide funds required to defray in part the cost of erecting the company's plant, and for other capital requirements. On the assumption that the plant will take two years to construct and be ready for operation in the summer of 1950, capital requirements are estimated at:

	$
Plant Construction	25,370,000
Capital Expense for Woods Operation	1,100,000
Working Capital	2,942,500
Interest during construction ..	1,750,000
Miscellaneous expense	500,000
Organization Cost	150,000
	31,812,500

Celanese Corp. of America has subscribed for 60,000 shares of 5% preferred stock, par $100, and 65,000 common shares, par $100, at par, namely $12.5 millions, of which $2 millions has been paid in, and an additional $3 millions will be paid in prior to the issue of any Series A bonds. The remainder is subject to call by the company.

In addition, Celanese Corp. of America has agreed that whenever additional capital is required by the company for completion of its plant, it will provide such additional capital up to $7.5 millions by subscribing and paying or causing others to subscribe and pay for additional capital stock.

Columbia Cellulose has a contract with Celanese Corp. whereby Celanese agrees to buy the full production of the proposed mill up to an average of 200 tons of high-alpha pulp per working day in each calendar quarter, up to Sept. 30, 1969. In addition, Celanese has exclusive right to purchase any excess production over an average of 200 tons per working day in any calendar quarter, but the company may sell the excess elsewhere if Celanese do not take it. The price per ton of high alpha pulp shall be the higher of the following two prices as of the last business day immediately preceding each calendar quarter:

1. A price per ton which will provide Columbia with $132 Canadian per ton f.o.b. the mill of Columbia and,
2. The then "market price" per ton, as defined.

Delivered Price Going Up

The delivered market price is currently $182 per ton. The company has been informed that as of July 15, there will be an advance in the delivered market price in the United States, to $190 a ton.

It is estimated that the cost of production per ton of product will be $103.40, made up as follows:

	$
Pulpwood	30.19
Chemicals and water	18.40
Power and processed steam	19.36
Maintenance operating supplies, mill labor and supervision	12.23
General administration salaries and expenses	3.06
Depreciation $1,250,000 a year	20.16
Total	103.40

Based on an operation of 310 days a year and a production of 200 tons a day the mill will produce 62,000 tons a year. At a selling price of $182 less freight of $17, the return to the mill would be $165 a ton, and the estimated gross profit would be $61.60 a ton or $3,819,200 a year, after depreciation but before taxes on income and before payment of bond interest. This amount is equivalent to more than four times the combined maximum annual interest charges of $875,000 on the first mortgage bonds and general mortgage bonds.

"Excellent" Facilities

The company's mill will be built on Watson Island, B.C., on the mainline of the C.N.R., eight miles from Prince Rupert. Watson Island is the site of a large arc-shaped concrete-decked dock, built for and used by the U.S. army during the war. Thus the mill will have excellent facilities for shipment both by rail and water, the prospectus states. The dock is connected to both ends of the island by curved trestle viaducts which, with the dock, provide a natural millpond covering an area of about 50 acres, where more than five million feet of logs can be stored. The company is obtaining from the province, leases of extensive booming and storage grounds in the harbor and elsewhere for additional log storage.

In addition to the 200-ton-a-day high-alpha pulp mill, the company proposes to generate power and process steam in a coal-burning power plant to be constructed at the mill site. Installation will provide high pressure boilers of 500,000 lb. an hour steam capacity and two 7,500 k.w. turbo-generators. An adequate coal supply is available from existing coal mines in British Columbia and Alberta, but provision will be made for burning oil if necessary, the prospectus states.

Capitalization, on completion of proposed financing, will consist of the $20 million bonds; 100,000 authorized, 60,000 issued 5% preferred shares, par $100; and 100,000 authorized, 65,000 issued, common shares, par $100.

The company will be a wholly-owned subsidiary of Celanese Corp. of America and with the exception of Douglas Dewar, Penticton, B.C., the directors are shareholders, directors and officers of Celanese Corp. Directors are Dr. Camille Dreyfus, chairman of the board; Harold Blancke, president; George Handyside Richards, vice-president and treasurer; Charles Francis Beran, George Schneider, vice-presidents; William McCallum Cameron, Douglas Dewar, and John Adrian Larkin.

B. C. Phone Profit $256,390 For 4 Mos.

Net profit of British Columbia Telephone Co. was $256,390 for the first four months of 1948, according to the prospectus covering the new issue of $3.5 million 4¾% cumulative redeemable preferred shares. This is equal to 35.7% of the net profit for all 1947, which amounted to $718,708.

Net operating revenues for the four months are shown at $1,345,137 ($3,706,252 for all 1947).

Net current assets were $7,554,119 at April 30, as compared with $7,070,841 at Dec. 31, 1947.

The company had on hand unfilled applications for 18,237 telephones at the end of 1947. Since that date it has filled a portion of these applications, but many others depend largely on complicated central office equipment which will require months to manufacture and install, President Gordon Farrell states in the prospectus.

To meet present and future service demands, the company is undertaking a $35-million program of improvement and expansion, which includes construction of additional exchange buildings, extension of present facilities and continuation of the conversion of manual to dial equipment.

Bruck Mills Splits Common

MONTREAL (Staff) — Shareholders of Bruck Mills Ltd., approved a bylaw this week splitting the present authorized common shares into two new classes. Holders of the 125,000 outstanding common shares will receive one share of new class A stock and two class B shares for each share now held.

Sales of the company so far this year are about 22½% above the corresponding period of last year, an official told The Financial Post. In view of this, many investors are wondering what the future dividend policy will be. President I. I. Bruck told shareholders that since dividends under the new class A shares accrue from Sept. 15, the directors considered it advisable to declare the regular quarterly dividend on the present shares of 30c a share, payable on Sept. 15.

Arrangements for exchange of shares will be announced after issue of supplementary letters patent. Dividend policy with respect to the new shares for the next quarterly period will be dealt with at a future date, the president stated.

Burlington Steel Earnings Higher

Production of Burlington Steel Co., Hamilton, has been very good to date this year and is above that for the same 1947 period, President F. C. O'Brien tells The Financial Post.

Earnings also are running better, Mr. O'Brien states. In the full year 1947 Burlington Steel earned $206,045 or the equivalent of $1.47 a common share.

Chief problem is the shortage of raw materials. The scrap situation is very tight.

COMPANY REPORTS

DOMINION AND ANGLO INVESTMENT net income increased 7.89% in the fiscal year ended April 30, 1948. Net realized profit on the sale of investments amounted to $8,266.

Net liquidating value of the company's assets based on market quotations as at April 30, 1948, was $3,152,265, compared with $3,018,345 at the end of the previous fiscal year.

INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended Apr. 30:	1948	1947
Inc. from invest.	$160,391	$149,065
Add: Misc. int.	......	349
Less: Expenses	15,732	12,932
Pension fund	......	392
Dom. inc. tax	4,451	6,141
Net profit	140,208	129,949
Less: Pref. divds.	53,762	54,055
Common divds.	70,000	115,000
Surplus for year ...	16,446	ᵃ39,106

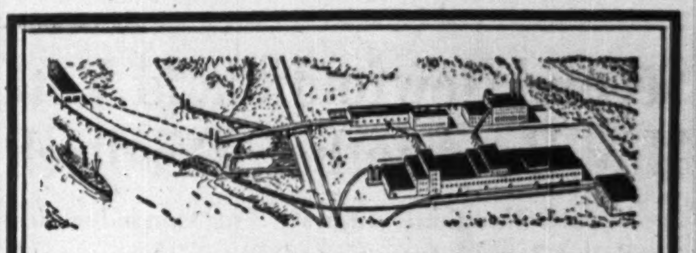
ᵃDeficit.

Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:		
Pref.: Earned	$13.12	$12.01
Paid	5.00	5.00
Com.: Earned	8.64	7.59
Paid	†7.00	*11.50

*Includes $6 payable July 15, 1947.
†Payable July 15, 1948.

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET

As at April 30:	1948	1947
Cash	$88,315	$192,480
Accts. rec.	......	46,424
Investments*	2,296,342	2,136,998
Total assets	2,384,657	2,375,902
Accts. & tax. pay. ...	600	2,516
Dividends pay.	83,360	73,521
Pension fund res. ...	......	5,000
Capital stock	1,168,800	1,181,700
Capital surplus	806,360	799,074
Distrib. surplus.	219,301	219,301
Earned surplus	106,236	94,790
*Market value	3,147,910	2,860,478



From Trees to Textiles and Plastics

Again the eyes of industry have turned to the timberlands of British Columbia,—this time to provide high alpha pulp for the manufacture of textiles and plastics. Modern harvesting of wood and reforestation methods will enable perpetual use of the forests for this purpose.

Columbia Cellulose Company, Limited, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Celanese Corporation of America, has been incorporated to build a plant and to produce this special pulp under contract for the parent Company. We offer, as principals—

Columbia Cellulose Company, Limited
General Mortgage Bonds, 5%, Series "A"
To be dated July 2nd, 1948
To mature July 2nd, 1968
Denominations: $500 and $1,000
Price: 98.75 and interest, to yield 5.10%

A Prospectus setting forth details of this new enterprise including mill location, timber limits, sales contract, earnings estimates, management and capitalization will be forwarded promptly upon request by mail or telephone.

Wood, Gundy & Company
Limited
Toronto Montreal Winnipeg Vancouver
Ottawa Hamilton London, Ont. Kitchener
Regina Edmonton New Westminster Victoria
New York Halifax London, Eng.

SCHOOL DISTRICT No. 47 (POWELL RIVER), B.C. has sold a new issue of $480,000 to Wood, Gundy & Co. at a cost to the district of approximately 3.41%. Issues consists of $240,000 3¼% debentures due July 15, 1949 to 1958 and $240,000 3½% debentures due July 15, 1950 to 1968. Debentures are being offered at 101.50 for equal amounts of each maturity to yield 3.25%. No other debentures of this School district are outstanding. The proceeds are to be applied toward cost of constructing, renovating and equipping various schools in the district, which program is expected to total approximately $950,000. Balance of the funds required will be provided by the Province of British Columbia.

All school taxes, of which nearly 80% are paid by Powell River Co., are collected by the Province and go into its consolidated revenue fund, from which all expenditures of the school district are paid.

GOING
England & Continent
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Registered Importers of English bone china and other merchandise—over 500 accounts—inventory, accounts receivable, automobiles, office equipment and other assets over $40,000. Owners retiring from business . . . Priced for cash sale. Write to Importers Advertising Agency, 303-305 Bartlet Bldg., Windsor, Ontario.

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Small profitable business selling fast moving line of staple hardware items. Excellent agreements and agencies. Due to ill health owner will sell business as going concern for price of inventory, approximately
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N. S. BROOKE, MANAGER
INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT—GUARDIAN TRUST COMPANY
618 ST. JAMES STREET W., MONTREAL, QUE.

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Our Mexican representative (British trained: M.Sc.Lond.) leaves in August for Central America. Whilst attending to business for our established clients, he can also accept a limited number of commissions for Canadian firms interested in representation or market research in Central America.
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and
Mr. James F. Clark, M. Com.,
Secretary-Treasurer
as directors and officers of this Company.
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Two storey Brick, full basement, excellent construction, 11,000 square feet, electric freight elevator, on Canadian Pacific Railway trackage. Complete steam heating system, three offices, occupancy August.
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Province of Manitoba
RURAL MUNICIPALITY OF ST. VITAL
NOTICE TO DEBENTURE HOLDERS

Pursuant to the provisions of Order of The Municipal and Public Utility Board of Manitoba, No. 14/48, duly assented to by 51% of the holders of St. Vital Consolidation Debentures, and approved by Order-in-Council No. 946/48, notice is hereby given that all outstanding Consolidation Debentures of the Rural Municipality of St. Vital, Manitoba, will, on the 30th day of July, 1948, be exchanged at the Imperial Bank of Canada, St. Vital, Manitoba, for new St. Vital Debentures of the same par value. To obtain their new debentures, holders of the consolidation debentures should forward same through their own banks, trust companies or agents, or by registered mail on or after the 30th day of July, 1948, to THE IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA, ST. VITAL, MANITOBA.

A. B. LAWFORD,
Secretary,
The Municipal and Public Utility Board.

Winnipeg, Manitoba,
June 30th, 1948.

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Highest-ever Profits But What's Dividend Score?

Here's the 12-Year Record of 411 Corporations Payments

Although the 1947 net income of 411 Canadian corporations was at a new dollar peak for the 12 years since 1936, shareholders received in cash dividends a smaller percentage of total net income than in any of the other years.

This is one of the significant facts emerging from the latest survey issued by the Bank of Canada.

The net income to stockholders of the 411 Canadian companies included in the Summary Statement was 38.8% higher than in 1946, 68.0% higher than in 1945, 63.7% higher than its 1939 level and over double (103.7% above) its 1936 level. This result was achieved after paying income and excess profits taxes in 1947 of 23.1% above the 1946 figure (excluding refundable E.P.T.) and of nearly 4.9 times the 1939 tax figure and of 6.8 times the 1936 tax amount.

Only 65.3% of the net income to stockholders was paid out in cash dividends to shareholders in 1947 as compared with 76.4% in 1946. Figures for previous years are as follows:

Year	% Net Inc. Paid in Cash Div.
1945	73.2
1944	73.2
1943	72.6
1942	69.9
1941	74.3
1940	82.8
1939	80.8
1938	98.0
1937	76.7
1936	81.4

Some Qualifications

In examining the record, several important qualifications should be considered. Among these are:

(1) The net profit is expressed in dollars at an inflated price level.

(2) The need for additional capital to finance inventories, etc., as the result of rising prices and to finance expansion programs of many firms.

(3 The higher cost of replacing capital assets requires additional capital investment since replacement costs in most cases are far greater than when existing facilities were installed. Depreciation charges against earnings under the income Tax Act must be made on the basis of the original cost of the facilities.

(4) The added risk of doing business with prices rising and in many cases with a lower margin of profit requires the conservation of cash.

(5) Many firms were not earning an adequate return on their capital investment in the prewar years.

Breakdown of Report

The Bank of Canada's report shows in consolidated form the broad outlines of profit statistics for the 411 companies and, in addition, breaks down the net income to stockholders of these firms each year for 28 industrial classifications. The "Profit Statistics: Summary Statement" is reproduced in the accompanying table.

This table shows:

(1) Consolidated net operating profit in 1947 of $787 millions, before depreciation and income taxes, shows an increase of 26.9% from 1946 ($620 millions), an increase of 38.3% from 1945 ($569 millions), an increase of 103.3% from 1939 ($387 millions) and an increase of 148.2% from 1936 ($470 millions).

(2) Consolidated depreciation of $140 millions in 1947 is up about 11% from 1945 and 1946, is up 45.8% from 1939 ($96 millions) and up 59.1% from 1936 ($88 millions).

(3) Bond interest of $31 millions in 1947 is down 8.8% from 1946 ($34 millions), down 16.2% from 1945 ($37 millions), down 24.4% from 1939 ($41 millions), and down 29.5% from 1936 ($44 millions). This reduction in fixed charges is one indication of the stronger position Canadian industry is now in to weather any business setbacks that might come.

(4) Income and excess profits taxes (excluding refundable portion of E.P.T. in the applicable years of 1942-46 inclusive) of $272 millions in 1947 were 23.1% higher than in 1946 ($221 millions) and were 4.9 times their 1939 level of $56 millions and 6.8 times their 1936 level of $40 millions.

(5) Net income to stockholders of $383 millions in 1947 is up 38.8% from 1946 ($276 millions), up 68.0% from 1945 ($228 millions), up 63.7% from 1939 ($234 millions) and up $103.7% from 1936 ($188 millions).

How Industries Fared

All groups of companies did not follow the same general trend over the 12 year period a breakdown by industrial classifications indicates. In another accompanying table, The Financial Post shows the net income to stockholders for 1947 as a percentage of 1946, 1939, and 1936. It also compared 1939 results with 1936. This table shows interesting variations.

Shareholders of the seven wood product (including logging) companies showed the biggest gain in 1947 as compared with 1946 according to this survey. Their 1947 net income to stockholders of $3.7 millions is slightly over three times its 1946 level of $1.2 millions and is over four times its 1939 level and over six times its 1936 level.

Second largest gain in 1947 as compared with 1946 was obtained by shareholders of the 18 electrical machinery and equipment companies. Their net income to stockholders of $13.8 millions in 1947 was 119% higher than the 1946 amount of $6.3 millions.

Third best experience in 1947 was that of the shareholders of the seven rubber companies whose 1947 net income of $9.7 millions was 111% higher than the 1946 level of $4.6 millions.

The average increase in net income to shareholders in 1947 over 1946 was 38.8% the survey shows. Eight groups, in addition to the three mentioned above, did better than the average—the 19 pulp and paper companies, the 12 paper products companies, the 34 iron and steel and products companies, the 36 machinery companies, the 15 other non-ferrous metals companies, the 8 paints and polishes companies, the 11 transportation and storage companies and the 17 primary textiles companies.

Four industrial groups show a drop in net income for 1947 as compared with 1946—the three tobacco companies, the seven leather companies, the 26 gold mining companies and the seven grain elevator companies.

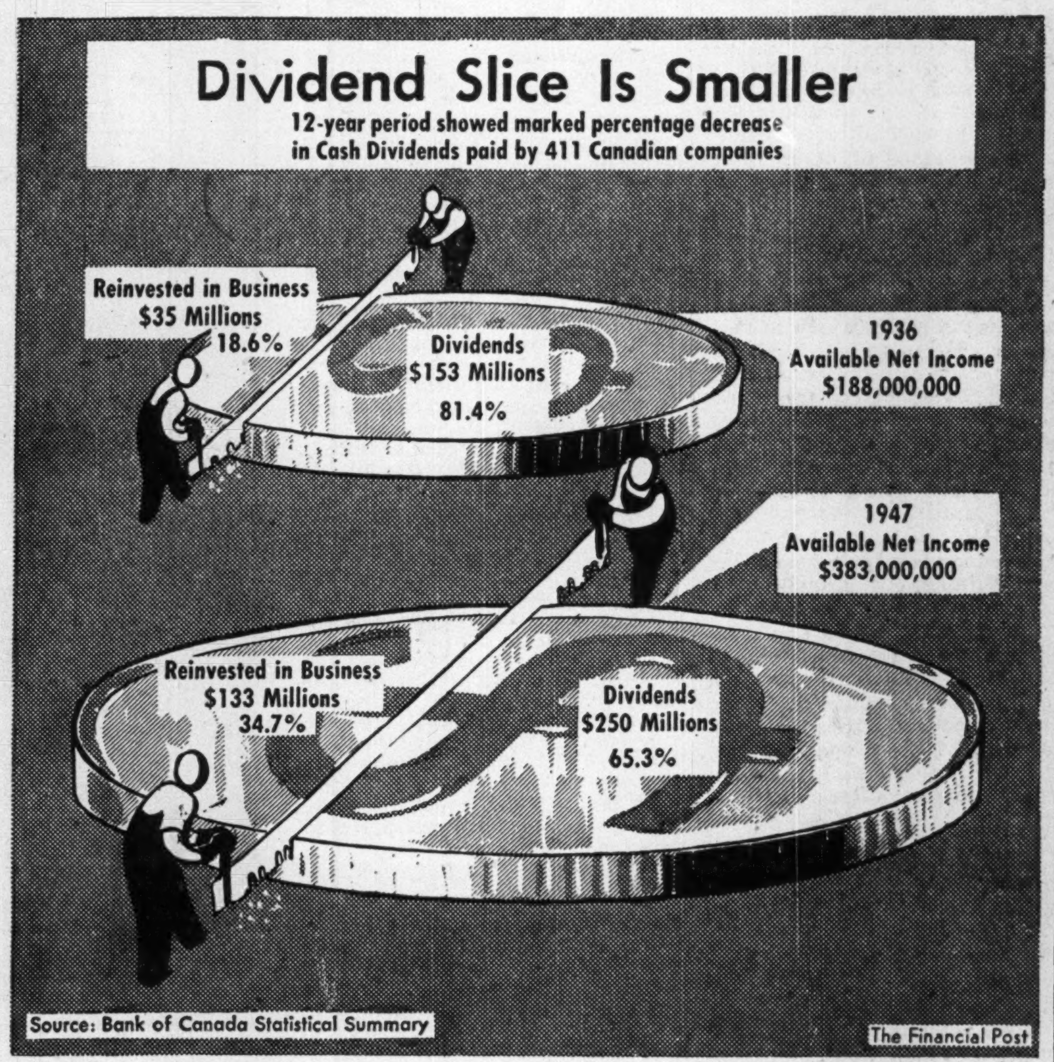
Gold Mines Down

The most striking drop in net income is shown by the 26 gold mining companies whose net income has dropped in each year since 1939. During war years this was largely as a result of the forced curtailment of their operations due to the lack of manpower. Since the war it has been due to the squeeze of rising costs and the loss of the 10% exchange premium on U.S. funds. Their 1947 net income to stockholders of $5.8 millions was only 77% of the 1946 figure of $7.5 millions and only 21% of the 1939 figure of $28.1 millions.

The biggest percentage drop in 1947 net income to stockholders as compared with 1946 shown by the seven grain elevator companies. Their 1947 net income to stockholders of $600,000 was only 66-2/3% of the 1946 figure of $900,000 but was three times the 1939 level of $200,000 and 1½ times the 1936 level of $400,000. One factor in the drop in their net income would be the smaller storage charges due to the lesser amount of grain held in storage and the smaller crop.

The biggest gain over the whole period is shown by the 19 pulp and paper companies whose 1947 net income to stockholders of $47.6 millions is 69% per cent higher than the 1946 level of $28.2 millions, nearly 14½ times the 1939 level of $3.3 millions and 476 times the 1936 level of $100,000. This industry is a good example of one in which the prewar earnings were inadequate in relation to the capital investment so that earnings should be averaged for it over a period of years.

One factor not indicated by the study is the extent to which 1947 net operating profit included profit from inventories as a result of the rising price level. To the extent that this type of profit is included it will be a non recurring profit and consequently would likely affect 1948 results as compared with 1947.



Source: Bank of Canada Statistical Summary

The Financial Post

Profit Statistics for 411 Companies*

($ millions)

Fiscal Year Nearest to Calendar Year	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
Net Operating Profit (Before Depreciation) (1)	317	387	331	387	492	607	677	648	587	569	620	787
Depreciation (2)	88	94	91	96	115	140	161	158	134	127	126	140
Investment and Other Nonoperating Income (Net)	43	46	44	40	35	39	32	33	35	37	37	39
Bond Interest (incl. Exch. & Amortization of Disc.)	44	43	41	41	42	41	40	39	38	37	34	31
Net Profit before Income & E. P. Tax Provision (1)	228	296	243	290	370	465	508	484	450	442	497	655
Income & E. P. Tax Provision (ex. Refundable Portion)	40	51	43	56	137	212	252	243	222	214	221	272
Net Income to Stockholders (1)(3)	188	245	200	234	233	253	256	241	228	228	276	383
Forced Saving (Refundable Portion of E. P. Tax)	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	26	21	21	2	...
Net Income Available for Dividends (1)	188	245	200	234	233	253	241	215	207	207	274	383
Net Income Paid out in Cash Dividends	153	188	196	189	193	188	179	175	167	167	211	250
Undistributed Income (ex. Forced Saving) (1)	35	57	4	45	40	65	62	40	40	40	63	133

*Compiled by Bank of Canada. Includes those companies covered in the tabulations on pages 9 and 10 of the January 1948 issue of the Statistical Summary for which 1947 statements had become available in time for publication. (1) For purposes of comparability any special capital charges made against income account in company reports have been added back as well as "contingent" and "general" reserves. Special inventory reserves (amounting to .2, 3, .1, .7, 3.6, 7.9, 4.2, 1.8, 3.6, —1.7, 2.4, 6.7, in the years 1936-1947 respectively), whether shown by the company in operating expenses or as an adjustment to earned surplus, have been deducted in arriving at Net Operating Profit. (2) Includes deferred development and depletion provision amounting to 6.7, 9.8, 9.4, 9.2, 9.8, 9.6, 9/5.8.0, 8.4, 8.0, 7.5, 5.7, in the years 1936-1947 respectively. (3) Including the refundable portion of the Excess Profits Tax.

Comparative Net Income to Stockholders

	No. of Cos.	1939 to 1936 %	1947 to 1936 %	1947 to 1939 %	1947 to 1946 %
Grain mill products	7	162	292	181	131
Food	24	163	169	103	123
Beverages	11	119	352	296	120
Tobacco	3	107	101	94	97
Leather	7	125	175	140	78
Rubber	7	141	571	404	211
Primary textiles	17	146	235	161	139
Miscellaneous textiles	10	119	243	204	134
Clothing	11	225	550	244	105
Wood products	7	150	617	411	308
Pulp & paper	19	3,300	47,600	1,442	169
Paper products	12	136	382	280	145
Printing & publishing	6	133	144	108	108
Iron, steel & products	34	210	314	150	158
Machinery	36	135	478	353	203
Elect. machinery & equipment	18	151	373	246	219
Gold mining	26	123	25	21	77
Other nonferrous metals	15	115	171	148	149
Nonmetallic minerals	15	245	385	157	122
Coal & natural gas	7	120	115	96	105
Petroleum	9	90	100	111	117
Chemicals	15	132	173	131	122
Paints & polishes	8	167	350	210	140
Trade & service	45	162	413	256	103
Electric utilities	20	118	172	146	109
Telephones	4	118	159	144	114
Transportation & storage	11	...	...	167	200
Grain elevators	7	50	150	300	67
TOTAL	411	124	204	164	139

Alberta Hotels In $60 Million Business Class

From Our Own Correspondent

EDMONTON—The hotel business in Alberta now is a $50 million to $60 million business, George W. McLean, president of the Alberta Hotel Association, told the annual convention here. He said almost 100% of licensed hotel operators in the province are members of the Association.

Mr. McLean said hotels are continuing to modernize in spite of high cost of materials and labor. Rural hotel accommodation, he added, compares favorably with that in any other province.

Stressing the value of the tourist business, Dr. J. J. Robinson, Minister of Industry and Labor, estimated that 20,000 visitors will be accommodated in Alberta's four national parks each night during the tourist season.

A. J. Mason, Alberta Liquor Control Board chairman, stated: "Hotel operators must play their part by providing modern accommodation and excellent restaurant and hotel service. It must be attractive enough to draw the tourist back to the province."

Dan E. C. Campbell, director of the Provincial Travel Bureau, outlined an educational training system for hotel employees, which has met with considerable success in Quebec, he stated.

Delegates unanimously urged early completion of the Trans-Canada highway.

COMPANY REPORTS

To assist readers in appraising and comparing company financial statements, The Financial Post has a uniform method of presenting corporation accounts. Variations from the companies' published reports are footnoted.

CONSOLIDATED PRESS net profit for fiscal year ended March 31, 1948, showed a decrease of 75%. Major reason for the decline was a strike in its plant in the fall of 1947 when advertising revenues were at a seasonal peak, the company states.

Reduction in net earnings also resulted from a generally increased cost of operating the business, including rising costs of paper and other materials. Production costs were also increased and work curtailed because of interruptions incidental to the removal of equipment to the Duchess Street plant, which will eventually house the entire printing and publishing facilities. Company operations are at capacity, the annual report states, and it is expected that earnings will be restored to the former level during the current fiscal year.

CONS. INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended Mar. 31:	1948	1947
Net earnings	$171,016	$344,014
Less: Depr.	77,151	64,479
Bond int.	4,245	10,373
Moving exp.	18,559	6,921
Income taxes	30,000	116,012
Bond red. exp.	3,458	......
Loss on asset sale	881	......
Net profit*	36,722	146,229
Less: Cl. A divds.	48,756	21,250
Cl. B divds.	......	10,000
Old divds.	......	75,000
Surplus for year	▪12,034	39,979

▪Deficit.

Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:		
Cl. A: Before part.	$0.37	$1.46
After part.	*	0.75
Paid	0.48¾	▪0.21¼
Cl. B: After part.	*d0.28	0.71
Paid	......	▪0.10
Old Cl. A: Paid	......	1.00+0.50

*No participation.
▪Paid July 1, 1947.

CONDENSED CONS. BALANCE SHEET

As at March 31:	1948	1947
Cash	$2,700	$373,631
Invest., bk. val.*	141,946	140,484
Accts. rec., etc.	408,682	321,299
Inventories	313,638	222,825
Total curr. assets	866,966	1,058,239
Prep. exps.§	32,864	......
Misc. assets▴	43,320	156,132
Fixed assets†	933,190	643,562
Goodwill, etc.	500,000	500,000
Total assets	2,376,340	2,357,933
Bank adv.	196,854	......
Accts., tax, etc.	256,564	259,881
Total curr. liab.	453,418	259,881
Prep. subscrip.	495,272	433,099
Funded debt	......	230,500
Capital stock	732,076	732,076
Surplus▴	695,574	702,377
§ Incl. in curr. assets in co's report.		
†After depr. of	808,792	734,536
▴Incl. ref. EPT	43,320	43,320
*Market value	141,925	139,728
Working capital	413,548	798,358

GENERAL BAKERIES LTD. net profit for the year ended April 2, 1948, was off substantially from the previous year as a result of increases in costs of all ingredients, the annual report states. While a considerably higher sales volume was realized, returns were not sufficient to overcome accelerated costs, President J. W. Horsey says. Increases, notably in the cost of flour resulting from withdrawal of government subsidy on wheat, plus substantially higher wage rates, all without adequate increases in the prices of bakery products, affected earnings drastically.

There was an increase in fixed assets during the year of $296,022 or a total increase of $610,079 in two years. These additions complete the commitments assumed when the present company was organized. Cash available from operations was not sufficient to meet these requirements and temporary bank loans totaling $375,000 have been incurred; with result that at end of year there was a net working capital deficiency of $223,626. Shareholders will be asked at the annual and special meetings to approve creation of $500,000 par value preferred stock.

CONS. INCOME ACCOUNT

Year Ended Apr. 2:	▴1948	§1947
Net earnings	$234,375	$291,097
Less: Depr.	137,742	68,164
Bond int.	27,281	26,773
Income taxes	27,738	75,000
Net profit & surplus	41,614	121,160

▴Includes General Bakeries (N.B.) Ltd. from July 7, 1947.
§General income account.

Earned per Share:	$0.17	$0.48

None paid.

CONDENSED CONS. BALANCE SHEET

As at:	Apr. 7 1948	Apr. 2 §1947
Cash	$99,256	$62,041
Dom. bonds	800	......
Accts. rec.	125,363	85,752
Inventories	230,102	305,391
Total curr. assets	455,521	453,184
Misc. assets▴	84,180	88,151
Fixed assets*	1,931,608	1,667,669
Goodwill	118,060	......
Total assets	2,589,369	2,209,004
Bank loan	375,000	......
Accts., tax, etc., pay.	304,147	295,930
Total curr. liabs.	679,147	295,930
Funded debt	720,000	760,000
Capital stock	1,034,750	1,034,750
Earned surplus▴	155,472	118,324
▴Incl. ref. EPT of	2,487	......
*After depr. of	231,042	68,164
Working capital	•223,626	157,254

•Excess of curr. liabs. over curr. assets.
§General balance sheet

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Accountant and Office Manager
OF LARGE CANADIAN corporation desires permanent position in Brazil—Applicant is in early 30's—Canadian born—in perfect health—a veteran Staff Captain—of very reasonable means—well referred—Box 30, The Financial Post, Toronto 2.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY - STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly experienced, excellent references. Available July 26th. Box 31, The Financial Post, Toronto 2.

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HAS HAD ACTIVE charge of Production, Sales and General Administration over 20 years for firm recently taken over by Americans. Profitable sales of chain, department and utility store metal products increased steadily to over a million. Audited statements available. Age 49—too young to retire. Wants job as General Manager or assistant to active head of large or medium size plant, or will invest in young prospect. Box 39, The Financial Post, Toronto 2.

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MALE SECRETARY AVAILABLE
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CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT desires to contact other Chartered Accountant with small practice. View to partnership and extension. Replies kept strictly confidential. Box 37, The Financial Post, Toronto.

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FOR SALE Caribou Stock Ranch, 1600 acres deeded 217 Lease, unlimited hayland, bunch grass pastures, own water rights, 119 head of beef type cattle plus calves. Full line of machinery and horses. Near town on Main highway $32,500 or near offer. DONALD MacKAY, Williams Lake, B.C.

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T. S. E. Short Position Up

The semi-monthly short position report of the Toronto Stock Exchange as of June 30 shows the aggregate short positions, eliminating odd lots, on the books of member firms at 512,960 shares of 132 issues compared with 498,770 shares of 136 issues on June 15.

Largest changes in short positions of individual mining stocks since June 15 were:

Stock	Shares	Stock	Shares
Base Metals	—5,500	Inter. Ur.	—4,000
Callinan	+2,500	MacDonald	—8,800
Donalda	+1,000	Negus	—1,800
Eldona	+35,000	Rupununi	+13,150
Eureka	—9,000	Sherritt	+1,300
Giant Yk.	+600		

Relatively few changes were made in the industrial stocks.

The short position shows as follows:

Stock	Shares	Stock	Shares
Abitibi	750	Kirk. Lake	600
Algoma Steel	625	Labrador	4,900
Aluminium	50	Laguerre	5,000
Anglo-C. Oil	1,100	Lake Wasa	3,500
Anglo-Rouyn	1,000	Lamaque	100
Area	1,000	Laura Secord	225
Argus Corp.	1,175	Lingman Lk.	1,000
Armistice	3,000	Little L. Lac	2,500
Atlas Steel	100	Loblaw A	200
Base Metals	6,000	Loblaw B	50
Bevcourt	500	Louvicourt	10,000
Bordulac	500	Lunward	1,000
Brand & Mil. A	200	Macassa	4,600
Brazilian Tract	300	MacDonald	5,000
B.C. Forest Pr.	700	MacLeod C.	2,800
Brit. Dominion	500	M'cMillan Ex B	200
Brown Co.	400	Madsen R.L.	500
Buffadison	7,000	Magnet Cons.	3,000
Buffalo Ank.	1,000	Malartic G.F.	1,300
Callinan	3,500	Massey-Harris	300
Calmont	500	McMarmac	5,500
Cal. & Ed.	4,500	Mid-Continent	500
Campbell RL	200	Mining Corp.	500
Cdn. Brew.	2,155	M. & O. Paper	750
C. Food Pr. A	100	Negus	12,600
Cn. In. Alco. A	400	New Calumet	100
C.P.R.	1,505	New Norzone	2,000
Cnt. Porc.	500	Nicholson	1,000
Chesterville	3,500	Normetal	1,200
Cochenour	1,400	North Inca	3,000
Coniaurum	500	O'Brien	500
Cons. Paper	500	Ogama-Rock.	500
Conwest	100	Okalta Oil	4,300
Detta R.L.	4,000	Osisko Lake	7,000
Discovery	1,000	Osulake	1,000
Diversified	4,000	Pamour	500
Dome	100	Pend Oreille	3,100
Dom. Coal Pr.	125	Pen-Rey	2,000
D. Stl. & C. B	1,250	Pickle Crow	900
Donalda	12,600	Preston E. D.	3,500
Dulama	4,000	Que. Lab.	1,000
Duquesne	500	Queenston	6,000
East Mal.	1,500	Quemont	600
East Sull.	9,000	Roxana Oil	500
Elder	500	Rupununi	21,150
Eldona	93,900	St. Law. Corp.	200
Eureka	38,300	San Antonio	1,900
Famous Pl.	150	Sherritt G.	18,600
Fanny Farmer	200	Silanco	500
Giant Yk.	16,785	Simpsons A	40
G. Manitou	400	Springer St.	500
Gr. Lks. Paper	400	Steep Rock	8,300
Guayana	700	Surf Inlet	2,500
Gulf Lead	5,600	Sylvanite	100
Hollinger	300	Thopson-L.	500
Home Oil	1,800	Thurbois	80,600
Hosco	1,500	Union Gas	300
Hudson Bay	100	United Fuel B	100
Imp. Oil	100	Un. Keno Hill	100
Int'l. Paper	350	United Steel	200
I. Petroleum	200	Ventures	300
Int. Uranium	17,200	Waite Amulet	1,000
Jason	2,000	Walker G & W	125
Joburke	500	Wiltsey Cogh.	2,000
Kenville	1,500	Winnipeg Elec.	700
Kerr-Addison	1,100	TOTAL ...	512,960
Kirk. G. Gate	1,000		

Short Interest In Montreal

The semi-monthly short position of the Montreal Stock Exchange shows a short position of 10,380 shares of 35 issues as of Jun 30, 1948 as compared with 10,870 shares of 33 issues on June 15.

Chief changes for M.S.E. include:

	Shares		Shares
Abitibi com.	+125	Int. Nickel	—25
Algoma	—180	Int. Paper	—100
Bruck Mills	+25	Int. Pete	+120
Can. Brew.	—5	McC. Front	—100
Can. Car	—10	Met. Trams	+5
C.P.R.	+65	S. Williams	—75
Dist. Seag.	—250	Wpg. Elec.	—25
Dom. Stores	—10		

On the Montreal Curb Market, the short interest totals 137,483 shares of 32 issues as of June 30, 1948 as compared with 146,120 shares of 30 issues on June 15.

Chief changes for the Montreal Curb include:

	Shares		Shares
Bobs Lake	—4,000	Lowneys	+100
Brown Co.	+833	Macdonald	—12,000
C.-Dom. S.	—25	Okalta	+200
C. Vickers	+100	Que. Lab.	+3,600
C. Alcohol	—2,000	Que. Man.	—1,200
Con. Paper	—385	Sherritt G.	+100
Eldona	+11,700	Steep Rock	+100
Fraser Cos.	+115	Thurbois	—5,500
Louvicourt	+6,000		

Summaries of the short positions of these exchanges on June 30 shows:

MONTREAL CURB MARKET

	Shares		Shares
Abitibi com.	175	G. Bakeries	100
Abitibi 1¼% p	200	Howard Smith	25
Algoma	540	Hudson Bay	100
Aluminium	100	Intl. Nickel	275
Asbestos	125	Intl Paper	925
B.A. Oil	100	Intl. Pete	3,745
B.C. Power B	100	Massey Harris	25
Bruck Mills	25	McC. Fronte.	825
Bldg. Products	25	Mtl. Tramways	5
Can. Cement	375	Nat. Steel Car	50
Can. Brew.	470	Page Hersey	25
Can. Car.	225	Power Corp.	100
Can. I. Alco. B	25	Price Bros	100
CPR	735	St. Law Corp.	100
C. Smelters	5	Sher. Williams	25
Dist. Seag.	25	Winnipeg Elec	540
D. Coal B	50		
Dom. Stores	15		10,380
Dryden	100		

MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE

	Shares		Shares
Bobs Lake	43,000	Louvicourt	19,000
B.C. Packers B	200	Lowney's	625
Brown C.	2,833	Macdonald	2,000
Buffaddison	5,000	MacLaren	175
Can-Dom Sugar	25	McIntyre	25
C. Vickers	325	Minn & Ont.	50
Com. Alcohol	50	Normetal	100
C. C. Cadillac	7,500	O'Brien	300
C. Paper	335	Okalta	200
C. Textile	100	Pitt	10,000
Donnacona	300	Que. Lab.	3,600
East Sullivan	1,700	Que. Man.	9,000
Eldona	19,200	Sherritt G.	200
Fairchild	200	Steep Rock	100
Fraser Cos.	240	Thurbois	8,500
Gaspe Oil	1,600		
God's Lake	1,000		137,483

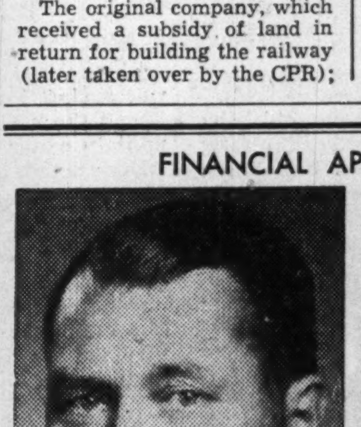
Calgary-Edmonton Rail Co. Dissolved

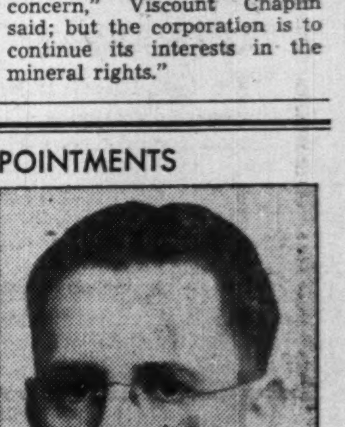
CALGARY—The company which built the original Calgary and Edmonton Railway in 1891, the Calgary and Edmonton Land Co., has been dissolved, it was announced here by Viscount Chaplin, its chairman.

The original company, which received a subsidy of land in return for building the railway (later taken over by the CPR); was divided into two companies. The land company retained the land while the corporation retained mineral rights.

The land company is to turn over its interest to a "Canadian concern," Viscount Chaplin said; but the corporation is to continue its interests in the mineral rights."

FINANCIAL APPOINTMENTS


EDWARD M. ECHLIN


JAMES F. CLARK

A. B. Davidson, president of A. B. Davidson & Company, Limited, Investment dealers, announces the appointment of Edward M. Echlin as Director and Vice-President and of James F. Clark, M. Com., as Director and Secretary-treasurer of the Company.

AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY
FOR
A SUPERVISOR OF SALES PROMOTION AND TRAINING

A life insurance company—Home Office, Toronto—is looking for a man to assist in training its salesmen and to take charge of its sales promotion and publications departments. He should be between the ages of 25 and 35, now employed, but ambitious enough not to be satisfied with his present opportunities. A history of success in the life insurance selling field will give an applicant a high priority. This position offers an attractive future and applicants should be ambitious to qualify for agency supervisory responsibilities.

When writing please give us your full story so that we can appraise your merits before arranging an interview.

BOX 40, THE FINANCIAL POST, TORONTO 2, ONT.

Bungled Marketing

In last week's announcement of special compensation to western coarse grain growers, we have further glaring proof of Ottawa's bungling in regard to its farm marketing policies. If the decontrol pattern followed with oats and barley is to be a precedent for all other farm commodities then it is going to be an expensive process indeed to get back to normal. Damage claims for beef cattle and wheat alone could run into billions.

No one will begrudge the payment of approximately $4 millions to those farmers who sold their oats and barley prior to Oct. 21. Had they had any official warning that price control was going to be lifted on that date they would certainly have held their crop and benefitted from the overnight advance.

In fact the loss was such a matter of pure bad luck that in many instances private elevator companies which had bought the grain, voluntarily and at considerable trouble to themselves, made an extra payment to the early shippers. Now it turns out that such recipients are really lucky ones. They will get double reimbursement because Ottawa is to make good their losses, too.

There was no quarrel with the government's decision to lift the price ceiling on coarse grains. There was never any intention or hope, except among bureaucrats and socialist planners, that war time price control should continue indefinitely.

But to remove the ceiling without warning, in the middle of the marketing season and when world prices were substantially higher, was the worst possible time that could have been chosen. As experienced farmers and grain traders pointed out again and again the time to make the shift was after the current season's grain had been marketed. Then all producers would have had an even start.

But, apparently under the delusion that the judgment of a few cloistered bureaucrats was worth far more than that of hundreds of thousands of skilled farmers and experienced grain handlers, decontrol was delayed for months. In effect Ottawa had a bull by the tail and let him go just when he was sure to break the most china.

And it is beginning to look as if the same rule will apply to the score of other farm products which the Dominion Government stubbornly insists in keeping controlled.

The war has been over three years and Canadian farmers still have no say as to where or how the great proportion of their production will be marketed. As a result we don't know what a bushel of wheat is really worth in this country, or a steer, or a hog or an egg. We have sacrificed an enormous and possibly permanent market in the United States for coarse grains, beef cattle and other farm products, a market which would have netted us hundreds of millions of precious American dollars at a time when we needed American dollars more than ever before.

This country was built on the principle of farmers and other producers searching out their own markets, and turning out a quality to suit those markets. Above all it was built on the principle of free markets, where any producer could ship to the market which would pay the best possible price. If we hope to continue the development of this country we have got to get back to that policy and we have got to get back to it speedily. If we don't we are going to wake up some fine morning and find that our world competitors have left us far behind.

Too Many Flying Accidents

Hardly a day has passed this summer that the morning paper hasn't reported a flying crackup somewhere in Canada. In 1947 there were almost 300, which was an increase of a third over the previous year. And this upward trend is continuing.

Why?

In most cases, states Canadian Aviation bluntly, "show-off pilots in light planes are the culprits." These are the ones who never listen to warnings or advice, who figure that they are different and nothing will happen. They are of the same pattern exactly as those few who sit behind the steering wheel of an automobile and depend on luck rather than skill and common sense for their own, and other people's protection.

Drastic action is needed to curb these flying fools, warns Canadian Aviation. There should be full public support for any discipline needed and for the civil aviation inspectors who "are doing a sincere and conscientious job of safety enforcement." In addition schools or clubs are urged to ground any members who deliberately break flying regulations.

Every summer week end scores of people are killed or injured in motor traffic along our highways. In the great majority of cases these accidents could have been prevented. Unless we want to see that sort of thing repeated in the air, only safe and sane pilots should be allowed to fly.

There's News in Company Reports

In a two-page spread in most American business and news magazines, Standard Oil of New Jersey, reported the "biggest, hardest and most useful year" in its history. To do this it used 12 brief paragraphs, stressing 10 main points. There were no eye-catching pictures, no oversimplified charts. The company depended upon facts alone to tell its story of the year and tied these in closely with the questions the public is asking about the problems of oil.

It mentioned the world shortage and increasing consumption, and in the same paragraph listed what increase last year had been contributed by Standard Oil and its affiliates, the number of new wells, the added expenditures on research. It outlined the special problems of the year, the tough winter, the crisis in transportation. It reported a continuance of "excellent" labor-management relations.

Above all it exploded the old myth that there is nothing newsworthy in a company report. There is always news but not always a "digger."

"We Got the Wrong Man"

"A 21-year old father of a 12-day old baby was arrested recently on a charge of assault with intent to commit a serious offence on Teresa Dowling, eight. The little girl was beaten and left for dead in a York township field May 17." Such was the start of a recent Toronto newspaper story.

The accused was Gordon Harvey. He spent two days in jail, had this serious charge hanging over him for three weeks when the court freed him.

Harvey has been found innocent. But cost of his defence and lost working time was, he says, $700. Now he has lost his job.

Particularly because it was a charge of this kind, Harvey and his family have had a very raw deal.

The York Twp. police force, responsible for this blundering outrage, may have earned public contempt as a result but that isn't enough. Some means must be found of preventing police stupidly and wantonly abusing their necessarily broad powers in a manner so serious to the reputation of citizens.

Ontario's Attorney-General Blackwell should look at this police force, and at the people responsible for this outrage.

The child had suffered an extremely serious head injury. While she was convalescing York Twp. police put her in a car, took her for a drive around the area of the attack. The sick, scared, confused little girl was apparently asked to see if she could spot her attacker.

But, as the court ultimately found, the description of the girl's attacker given to police when she was found did not agree in any respect with a description of Harvey "except that Harvey is a young man."

In his story of the affair given to reporters after acquittal, Harvey added this revealing testimony about the police conduct.

After the police car stopped, Harvey was asked if he had ever seen the girl. His answer was no. Then to quote Harvey "Police asked her if she had ever seen me and she said she had not."

The police conferred. Next, says Harvey, police asked the girl, "Is this the man who took you by the hand in front of Gould's drug store?" To which the girl's answer was yes.

Not only did police arrest Harvey despite the fact that he had no resemblance whatever "except that he was a young man" to the suspect's description given to police, but they took him in despite the little girl's obvious confusion and uncertainty in her identification.

Police eagerness to get some conviction in a case is understandable. But this Harvey case shows that police power can be wielded with intolerable irresponsibility.

With Harvey's acquittal, police can say "We just got the wrong man" and resume their hunt for the right one. But Harvey faces a lifetime with a record which shows he was once arrested on a serious and noisome charge. Despite his acquittal, Harvey has been permanently injured.

Because police are so well protected, it does not appear, according to legal opinion given The Financial Post, that Harvey has grounds for action against police.

Here is a serious infringement of citizen rights and liberties. Harvey was acquitted. The police effort to get a conviction failed.

But, how many innocents are not acquitted? The way some police operate should be a cause for major alarm among responsible citizens. Sometimes an innocent man may have great difficulty, and be put to great expense, in proving his innocence.

So the responsibility of police in making their charges is fundamental to justice.

Perhaps this incident will help bring long-needed and basic reform in public policy about police. Bluntly put: the main trouble with police forces is that society gives them more power than their training and average level of mental development justifies.

For putting chalk marks on cars, directing traffic, looking in store windows at night, pushing back crowds at parades and doing sundry other police jobs, the present average calibre —and salary—is quite satisfactory.

But for dealing with serious crime, in today's highly complex society, we've got to get men with a much higher level of intelligence and training — and pay for it well.

The Harvey case demonstrates the peril in which every citizen stands from irresponsible use of police power.

War Is Not Inevitable

Those who have been preaching a preventive war against Russia haven't reckoned the cost. That's the conclusion of Hanson W. Baldwin, military editor of the New York Times, in the leading article in Harper's Magazine this month.

The United States and her allies would probably win such a war against Russia, Baldwin agrees, but even with the advantage of the atom bomb, he sees the fighting going on for years and at enormous cost in blood and treasure. European civilization, he is sure, could not survive and the "economic security of the United States would be imperiled as never before."

Distances are too vast and Russia is too far away to be defeated by bombing, argues Baldwin. In the end the decisive fighting would have to take place in Western Europe and we would destroy that part of the world which we set out to save. "How can we, a professedly Christian nation, the leading opponent of the philosophy that the ends justify any means, descend to the expediency of Communism? Are we to steel our hearts to the deliberate slaughter by atomic means and in surprise attack of thousands of Russian women and children, and if so can we ever again profess moral purpose or spiritual motive behind our political philosophy?"

Neither in a preventive war nor in appeasement, says Baldwin, lies the solution to our present troubles. War with Russia, he argues is not inevitable and we should not come to regard it as inevitable. Rather, we should build up our defenses, stand firm and above all build up, not destroy western Europe. Only in this way, which might restore some sort of a balance or modifying influence in Europe, does he believe that we can hope to avoid a war with Russia.

And even if that fails, says Baldwin, the United States with her allies can defeat Russia tomorrow as well as today. "If war has to come it is far better that it come 20 years from now." Those who have seen what little real peace has been achieved by two world wars in 35 years will certainly agree that we should explore every possible alternative before plunging into a third conflict which may end all civilization.

Napier Moore's Scratch Pad

AMONG THE STORIES about the growth of Los Angeles is one about the man and his family who valiantly tried to make a go of a farm on the outskirts. But the city encroached on it a field at a time. One morning he came to the breakfast table looking the picture of dejection and muttered, "Well, yesterday they bought my last orchard. All I've got left now is the barn and the house and $500,000 in the bank."

Up to the laugh there is a parallel in Canada.

Little more than three years ago, at the westerly limits of Chatham, stood Pine Grove Farm, home of John Keil, prominent Kent County orchardist, and his wife. The Thames-bank setting was beautiful, the fruit trees bountiful, an old farmhouse graciously equipped. John Keil loved it all.

Then came Chatham's sudden industrial wave. Keil was persuaded to let go a field facing the Montreal-Windsor highway. Then a field next to the CPR tracks. Next, his lovely orchards, so that a thoroughfare might go through and first 50 and then 110 new houses go up.

All Keil has left is his house and his barn. There the parallel ends. As the story was told to us, John Keil didn't think in terms of half a million as recompense for the loss of the Good Earth and big cash crops. He asked a modest price and counted as profit his pride in Chatham's growth and the opportunity to demonstrate good citizenship.

• • •

HAVING IN MIND the Ottawa planners' expressed purpose of discouraging the purchase of automobiles by imposition of high taxes, we were vastly interested to read in Holiday that the U. S. economic structure once was almost wrecked by the bicycle. Says the article:

"The cycling craze which swept the United States in the 90's was a commercial as well as a recreational phenomenon. Americans spent over $100 millions for bicycles between 1890 and 1896. The first safety bicycles cost $300. The average bicycle still cost over $100 in 1895, when $3 bought a good pair of shoes; $15 a man's good suit; 50c a presentable shirt; and 14c for a dozen eggs seemed expensive. Men and women deprived themselves of many things to buy 'wheels' and for ten years the bicycles threw a frightening shadow over the country's economy.

"Reports written during the period are evidence of the hysteria created among businessmen by the economic inroads of the bicycle. In 1896 the watch and jewelry business was all but defunct, piano business was off 50%, furniture men were pleading with young ladies to stop buying bicycles with their parlor-set savings, and saloon keepers were growling that the bicycle was taking bread out of their mouths."

• • •

A COLLEAGUE of ours ran his car into a downtown Toronto parking lot. The attendant not being visible, he walked away without paying anything. When he returned he found a note, "841A7. You must pay for parking. See me at next lot and you will get your gas cap back."

Annoyed at the implication that he had been trying to pull a fast one, he sought the attendant, paid him, said, "What about the gas cap?"

"Oh," said the man, "I never take them." The cap was in its proper place. In his irritation our friend hadn't bothered to look. Still irked, and suspecting that the parking lot chappie wasn't too sure of his legal rights, he asked a lawyer about it. The lawyer said he had never heard of any similar case, but that it was well understood in common law that part or all of a property left in for service can be kept until payment is made. Nevertheless our friend froths at the mouth every time he thinks of it.

• • •

PHOTOGRAPHERS who take pictures for publication are usually instructed to get some action out of the subject. Lester B. Pearson, Canada's Under Secretary for External Affairs, tells about a picture of himself put out by the National Film Board. The photo showed him seated rather impressively at a desk and the caption described him as being in the act of signing an international agreement.

"Actually," says Mr. Pearson, "that picture was taken in my office, and just to give it action I was asked to write something on a scratch pad before me. What I wrote was, 'Don't forget to take some Kleenex home for wife.'"

He forgot the Kleenex.

• • •

Of a certain politician it is said that he is so busy meeting people that he hasn't time to get acquainted with himself.

Stop Me If —

They were talking over the candidate's election speech. "Do you think he put enough fire into his speech?" asked one.

"Sure," was the reply. "The trouble was he didn't put enough of his speech into the fire."

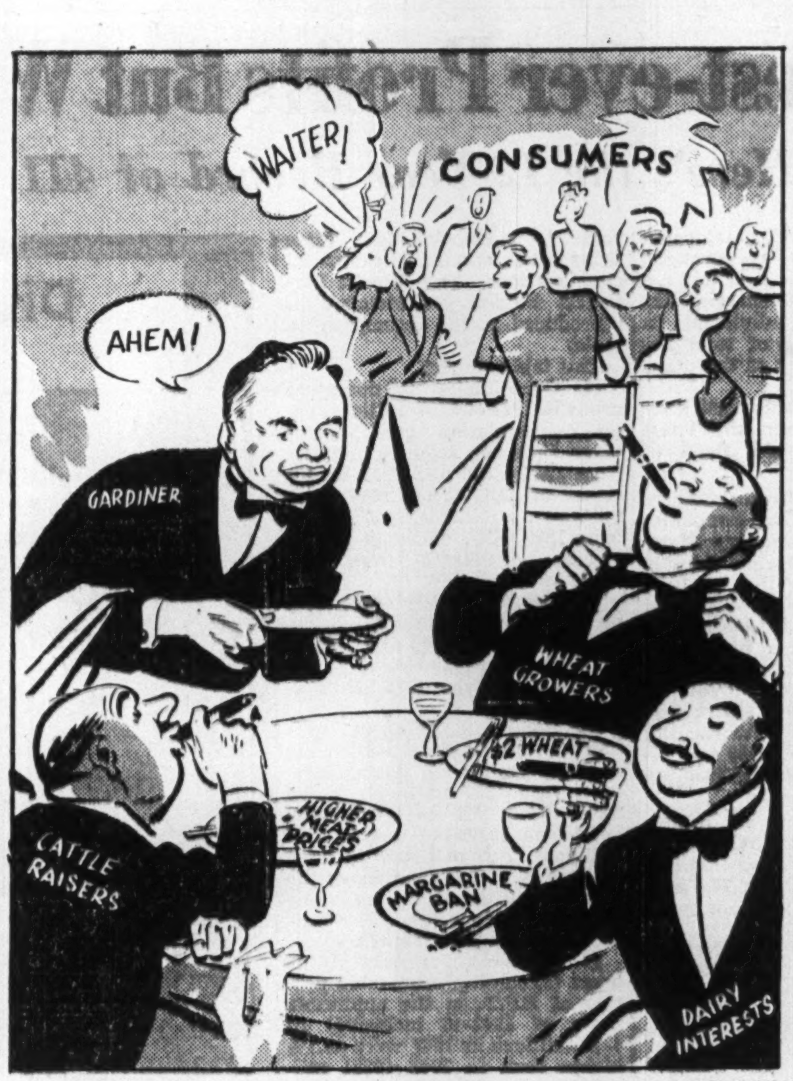
• • •

Some time ago there was something of a scare in one of the North Country towns, owing to a slight epidemic of smallpox, and many people were being vaccinated as a precautionary measure against the complaint.

One local doctor, finding that his small surgery was inadequate to deal with the increased number of patients, took the kitchen underneath and had it converted into a temporary surgery.

"I'm afraid," said the nurse, glancing round the crowded surgery, "some of you will have to be vaccinated in the basement."

"Not on your life!" replied a navvy. "I'll be vaccinated on the arm, or not at all!"



Cartoon by Grassick.

"If you hope to fill the boss's shoes, what about those others, Jimmie?"

Post Scripts

Heads Shippers

Edgar Philip Rees, 62, recently elected president of the Shipping Federation of Canada, takes over the top spot in shipping circles at a time when it looks as if Canadian shippers may be heading into rough water. Cargo difficulties, an uneasy labor situation and general world-wide trade restrictions make the future uncertain.

MR. REES

But Rees is an old hand at the shipping business. He has been with Furness Withy, big British shippers since 1912—except for time out to fight in World War I and to work for the British Government in War II.

Grey-haired, affable Rees is a Welshman. Born in Cardiff he says he cannot speak Welsh, but believes his ability to swear in the ancient tongue is a distinct asset at certain moments.

Rees joined the shipping company's Cardiff office as an office boy soon after he had put away his school books. In World War I he served with the Royal Engineers, was twice mentioned in dispatches, and awarded the Military Cross. He was retired as a captain.

He returned to the shipping business and had a tour of duty in Egypt, then moved on to Paris where he was assistant manager and in charge of the charter department. In 1922 he went to New York and had a busy six years until 1928 when, as he explains, the plug was pulled on the shipping industry.

In World War II Rees was again called into war service as deputy representative of the British Ministry of War Transport. In this capacity he supervised all British tonnage in United States. The British Government acknowledged his services by awarding him the C.M.G.

Following VE-Day Rees moved to Montreal and is resident director of Furness Withy, Manchester Liners, Cairn Line. He is also president of the three Canadian subsidiary companies.

Now that sailing weather is here, Rees spends much of his leisure time down at the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club. There he keeps his 16-ft. dingy and with a good breeze and fine weather he thinks there is nothing like sailing for summer relaxation. He is also a member of the Royal Montreal Curling Club, the Montreal Club, St. James' Club.

Mr. Rees is married and has one daughter.

• • •

U of M President

Prof. Albert H. S. Gillson, dean of arts and science at McGill University, has been appointed president of the University of Manitoba, succeeding Dr. A. W. Trueman who is returning to his native New Brunswick to become president of its university.

Gillson's first task in his new position will be to represent the University of Manitoba at the Empire University Conference in England in July.

Born in England in 1889, Gillson is a graduate of Cambridge University, where he distinguished himself in mathematics. He specialized in astronomy, studying under Sir George Darwin.

Two years after outbreak of World War I he joined the Royal Navy as an instructor-lieutenant, and served in the Battle of Jutland.

With two other men, Gillson set up the first navigational system for pilots in the Royal Naval Air Service.

In 1921 he came to Canada as associate professor of mathematics at McGill. In 1939 he joined the RCAF as squadron leader to inaugurate a system of air navigation. A few months later he was posted to No. 1 Air Navigation School at Rivers, Man., as chief instructor.

With rapid expansion of air observer schools, Gillson became commanding officer of the Joint Air Training Plan. His nickname was "The Jeep."

He went back to McGill in 1944 as chairman of the mathematics and physical science group in the faculty of Arts and Science, and was appointed dean a year ago.

Gillson is a tall sober-visaged scholarly looking man who says he is an applied mathematician and that he never intends to give up teaching. He has to his credit a feat at Sir William Dawson College at St. Johns, Quebec, which is evidence of his flair for pioneering. Here there were two former Air Force Stations with 1,700 students and their wives. The courses covered the first and second years in the Bachelor of Science degree and first- and second-year engineering. Prof. Gillson made a success of the project and also found time to lecture to honor students at McGill on applied mathematics.

Being a mathematician, it is a natural that one of his recreations is billiards. He golfs fairly well, is fond of hiking, and is an ardent amateur painter. In his youth, he spent a year at the Slade School of Art in London, and today he is one of the champions of Canadian painters and an authority on modern art. Last year he was elected president of the Federation of Canadian Artists and recently was chosen president of the Canadian Arts Council.

Gillson's wife comes from Fifeshire, Scotland. They have one son.

• • •

Heads Millers

This year the Association of Operating Millers has a Canadian for its president, R. W. Bouskill of Winnipeg, who has been employed all his working days in the operating branch of the flour milling business. He was elected president of the association at its recent annual meeting in Chicago.

MR. BOUSKILL

The association embraces nearly all large and small operating milling firms in Canada and the United States and has active or associate members in Great Britain, Australia, New Zealand, Switzerland and, before the war, in Germany.

Bouskill is superintendent of plants across Canada for Purity Flour Mills Ltd. and makes his headquarters in Winnipeg. His father, also a miller, emigrated to Canada from England, and although he operated for the most part in Canada he spent a brief period in Michigan.

Bouskill was born at Ann Arbor, Mich., but spent only a short span of his childhood in the United States. He has been a westerner for 44 years. The family moved to Manitoba in 1904 and his father located in the milling business at Stonewall. Bouskill attended public and high school there. About the time he had finished his schooling his father moved to Saskatchewan and continued in the milling business in Moose Jaw. Here Bouskill started work in a flour mill and got his first experience as a practical miller. For the past 18 years he has lived in Winnipeg, employed by the firm for which he is now plant superintendent.

The Association of Practical Millers has 1,600 member firms, including 400 from allied trades. Its executive offices are in Kansas City. It is a technical group interested in improving milling techniques of wheat, corn and other cereals.

With Bouskill's election as president, a Canadian city, probably Toronto, will be picked for the 1949 annual meeting of the association.

What Others Are Saying

Editorial of the Week

Only Cure for High Prices

Vancouver News-Herald

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics, surveying the cause of high prices is quite wrong when it says that increased production would not cure the situation, since increased production would put into circulation added purchasing power, in form of wages, to exactly the same extent as increased production added to the volume of goods available to purchase.

That is true only if it is assumed that the only way to obtain increased production is by hiring more workers. The cost of living has been brought down in Canada over the centuries by the process of investing more capital to provide workers with more and better machinery, so that they may produce more per hour. Part of this additional product has always gone to the workers in wages, but much more has gone to consumers in lower prices.

To the extent to which increased production is obtained by hiring more men, it does not reduce prices. To the extent to which it is obtained by hiring more capital, which means by encouraging people to have more and invest in better equipment, increased production does reduce prices. It is the only way in which prices can be reduced.

Other People's Views

THEY DON'T WANT to stop working when they reach the retiring age says the **Calgary Albertan** of the average man, commenting on a life insurance survey. "Those under 40 years of age said they planned to quit when financially secure. Few over that age favored retirement. It seems the longer people work the more they like it."

FLOOR PRICES and other controls will not bring farmers prosperity and stability, declares the **Winnipeg Free Press.** "They can be obtained only by developing export markets, by the removal of tariffs which add to the cost of everything the farmer buys, and by achieving, generally, the greatest possible degree of efficiency in our farm production."

HAD THERE BEEN a Western Union of the democracies in 1933, there might not have been a second world war, says the **Edmonton Journal.** "Perhaps it is merely a coincidence that the Washington talks are taking place during the Soviet-created Berlin crisis; we think it more likely that they have been called for today intentionally to let Moscow know where all the western world stands."

LIFT THE EXCISE TAX on automobiles urges the **Windsor Star.** "Officialdom should learn that the automobile no longer is a luxury. In a country of Canada's vast distances it is a necessity. And the automobile industry, too, is one of the hard rocks of our national defence. It proved its worth in the past war, and stands ready to serve again any time the need arises. In keeping this industry strong the country will only be strengthening itself."

CCF CAN'T WIN in the country with its policy of high wages and low-priced foods, says the **Calgary Herald.** "Clearly the CCF will have to bridge this gap somehow, if it is going to be strong in both country and city. Or will it preach one policy in the country and another in the city? Such dexterity is not new to CCF propagandists. But will it work? Not, we suggest, unless the farmers and ranchers of Alberta have become extremely gullible."

B. C. IS BECOMING the old people's home of all Canada, asserts the **Vancouver Sun.** "Fifteen pensioners are coming into this province for every two who leave. They're moving in by thousands to take advantage of the finest climate and the highest pension scale in Canada. British Columbia wouldn't wish to block them. Yet its social service bill has soared to $21 millions this year. At the rate it's going, it will swamp the provincial economy, lead to new and heavier taxation, and discourage private investment. B. C. is happy to pay the legitimate pension claims of its own people. Ontario, Saskatchewan and the other provinces should be obliged to do the same—and without restriction on where their older citizens choose to retire."

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July 17, 1948

Face-lifting for the 'Five-and-Tens'

New Stores, Lines, Price Ranges in Big Expansion Program

J. S. HOAG

has been appointed managing director of William Davidson Ltd. (formerly Davidson Drug Co.).

Provincial Grant Launches Toronto on Slum Clearance

The Ontario Government's recent offer of subsidy has given new impetus to Toronto's long dormant Regent Park slum-clearance project, Provincial Treasurer Leslie Frost and Planning Minister Dana Porter, **after conferring with Mayor H. E. McCallum, undertook to make a $1,000-per-apartment capital grant** for the initial 56-suite section of the project, but without commitment on further Regent Park rebuilding or on similar aid for developments in other communities. Contracts have since been let and work started this week.

A provincial grant, if calculated on all proposed 1,056 houses and apartments in the project, would cut the city's annual subsidy from $132,000 to $91,000, Mayor McCallum said. He stressed, however, that "this is an experiment with the first 56 units."

In making such a grant, real estate and property sources commented last week, the Ontario Government would be "mildly" exceeding the letter of its powers under the new Provincial Housing Act (The Financial Post, April 17), Section 3 of which promises "guarantees (not grants) totaling $15 millions to participate with municipalities in financing redevelopment of obsolete central areas where overcrowding of rental housing is acute."

But, the same sources add, the Government appears to have power to do this

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By CLAUDE TAYLOR

They used to be called "dime stores" or "the five and tens." But no more—and you know why.

But big things are happening in the variety chain business—particularly expansion. It's one of the greatest building and modernization waves in the history of the industry.

Take the case of the "Big Four"—F. W. Woolworth Co., S. S. Kresge Co., Metropolitan Stores and Zeller's Ltd.—which handle considerably more than 50% of the more than $100 millions spent in variety stores annually today.

Woolworth's, operating 145 stores, coast to coast, has a building program of more than $2 millions well on the way. The first, and perhaps the most costly job—over $1 million—ever undertaken by the company in Canada, is the modern seven-story store and office building going up in Toronto. The structure will provide basement and main sales floors; a mezzanine restaurant; two floors for public office rental; and two floors for executive and general office purposes.

The second job is the start or completion of seven new streamlined stores before the end of this year. Already the organization has opened one new store in Toronto and reopened a unit at Verdun, Que., after extensive alterations and enlargement.

Big Building Program

S. S. Kresge Co. owning 50 store sites and leasing 13 others from Quebec to Victoria, expects to hand over $2 millions to building costs before July, 1949, and perhaps a sizeable amount more when plans are finalized for the ultra-modern several-story story for Richmond & Yonge Sts., Toronto. Beyond that: Wages, building costs and Canada's economic trend will dictate future program.

So far in 1948, Kresge Co. has reopened the greatly enlarged store at Windsor, Ont.; opened the sleek, streamlined store built by a T. Eaton Co. subsidiary at College & Yonge Sts., Toronto; plans opening a new store at London, Ont., and one in the Kingsway district, Toronto, before the year is out; plans doing business in the new Kitchener store by next spring; and opening at least a portion of the rebuilt Hamilton store this year.

Metropolitan Stores, maintaining some 34 stores in Ontario, conducts a Dominion-wide business through more than 70 stores. Modernization has been fairly general throughout the country, and from time to time additional units are added to the chain.

Zeller's Ltd. operates 30 stores from the Atlantic seaboard to Alberta and now expects to open soon on the Pacific coast. Two new stores were opened in Ontario in year ended January, 1948, and another is expected to open in Calgary this year. Zeller's recently paid $400,000 for a new site at Victoria, where a junior department store is to be built, and company is reported negotiating for an $800,000 building in Vancouver. A Vancouver store is expected to open for business before year end.

Officials report several new stores contemplated, but exact number is not known at the moment.

Construction Costs Heavy

R. A. Beamish Stores directs a chain of 26 stores in Ontario and Quebec and a subsidiary operates a chain of seven independently-owned "Fairway Stores". To date this year Beamish Stores has opened a new unit and anticipates adding another shortly. Program for the future embraces about two stores annually; building plans modified by heavy construction costs.

Stedman Bros. confines operation of its 81 stores primarily to small cities, towns and villages throughout the Dominion. In addition a substantial number of stores operates under management of the organization. During 1947 four new units were opened, and remodeling was completed in several others. Reconditioning is continuing as fast as labor and material supplies will permit.

Federal 5-10-15c. to $1 Stores conducts a chain of 18 stores. One new one has been opened in 1948 and two more are contemplated.

United 5c. to $1 Stores of Canada confines it operations to within a 250-mile radius of Montreal, where 18 stores are maintained, including one with an Ontario location. The company has no definite plans to enlarge its chain by any given number of additional stores, but intends to expand as conditions permit.

S. Rossy Inc. directs a chain of six stores in Quebec province. One new store was added to the chain this year, and plans call for early addition of two new locations to the business.

Many Expand Space

Other organizations in the field have been following an aggressive refurnishing and enlargement program, adding to floor area of the stores where owned, and taking on additional space where locations are held under long-term lease.

DBS statistics (covered in the accompanying tabulation) trace the remarkable growth of the chain variety store field in the Dominion. Over-all sales of the 19 chains have disclosed an increase in years 1939 to 1946, from $51.4 millions to $107.5 millions. During the seven-year spread an additional 34 stores have been opened. Salaries and wages have pretty well kept time with expanding sales, increasing from $6.5 millions in 1939 to $12.7 millions.

The variety chain stores, handling between 4,000 and 6,000 articles, depending on size of location, buy perhaps 95% of all the merchandise displayed and sold in stores from Canadian factories. The balance is mainly purchased under quota and import permit from the United States. In some instances a small dollar saving has resulted, through the increasing use of Canadian-made merchandise.

$1 Limit Vanishes

Termination of World War II has brought about some of the following changes in the line:

1. Practical withdrawal from the 5c. to $1 limit, due to spiraling prices.
2. Moderate swing to the junior department store field as a result of higher-priced merchandise turned out by the manufacturers and need to expand volume to cover increased wages and marked rise in tenancy costs.
3. Definite move toward more attractive and streamlined stores in residential, rather than in strictly business, areas.
4. Exorbitant rents restricting opening of new stores in out-of-town locations.
5. Opening of stores in towns and villages adjacent to profitable farming districts.

Here are some of the valuable features looked for when chains are giving consideration to new store locations.

(a) A basic industry in a town which provides a year-round living for a substantial portion of the residents.

(b) Status of farms and farm incomes surrounding a town or village.

(c) Semi - residential - business districts, where wage earnings of residents are constant, and where a steady transient trade is assured.

Here are the 19 chains of variety stores doing more than $100 millions annually in Canada today:

Company	Head office:
F. W. Woolworth Co., Ltd.	Toronto
S. S. Kresgé Co., Ltd.	Toronto
Zeller's Ltd.	Montreal
Metropolitan Stores Ltd.	London
R. A. Beamish Stores Co. Ltd.	Ottawa
Stedman Bros. Ltd.	Toronto
Chainway Stores Ltd.	Toronto
Federal 5-10-15c to $1 Stores Ltd.	Montreal
The Grigg Co.	Orangeville,
Kirby's 5-10-15c to $1 Stores Ltd.	Weston, Ont.
J. D. F. La Cie Ltée	Montreal
A. W. McCool	Toronto
Mirwin's Stores Ltd.	Wallaceburg,
Osborne's 5c to $1 Stores	Toronto
People's 5-1015c to $1 Stores Ltd.	Montreal
Regent 5c to $1 Stores Ltd.	Montreal
S. Rossy Inc.	Montreal
United 5c to $1 Stores of Canada Ltd.	Montreal
Variety 5c to $1 Stores Ltd.	Montreal

Here are DBS statistics on Variety Chain Stores:

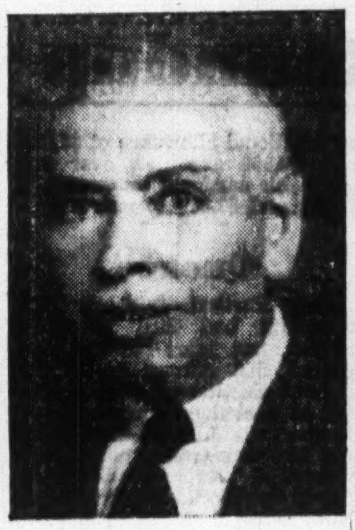
Year	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
No. of chains	16	16	20	19	19	18	19	19
No. of stores	489	504	532	523	521	515	521	523
Sales ($ millions)	51.4	60.7	74.1	84.3	85.3	88.5	95.9	107.5
Salaries—Wages	6.5	7.4	8.5	9.8	10.2	10.7	11.5	12.7
Inventories	8.4	9.7	11.1	11.6	11.7	10.3	10.7	13.3

$350,000 Electric Furnace Planned At Cap Madeleine

MONTREAL (Staff) — A $350,000 electric furnace plant to be established at Cap de la Madeleine, was the announcement out of Buffaloe, recently by Electro Refractories & Alloys Corp. G. S. Diamond, president, said the new plant will manufacture silicon carbide, important item in the company's production at Buffalo.

Production at the new plant is anticipated at 3,000 to 4,000 tons yearly. This, it is expected, will relieve shortages which have delayed manufacture of refractories, crucibles and grinding wheels. The property, purchased from Canada Steamship Lines, is expected to be in operation late this year, it is stated.

TOWNSHIP OF EAST WHITBY, Ont. has sold a new issue of **$199,818.36 debentures** to Dominion Securities Corp. and Bell, Gouinlock & Co. The issue consists of **$87,000** 3½% debentures due Dec. 15, 1949 to 1968; **$34,818.36** 3¼% debentures due Dec. 15, 1949 to 1958; **$75,000** 3% debentures due Dec. 15, 1949 to 1953 and $3,000 2½% debentures due Dec. 15, 1949 to 1953. All bonds are dated Aug. 15, 1948. The 2½% and 3% debentures have been sold and of the balance, the one-to-10-year bonds being offered to yield 2.90% and the 11- to 30-year bonds are being offered to yield 3.25%. **Proceeds** are **$90,000** for schools, **$75,000** for water mains and **$34,818.36 for storm sewers.**



A. E. GILES

has been appointed assistant general manager, in charge of sales of Riverside Silk Mills.

Import Control List Extended May Still Grow

OTTAWA (Staff)—Almost unnoticed, before prorogation, the Government introduced important amendments and additions to the list of goods under quota or prohibition from the United States under its dollar-saving program.

One important change is the placing of bicycles and tricycles under quota (Schedule II) for the first time. Previously there had been no control over bicycle imports, because last year, 75% of these imports came from Britain. Recently this has been reversed, with 75% coming in without let or hindrance from United States. No details of the new quota have been announced as yet.

Also placed under quota for the first time are vacuum cleaners and motor cycles. These had previously been under Trade and Commerce Minister Howe's authority in Schedule III. Details of the new quotas have not been worked out as yet.

Another important change is the placing and allotment under license for control, of a number of industrial chemicals, plastics and products valued, for import purposes, at about $10 millions annually. These include:

1. Synthetic resin, soft sheets or strips and manufactures. This covers plastic shower curtains, aprons, tablecloths, etc., and the pliable sheeting from which they are made. (With the restriction on textiles, large quantities of these were being imported into Canada as a substitute. They are now placed on the prohibited list.)

2. Basic chemicals placed on Schedule III for allotment or license include: polystyrene molding powder, etc.; ethylene glycol; dioctyl phthalate; acetone and amyl acetate; zinc oxide; paraffin wax; fibre glass or wool glass in any form; chlorine liquid, chlorine gas; trisodium phosphate, etc. (This is the first time that any important chemicals have been placed under import controls.)

More May Be Added

Other changes include rewording of the gummed paper prohibition, to make sure it includes printed gummed papers; a new item to cover acoustical wall boards, pads and tile of any material (acoustical wallboard of wood fibre was already covered, but similar or competitive products made of asbestos or gypsum were not). The item covering mirrors is expanded to include mirrors of glass coated with any material. Formerly it applied only to silvered glass.

Bldg. Cost Up 10% in 6 Mos.

A further rise in over-all construction cost of from 5% to 10% since Jan. 1 was reported by the Canadian Construction Association at its recent regional conference in Halifax. Construction costs, the CCA said, are now 115% to 130% above prewar level, depending on the type of construction. The further rise this year, it was stated is due chiefly to increase this spring in on-the-job trade wages; but a contributor has been rise in some materials, occasioned mainly by freight rate increase.

Despite this, construction contracts for the first five months (The Financial Post, June 12) show 38% increase over a year ago, with most strength in housing and most weakness in factories.

The Construction Association, it was indicated, may come out soon in reiteration of its long-time advocacy of (a) immediate Dominion - provincial - municipal agreement on a longer-term, low-rent housebuilding program, and (b) Dominion-provincial agreement on shared costs of a concerted program for development of the Trans-Canada and other highway construction. Progress was reported on a draft brief on low-cost housing and on a draft resolution on highway aid.

Fearing "serious curtailment" in construction equipment imports under regulations effective last week restricting machinery and equipment purchases in the United States, several speakers urged prompt "action" by the CCA to persuade Ottawa to modify such curbs.

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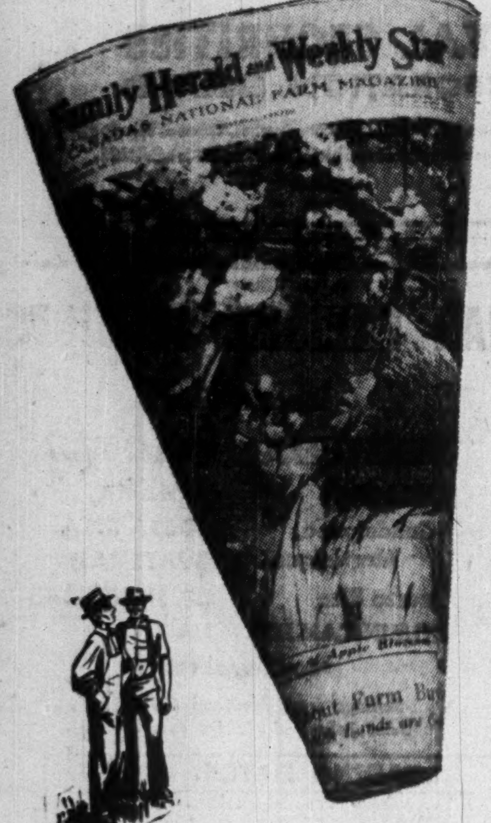

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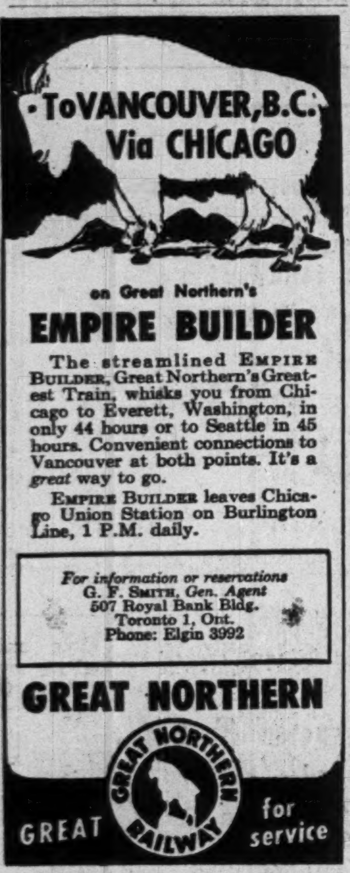

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The Provincial Roundup

British Columbia

In Wake of Flood: Flood relief totaling $14.5 millions ($9.5 millions contributed by Ottawa) was pledged in a special three-day legislature session last week, on the following basis:

Fraser Valley diking, $6 millions; Ottawa to pay 75%.

Fraser Valley rehabilitation, $7 millions on the same basis.

Outside the Fraser Valley, $1.5 millions, to be defrayed entirely by the province.

(In addition, a relief fund of over $2 millions, raised through private subscriptions, is now being administered by the Red Cross.)

The legislature also:

Imposed a moratorium on debts, and banned foreclosure on property of flood victims, until the spring of 1949.

Empowered the Johnson Government to borrow $5 millions for the relief program, and to spend as much beyond that sum, as might be deemed necessary. (Although two government supporters objected to such "blank cheque" legislation.)

Set up joint provincial and federal rehabilitation and diking boards.

Lands and Forests Minister E. T. Kenney warned that all relief claims would be carefully scrutinized; the Government planned to aid all cases of genuine need, but "will not play Santa Claus."

• • •

Alberta

Vote Soon, or Not Till '49: Even poker-faced Premier E. C. Manning couldn't keep the election cat in the bag much longer. If the province was to vote this year, the secret should be out this week. An election requires 30 days' notice; and at midweek, this meant that Aug. 13 was the earliest date which could be set. A later campaign seemed improbable; harvesting would be under way the second half of August; and it was 43 years since Alberta had held an autumn election. Some observers said the Manning administration was disheartened by the blank which Social Credit candidates had drawn in three other provincial contests (Ontario, June 7; Saskatchewan June 24; New Brunswick June 28), and might wait until next year; but nominating conventions, meanwhile, went on apace. Liberals reiterated their refusal to join J. Percy Page's Independent group in a united front against Social Credit; a stand which improved government prospects.

But all might not be harmony in Social Credit ranks. R. Earl Ansley, ousted from the cabinet earlier this year over "fundamental differences on government policy," won renomination in Leduc, and might embarrass his former colleagues.

Meanwhile, the special legislature session rumored earlier, to complement federal legislation on the marketing of coarse grains, was definitely off—at least until Manitoba changed its stand against such legislation (The Financial Post July 3).

Bonus Civil Servants: Provincial civil servants (excluding seasonal employees or those working on union contract pay rates) will receive a supplementary cost-of-living bonus, retroactive to April 1, of approximately $8.25 a month. The allowance, subject to revision every three months, is based on a rate of $1 a month for every point or fraction thereof, by which the cost-of-living index exceeds the basic figure of 140. Estimated cost to the province, at present levels: $300,000 yearly.

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Saskatchewan

Test Farm "Security": The Socialist Government this week awaited a verdict from "the foot of the throne," which might go far toward shaping its second-round legislative program. Under review before the Judicial Committee of the British Privy Council, was the province's Farm Security Act; specifically, the question whether a province could legislate on interest rates. The Supreme Court of Canada had ruled to the contrary, holding that the statute infringed federal jurisdiction.

The province, in its appeal to the Supreme Court of the Commonwealth, submitted that its legislation aimed "to make a mortgage holder share the same risks as a farmer"—sharing profits in good years, and losses in bad. Rt. Hon. J. L. Ilsley, until June 30 Minister of Justice, made his bow to the peers, appearing as counsel for the Dominion Government to oppose the appeal.

CCF On Spot Again: The Douglas Government saw a chance of bolstering its dwindling strength, next week, in deferred elections to be held in the northern constituencies of Athabaska and Cumberland (polling had been postponed from June, due to weather conditions). But the chance wasn't a strong one. A Liberal had held Athabaska by a strong majority in the CCF landslide of 1944; the Socialists had taken Cumberland by a narrow margin, but could easily lose it now, as they had done in so many other rural areas. (Standing in the 50 seats which voted June 24: CCF 31; Liberals 18, Liberal-Conservative 1.)

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Manitoba

Boost Bus Fares?: Winnipeg Electric Co. cannot improve any of its present bus routes by installing trolley buses, nor can it cut its operating costs, in the long run, by slashing the servicing or operation of vehicles, the company pleaded as it opened its fight before the Manitoba Public Utility Board, for fare increases (from an average of 6.6 cents, to 8.1 cents).

No new capital has been brought in by the company in recent years, for modernization purposes, Comptroller C. F. Lldster told the Board; said all modernization expenditures were met out of depreciation funds, "and from 1930 to 1941, the company was unable to earn its depreciation charges."

R. D. Guy, counsel for the company, objected to questioning as to its power development and other operations, apart from transportation. G. S. Thorvaldson, counsel for the City of Winnipeg, insisted that "it is not possible to continue without connecting the traction department to the company as a whole . . . the company has chosen to operate in such a fashion that the ramification of varied departments has led to a manifestly complex structure."

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Ontario

Woo U. K. Industries: "Well satisfied" with discussions looking to establishment of branch plants of British industries in Ontario, Premier George A. Drew was en route home from the United Kingdom this week. Simultaneously, Planning and Development Minister Dana Porter had left for Holland; to arrange to bring more Netherlands farmers here, and particularly to seek an adjustment of currency export restrictions, one of the main emigration bottlenecks (The Financial Post, May 1).

Fall Session Unlikely: Meanwhile, Agriculture Minister T. L. Kennedy, government leader during Premier Drew's absence overseas, saw no need for a special fall session of the House, as demanded by the CCF: "Unless urgent matters developed, it would only result in a talking session; and the steam that blows a whistle, never turns a wheel."

To CCF charges that the Government "is doing nothing but drifting, taking a prolonged holiday," Kennedy, a veteran practical farmer, retorted: "I wish one of them was following me around these days."

Jolliffe In Hurry?: Constitutional authorities at Queen's Park said CCF Leader E. B. Jolliffe had "beaten the gun" by moving into the Opposition Leader's office, which he had vacated after the 1945 election. Jolliffe admittedly headed the largest opposition group (21, against the Liberals' 13); but technically, he did not officially become Opposition Leader, until so designated by the House Speaker; and until the House met, there could be no Speaker. Once given formal recognition, Jolliffe would receive an additional allowance of $3,000, plus $2,000 expenses, over and above his sessional indemnity of $2,000 and $1,000 expenses.

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Quebec

New Parties: Quebec's Bloc Populaire had died from inanition, last year; but two new parties had sprung up in the present election campaign, making at least five which would go to the polls July 28. The Union des Electeurs (whose policy some defined as "Not necessarily Social Credit, but Social Credit if necessary"); had a candidate in every riding. A later starter was bearleading Leonide Gingras' Renaissance Party, which calls for construction of a vast, underground city beneath Montreal's Mount Royal, as a refuge against atomic warfare. Other Renaissance planks: Free hospitalization; abolition of the Legislative Council; pensions for dependent women at 55. (In Montreal's Cartier by-election last year, Gingras led a bear on a chain, with the slogan: "The Canadian bear versus the Muscovite bear.")

Name Slain Mayor's Successor: Montreal North was to vote next Monday, to choose a successor to Mayor Jean Paul Cardinal, shot dead in his taxicab office a month after his election. Ex-Mayor Archambault Desy, who had appealed Cardinal's election, was in the field, as was also Andre Chabot.

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New Brunswick

Sardines Are Late: Sardines continued coy in southern New Brunswick waters, and as a result, freighters were "carrying coals to Newcastle," bringing back cargoes of the fish, described as of excellent size and quality for packing, from Maine. A summer school of the fish was expected off the Charlotte County Coast; but some old-timers predicted the run might not develop until early August. Price, meanwhile, remained steady at $25 a hogshead, against approximately $15 a year ago. All Maine packing plants were operating at capacity, the result of excellent runs.

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Nova Scotia

Beer, but No "Beer Barons": Nova Scotia plans "beer taverns, but no beer barons", Hon. Geoffrey Stevens, Minister in charge of liquor administration, stressed, as the first plebiscite under the new local option law, neared (in Halifax, next Monday). Taverns will be privately operated, but will pay a graduated gallonage tax, which will scale upward in proportion to the volume of sale, and "will definitely drain off excess profits." Stevens frowned on a CCF demand for government operation of taverns: "There is no place in the world which has government-operated taverns, even in Socialist Saskatchewan." Nova Scotia branch of the Canadian Women's Press Club, protested as "an act of discrimination," the announcement that taverns will be for men only.

Teachers' Pay Up: More than a year of negotiations brought 425 Halifax school teachers pay increases averaging $90 a year, retroactive to Jan. 1; cost to the School Board, $39,000 yearly. The Teachers' Union had originally asked boosts totaling $125,000; negotiations with the School Board brought this down to $70,000, and City Council, in drawing up its budget, slashed even the reduced figure, almost in half.

• • •

Prince Edward Is.

Third Ferry Line in '49?: The projected third ferry service to the mainland appeared nearer reality this week, as West Point Ferries Ltd. announced taking of an option on two vessels, suitable for operation between West Point, P.E.I., and Buctouche, N.B. The craft, until recently operated on Lake Michigan for the same type of service, will be brought to Saint John for dry dock. They are 172 ft. long with a beam of 44 ft. and will accommodate 50 automobiles. Should a federal grant be made for piers, operations should start in 1949. The landing at the New Brunswick side is already available for use.

Can't 'Up' Rural Power: The Maritime Electric Co.'s application for a rate increase on seasonal operations in rural areas (affecting summer cottages, tourist cabins, etc.) struck a snag and drew the traditional three month hoist from the Public Utilities Commission. The Commission agreed with the P.E.I. Innkeepers Association, that the company should submit more financial information, to indicate whether the increase was to cover deficit on servicing this type of customer, or for general financial need. The adjournment will mean no increase in rural electrical rates until next summer at least.

M. R. A. HOLDINGS LTD., St. John, N.B., consolidated net earnings for the year ended Jan. 31, 1948 amounted to $289,976 as compared with $321,174. Earnings for the Vassie-Brock-Manchester division (included) were for the years ended Dec. 31, 1947 and Dec. 31, 1946.

New construction at Manchester Robertson Allison is now rapidly nearing completion. The three new passenger elevators are now in operation and the selling areas are being opened up as fast as they can be finished, it is said. Further construction is being done to house offices which, when completed, will further relieve selling areas.

KENNETH W. MURPHY

sales director of Barber-Ellis of Canada Ltd., has been elected president of the Canadian Paper Trade Association.

Stratford Hospital Job Begun by Pigott

Stratford, Ont.'s General Hospital Trust recently ordered start by Pigott Construction, Hamilton, on $1.2 million general contract for a new 5-story "T"-shape reinforced concrete and brick extension and understreet tunnel. Architeccts are Marani & Morris, Toronto. Separate awards include: boiler, Babcock-Wilcox & Goldie McCulloch, Galt, Ont.; laundry machinery, Canadian Laundry Machinery Co., Toronto.

Ottawa Speeds Property Thaw

The rental property "thaw" progressed again this week under Ottawa's decontrol blowtorch.

With the stroke of a pen on a new order, WPTB roused the housing hopes of hundreds of Canadians who bought in the last year or so but couldn't apply for authority to dispossess tenants. The hundreds are buyers in the 15 months between Jan. 1, 1947 and the end of last March and who now, according to the Board may petition local rentals officers and commissioners for occupancy on the basis of "grievous hardship." Previously, such petitions could be heard only from those who had bought before 1947.

The board pointed out, however, that rules remain the same as previously. That is, "grievous hardship" is given a restricted meaning; the fact that a landlord may be losing money because he is prevented from recovering possession of his house is not in itself considered to be a grievous hardship.

"On the other hand, overcrowding, which interferes with accepted rules of morality and sanitation, may disclose hardship of a grave and serious nature," the board said.

The order also provides special consideration to old people whose lives might be shortened or made uncomfortable and unhappy if they were not able to occupy their own homes.

FOREIGN TRADE ENQUIRIES

Herewith are definite trade proposals and enquiries for Canadian goods from business firms in foreign countries.

The queries here listed come from foreign readers of The Financial Post, other Maclean-Hunter publications and particularly from Canadian Trade Abroad, and Industrial Progress, the industrial edition of Canadian Trade Abroad.

Write The Foreign Trade Bureau, The Financial Post, 481 University Ave., Toronto 2, for information about any bulletin below and please give the code number preceding the item. Publication does not imply endorsement of credit by Canadian Trade Abroad.

IP-9—PORTUGAL — Well-established firm with excellent connections throughout Portugal interested in acting as exclusive agents for Canadian manufacturers of tin plate, lead in ingots, purity at least 99.5%, soft annealed wire, soft galvanized wire, black steel sheets, cement reinforcement bars, I- and U-beams. References offered.

IP-8—ECUADOR — Detailed information requested regarding possibility of processing rice chaff and wheat chaff for the manufacture of paper, cardboard or cellulose, as well as machinery and auxiliary materials needed. Offers to pay expenses of any research involved.

CT-17—INDIA — Representation in Indian markets for Canadian paper and paperboards offered.

CT-20 — CUBA — Export-import house with excellent connections with shoe and leather trade interested in the exclusive representation on a commission basis of firms manufacturing calfskin, patent leather, chamois, chemical products such as anilines and all products used in the tanning industry for dyeing skins, fabrics, etc. References offered.

CT-19 — ARGENTINA — Importing house wishes to establish business relations with exporters of typewriters, adding machines, calculating machines, checkwriters.

IP-10—GREECE —Immediate offers solicited for aluminum discs and sheets from 0.5 to 3 mm. thickness, purity 99.5%, O-temper, bright mill finish. Payment in pounds. References. offered.

CT-21 — IRAN — General merchants and commission agents with branches in Kuwait and Arabia interested in general information from manufacturers of steel and wood furniture and building equipment; textiles, cloths, silk, etc.; radios and typewriters; food products, dried fruit, sugar and butter. Object, agency arrangements.

IP-12—SOUTH AFRICA — Price lists and freight rates requested for carpenters' tools and power tools.

IP-11—CHILE—Civil engineer in textile industry would like information on heating equipment, motors, compressors, condensers and air-cooled compressors.

M-11 — PAKISTAN — Trading company anxious to import latch needles for hosiery machines; handloom accessories such as shuttles, combs, etc.; rubber crepes for shoe soles; thread ball-making machines; thread tube-making machines; machines for rolling thread on tubes; mother-of-pearl button-making machines; shoe lace machines; advertising tape-making machines; razor blades sharpening machines; button-making machines to cover buttons on cloth; cotton tape-making machines for office use.

CT-23—CUBA—Firm of importers would like to establish business connections with manufacturers of processed aluminum, plumbing equipment, tools and general hardware items. References offered.

CT-22—WEST AFRICA—Firm of manufacturers' representatives interested in importing quality flour; farinaceous foods such as Quaker Oats and rolled oats; milk-based foods; whisky and gin; canned meats such as corned beef, ham, bacon, sausages, etc.; canned fish, dried salted fish, cod fish, etc.; wrist watches up to 17-jewel; footwear and haberdashery; woollens, linens, cotton piece goods, etc.; fishing nets, especially 36/6 x 1⅞ in. x 100 yds., 400 meshes, and 24/8 x 1⅞ in. x 100 yds., 400 meshes, tanned with catechu; caustic soda, flaked, 89% and up, in 1-cwt. drums; electrical and radio goods; typewriters and office equipment. References offered.

CT-27—INDIA — Established import-export firm can fill promptly and at favorable prices orders for Indian rugs and carpets from Iran and Afghanistan. References offered.

CT-26—CENTRAL AMERICA — Import-export firm in position to export to Canada sugar-preserved pineapple, mangoes, papaya and other tropical fruits.

CT-25—PAKISTAN — Manufacturer of sporting equipment of all kinds seeks Canadian market for products.

CT-24—WEST AFRICA—Export-import firm would like to export to Canada diamonds, gold and timber.

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BANK OF TORONTO APPOINTMENTS

W. B. McCRIRICK

C. D. O. McGILL

The Bank of Toronto has pleasure in announcing the following changes in executive positions in Vancouver—

Mr. W. B. McCririck, who has held the joint positions of Superintendent of British Columbia Branches and Manager of the Main Branch, Vancouver, will devote all his time hereafter to the former position, the increase in the Bank's business in British Columbia necessitating division of the responsibilities.

He will be succeeded as Manager of Main Branch by Mr. C. D. O. McGill, formerly Assistant Superintendent. Mr. McGill is a comparative newcomer to the West Coast, having been transferred a little more than six months ago from Montreal, where he had been successively Assistant Manager of the Montreal Main Office and Manager of the Bank's important Board of Trade Branch.

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M. V. "Benny"*, Quebec 7/8th August, Montreal 9/12th August, for: La Guaira, Ven.; Curacao, N.W.I.; Maracaibo (Lake Ports), Ven.; Barranquilla, Col. Cargo accepted for Puerto Sucre, Ven.

S. S. "Fort Panmure," Montreal 2/6th August, Saint John 11/12th August, for: Port au Prince, Haiti, Ciudad Trujillo, D. R.; Cuba†; Belize, Br. Hon.; Puerto Barrios, Guatemala; Cristobal, C.Z.

* Refrigerator space † If sufficient inducement offers.

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Industrial Growth

Woods

Woods Manufacturing, Montreal, Chairman and President Harold Crabtree completes and opens new 96,000 sq. ft., one story, $500,000 plant on CNR mainline in St. Lambert, near Montreal to increase output of cotton, jute and multiwall paper bags; contractor E. G. M. Cape & Co. Already in production with cotton and jute product, while installing machinery for multiwall paper bags. Old plant was on Mullins St., Montreal; new one at Cote Noir Rd. and St. Charles St., St. Lambert. Substantial increase in employment and output.

* * *

Spratt's

Spratt's Patent Ltd., London, England buys one acre in Toronto's suburban East York township; prepares plans to build its first Canadian plant, one story, 5,334 sq. ft., steel and brick, according to Toronto Industrial Commission. Architects are West & Switzer. Gas fired baking ovens will be part of equipment processing dog and other pet foods, remedies, etc. Parent firm, established in England, 63 years ago, also operates in United States, Germany.

* * *

Control Corp.

Control Corp., Minneapolis, Minn., maker of electrical control equipment according to Toronto Industrial Commission completes arrangement under which product now being engineered, made and sold in Canada by R. H. Nichols Ltd., in recently built West Toronto plant, one story, 7,500 sq. ft., wood and brick, 50 workers. Control Corp. equipment is widely applied in remote control of unattended hydro and power generating substations; plans being developed to adapt it for automatic remote control of paper, chemical and other processes.

* * *

Lees Hall

Lees Hall & Sons Ltd., Brighton, Eng., makers of industrial furnaces, according to Toronto Industrial Commission recently completed arrangement with J. H. Lock & Sons Ltd., West Toronto, which gives latter exclusive manufacturing and selling rights for Canada, United States, South America. In new Perth Ave. plant built last year, Lock & Sons will make Lees Hall melting and industrial furnaces from 50 lb. to 16 tons capacity for coke, oil and gas firing, industrial oil burners, heat-resisting iron crucibles, castings and molds used in the furnaces. Lees Hall operates two plants in England, one in Belgium; enjoys sales throughout Europe.

* * *

Mall Tool

Mall Tool Ltd., recently formed affiliate of Mall Tool, Chicago, according to Toronto Industrial Commission buys eight acres in Queen Elizabeth Way, Etobicoke Tp., near Toronto, plans to build one story plant to assemble and service electro-drive power tools and attachments, portable flexible shaft equipment, concrete vibrators, loggers' chain saws gasoline powered.

* * *

Duplex Sash Bal.

Duplex Sash Balances Ltd., Toronto, recently organized affiliate of Duplex, Inc., Los Angeles, and which in June leased 2,000 sq. ft. of manufacturing space on Front St. E., is now installing machinery and dies for early full production, according to Toronto Industrial Commission. Will make new type adjustable flat sash balance operated by high grade coiled steel springs.

* * *

Index Card

Index Card Co., formerly Adelaide St. W., Toronto, leases and occupies 20,000 sq. ft. in year-old building on St. Clair Ave. W., Toronto. This move, according to Toronto Industrial Commission represents 50% expansion of manufacturing facilities for index cards, filing appliances, sundry office equipment.

* * *

J. H. McNairn

J. H. McNairn Ltd., established in Toronto 66 years ago will expand output of waxed paper, paper sheeting and slitting operations in late summer move from 24 Spadina Ave., city, to suburban Scarboro Tp. site, Toronto Industrial Commission reports. New plant under construction on ¾ acre on Birchmount Rd. is one story, 10,750 sq. ft., steel and brick; architect Clare G. MacLean; contractor Finley W. McLachlan Ltd.

* * *

Rolled Metal

Rolled Metal Products to move from 2466 Dundas St. W., to 65 Brown's Ave., both in West Toronto, on late summer completion of new plant, one story, 6,000 sq. ft., concrete block, steel, brick; contractor Hercules Construction. Products, according to Toronto Industrial Commission include wallboard mouldings, rolled and sheet sections, metal frames of several types.

* * *

Legg Bros.

Legg Bros. Engravers Ltd., doubles plant on St. Patrick St., Toronto, with erection of two story and basement 25,000 sq. ft. addition of concrete block, steel, brick, according to Toronto Industrial Commission. Walls are going up and year-end completion scheduled; architects Hanks & Irwin; contractor George Williams.

* * *

Bay Bronze

Bay Bronze Co., Winnipeg, now located at Pacific and Yeoman streets, plans possible early building of new 5,000-sq. ft. foundry on Wall St.

* * *

Piercey Supplies

Piercy Supplies Ltd., Halifax, within the next few weeks will complete 10,000-sq. ft., one-story extension to its Kempt Rd., Halifax, planing mill. The new concrete and wood unit is estimated at about $20,000 and was started early last month.

* * *

Garneau

Raoul Garneau & Sons, Quebec City, clothing, starts building 10,000-sq. ft., $150,000-plant addition on Charest Blvd.; architects Bouchard & Rinfret; contractor J. E. Verreault.

* * *

Bottomley Sash

Bottomley Sash & Door, Halifax, buys vacant land on Lady Hammond Rd.; considers possible early building of new plant and move from Macara St. No date has been set for starting work on the undertaking.

COMPANY REPORTS

SECOND STANDARD ROYALTIES 1947 net profit was almost double the previous year's at $16,118. Total income from royalties, including interest and premium on U. S. funds, was $33,519 ($31,291 in 1946). Expenses were $17,588 ($12,015). Increase is for taxes mainly

CONS. INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended Dec. 31:	1947	1946
Net royalty income	$33,520	$19,654
Less: Admin. exps.	17,588	12,015
Add: Int. & prem. on U. S. funds	186	1,315
Net profit	16,118	8,954
Less: Dividends	14,065	14,065
Surplus for year	2,053	■5,111

■Deficit.

CONDENSED CONS. BALANCE SHEET

As at Dec. 31:	1947	1946
Cash	$25,373	$15,597
Accts. etc. rec.	4,175	2,981
Total curr. assets	29,548	18,578
Oil royalties, less w/o	29,754	36,483
Disc. on cap. stk.	195,935	195,935
Leases, etc.	5,810,849	5,810,850
Off. furniture	11	11
Total assets	6,066,097	6,061,857
Accts. pay.	62	75
Taxes pay.	5,620	3,420
Total curr. liab.	5,682	3,495
Capital stock:		
Preferred	2,503,503	2,503,503
Common	4,984,900	4,984,900
Deficit	1,427,988	1,430,041
Working capital	23,866	15,083

WILLIAM DAVIDSON

has been appointed chairman of the board of William Davidson Ltd. (formerly Davidson Drug Co.).

Big School Building Program in Maritimes

Maritimes construction contractors last week jumped to the call of yet another school job in school building Nova Scotia.

Tenders were called by N. S. Public Works Minister Merril Rawding for that province's second postwar vocational high school, a 300-student $300,000 establishment to be built at Yarmouth to plans by Architects C. A. Fowler & Co. At Halifax, work was being started by Brookfield Construction on a big new vocational school designed by the same firm. Others were being planned at Sydney and New Glasgow.

Lighter Brick Seen on Way

Development of new lighter-weight and faster-color building brick may be speeded by a joint research project of Canadian brick and tile manufacturers and universities. The universities of Toronto and Saskatchewan are first to participate in the program, sponsored by the Brick & Tile Manufacturers' Association of Canada, and twin to one being pushed in United States by the parallel body there, Clay Products Institute.

"Final reports will be issued late this year," BTMA's President William C. McGolpin, of Toronto, tells The Financial Post. "It is already apparent that this research has opened the door to better and cheaper clay products for tomorrow's builders."

Early conclusions, he said, offer hope for lighter tile, as well as brick, and for precast tile beams, more uniform and durable clay products generally. Mr. McGolpin said eight research projects on brick and tile are near completion in the U. S. Bureau of Standards, Canadian Standards Association, universities of Toronto, Saskatchewan, Texas, Minnesota, Illinois, New York State College of Ceramics, North Carolina and Iowa State Colleges and the Virginia Polytechnic Institute.

INDIAN LAKE GOLD MINES gold-bearing dyke common to its own Yellowknife property and that of Colomac Yellowknife cannot be mined until such time as costs are materially reduced or the price of gold substantially rises, Secretary Wm. McKee states in 1947 annual report. Cash in bank was $6,687 and liabilities $15 at Dec. 31.

Announcement

We have pleasure in announcing that we have opened a branch office in

The Bank of Montreal Building, Kitchener

Full facilities have been installed for the conduct of a complete Investment Service, including direct wire connections with the Company's Wire System.

Mr. W. E. Ellis, formerly of W. E. Ellis & Co., has joined our organization as Manager of the Branch.

Mr. F. W. K. Bingham has been appointed Assistant Manager.

Through the increased facilities provided, both Mr. Ellis and Mr. Bingham will continue to render reliable service to present and prospective clients.

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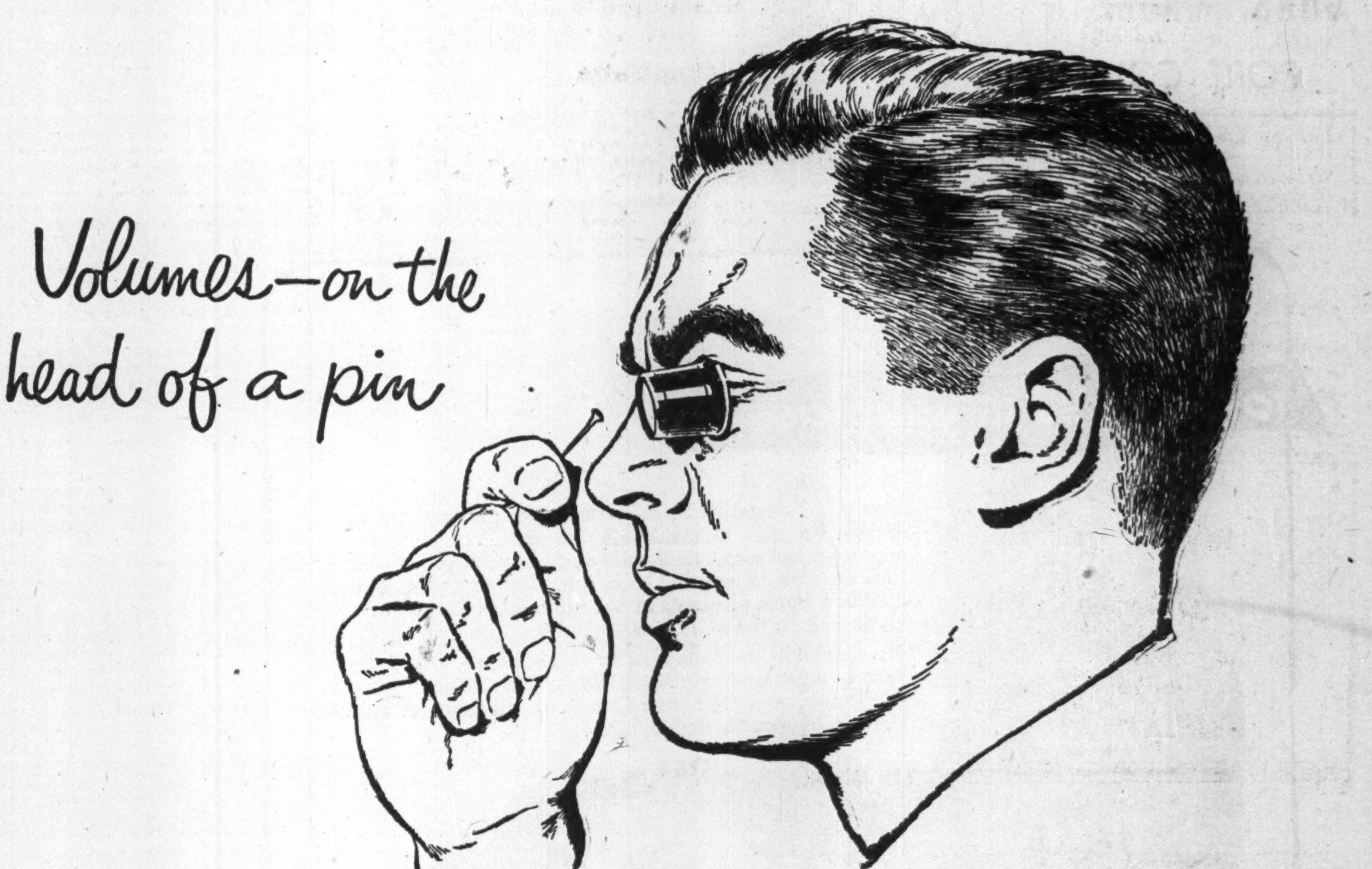
Which Horse in Chatham Race Industrial Growth or Housing?

Not painkiller but basic treatment is being administered by Chatham's business leaders and taxpayers to assuage the new housing, school and transportation headache caused by industrial expansion capers of that suddenly famous Southern Ontario "Growth City."

War Veteran William Weston, with Ernest Warwick and Harold Webster have formed Huron Construction Co., secured 30-acres in Chatham's Keil Farms area, started building 50 houses of a 160-unit "Orchard Heights" homes-for-owners development near the city's newest industrial area. Sewer, water and hydro services are in, going in or promised and the subdivision according to local expectation may be a housing lifesaver.

An extended bus service with spanking new equipment went into operation last week. Two additional schools are under construction to be ready for the fall term and for a promised increase in the juvenile population reminiscent of Kirkland Lake's prewar experience.

As if to challenge these preparations, International Harvester stood ready to complete and throw open in September its new 325,000-sq ft. truck plant on 50 acres not far from Huron Construction's housebuilding project. Hinde & Dauch Paper of Canada completed steel erection for year-end opening of a new million-dollar carton plant to employ 150.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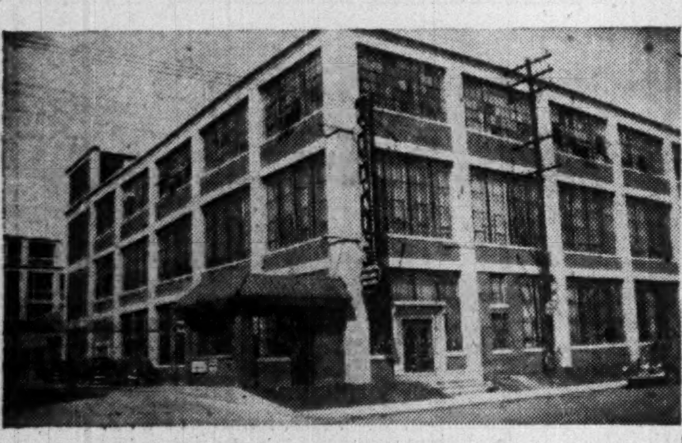

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Extract from "Industrial Health Bulletin," May, 1948, Department of National Health & Welfare.

Gunite and Dum Dum Masonoc were used on the above building to fulfill the management's request that the structure **be sound and attractive.**

For information and quotations for the reconstruction and repair of all manner of concrete structures—call our nearest branch office.

LITERATURE ON REQUEST

GUNITE AND WATERPROOFING LIMITED
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BIDGOOD KIRKLAND GOLD MINES July 1 installment of 50,000 shares at 25 cents a share and all subsequent installments have been extended for three months.

CHIMO GOLD MINES July 1 installment on 81,000 shares at 35 cents a share was not exercised and agreement with Ordon Securities has been terminated.

50 Million Health Bills Cancelled

Britons Pay $2 Billions Cradle-Grave Taxes, Levies Instead

How far can a nation go in providing cradle-to-grave social services? The British Government, already committed far in this direction, took its biggest stride to date along the path toward complete social security last week as its national health plan went into effect.

This plan, which aims to wipe out doctors', dentists', hospital, and opticians' bills for everyone for all time, adds another $600 millions a year to the British treasury's bill for social services.

What does the new British health plan mean, how will it work?

Firstly, it's a far-reaching extension of a national health insurance scheme which has been in effect for workers below a certain income level since shortly before World War I. But now everybody is brought under a national health plan; everyone, whether employed, living on a private income, or an employer, must contribute to the fund set up to administer the scheme which is intended to cover medical, dental and opthalmic services of every description without cost to the patient, whose wife and children are also covered.

What will the service cost in terms of individual contributions?

Weekly rates have been laid down as follows:

Male workers over 18:
$1.02; employers: 83c.
Male workers under 18:
58c; employers: 49c.
Women workers over 18:
77c; employers: 65c.
Women workers under 18:
47c; employers: 42c.

A man living on a private income pays 93c a week and if he's his own boss, $1.23 a week.

All told, insured workers and employers in the coming year will pay into the scheme a total of approximately $1.3 billion. This together with the $600 millions earmarked from government funds, will bring the total required to operate this national health plan to nearly $2 billions.

What services are offered under the scheme?

It is aimed to be a complete cradle-to-grave health plan which no one need ever be faced with a bill of any kind for any ailment, injury, disease or accident.

It proposes to see the expectant mother through prenatal, confinement and ante-natal stages and provide her child with regular health services.

It will cover all accidents and injury, at work, on the street or in the home.

It promises to pay funeral expenses and death benefits.

It proposes to cover all dental care from single extractions to complete sets of dentures.

If spectacles or hearing aids are required they will be supplied free.

Who determines treatments?

But all treatments, all prescriptions, all hospitalization will be on scales determined by panels of experts. Thus the doctor, unless he be a specialist, will not be free to give other than specified treatments. Nor will the patient requiring, say spectacles, be free to choose his own style without paying extra.

In addition to treatments workers will also be paid a small benefit while sick which works out to about $10 a week for himself, his wife and his oldest child, (others covered by Family Allowances) or roughly $5.50 a week if he is single.

Free treatments do not become operative immediately the Act comes into force (July 5). To qualify a patient must have made a certain minimum number of payments and generally speaking this means the plan will not start paying out for another six months or so.

How do the hospitals stand under the scheme?

All (about 3,000) become nationalized and then will operate under regional hospital boards which will appoint management committees to run individual hospitals or groups of hospitals up to 1,000 beds.

In addition, it is proposed to set up health centres in every community having its own local health authority. These centres will get grants from the national treasury to the extent of about $130 millions.

They will be designed to provide, in addition to ordinary medical treatment, dental, opthalmic, maternity, child welfare and dispensing services.

What does it mean to the doctors?

Doctors are not compelled to join the scheme but those who do will be remunerated as follows:

A basic fee of $1,200 a year, plus $3 a year for each patient registered with him under the national health (or "panel") plan.

(If he takes panel patients part-time only he will get $3.60 a month for each patient).

Thus a full-time public service doctor with 1,000 patients would gross $4,200 a year; with 4,000 patients $13,000 a year.

A doctor in what is designated as a "dificult or unpopular area" (from a public health service point of view) would be given an additional inducement to carry on under the scheme.

Economic pressure on the doctor to join operates in two ways. If he's already on the panel of doctors for presently insured workers and refuses to join the new scheme he loses his present panel status and therefore present panel patients.

If he's not already on the panel the theory is that his patients who now become compulsorily insured will desert him for a panel doctor rather than pay both fees and insurance contributions.

How do the doctors feel about the scheme?

They've fought it bitterly. When it was first brought up before the British Medical Association (in December last) 41,000 doctors voted against the scheme. Only 4,000 were for it. The burden of their argument was that they would become "state slaves" under the scheme; stood to suffer heavy cuts in income at the proposed scale of fees.

For the Act under which the scheme becomes operative bans the buying and selling of practices; forbids a doctor to set up in an area declared "over-doctored"; gives a Tribunal power to disqualify a doctor from the Health Service without right of appeal to the courts.

In particular the doctors demanded an assurance that no full-time salaried health service would be introduced without Act of Parliament; the assurance to be written into present national health legislation.

Health Minister Aneurin Bevin, generally regarded as leader of the extreme left in Britain's Socialist Government, acceded to this latter request and the scheme was then (in February last) again put to a meeting of the BMA.

On this second plebiscite less than 9,000 of Britain's 50,000 doctors voted in favor of the plan.

A breakdown of the voting showed that among doctors already in full-time public service six out of seven were against it; seven out of eight general practitioners and four out of five specialists and consultants were opposed.

Dentists are equally opposed; the British Dental Association complains that no feasible plan is offered by the Health Ministry for paying dentists; sees a danger that the Government might nationalize the dental profession by regulation.

How do the people feel about it?

There's little concrete evidence on this point. Newspaper polls indicate a generally favorable reaction among workers but some reports indicate that many will be looking for pay increases to cover the additional deductions now made from their pay — and a dollar a week represents a good deal more in Britain to the lower paid worker than it does to his opposite number here.

To low-paid industrial and public service workers, office and store clerks (they're all in a $10-20 a week bracket) the dollar a week represents one tenth to one twentieth of income. It's the equivalent of one half to one fourth of his weekly rent; would buy four weeks' meat ration; accounts for one third to one fourth of the week's grocery bill.

The only figures available indicate that among Britishers who are their own boss the plan has had a lukewarm reception.

Of 3,000,000 described as self-employed, only one sixth have so far registered and while registration is compulsory under the Act the obvious question is raised: can the Government undertake millions of prosecutions? It's a question which can also be applied to those who are living on private incomes.

And among what are called the middle and upper classes in Britain — the white collar, professional and investing population — there has always been a distaste for public health services of any kind.

This feeling, prewar, not uncommonly was carried to the point where although health insurance payments were deducted from a man's pay entitling him to free medical care, he would refuse panel treatment and insist upon private treatment to maintain "self-respect."

What are the immediate weaknesses of the scheme?

The feeling of independence and a desire for individual medical attention among the professional, self-employed and private income classes, together with the reluctance of their doctors to get into the scheme together offer probably the greatest threat.

For estimates of cost, scales of fees and grants are all based actuarially, on the premise that 95% of the population will heed the law and register. But if they don't, and the doctors won't fall into line, some drastic overhauling will have to be done.

Already in the two years which have passed since the scheme was first proposed estimates have been hiked 43%.

And then again, assuming most doctors do fall into line a shortage of doctors will still exist and is expected to persist for several years yet.

Not only is there a shortage of doctors but a shortage of other skilled personnel right through the medical services.

For there is also a shortage of hospitals in which to train them; shortages, too, of all kinds of essential equipment and apparatus.

For these reasons alone the medical profession in Britain is on record as opposing introduction of the scheme at this time.

What about its impact on the national economy?

There's good reason for concern and even Deputy Prime Minister Herbert Morrison admits to anxiety on the point, for production in many fields is still behind set targets in Britain.

Mr. Morrison has warned that "vast cheques have been drawn on our future resources to pay for social services and these cheques can only be met by increased output."

What's the score on the point?

The total estimated cost of all social services to the British Government's treasury for a year (including the health scheme) now works out to the equivalent of about 11% of the nation's income from industrial production.

And this total ($2.5 billions) is $300 millions less than the amount collected in income taxes per year (at present rates) from all wage-earners and salaried employees.

All in all, Britain's immense social security set-up costs every man, woman and child in the British Isles today an average of $50 a year in taxes, plus whatever contribution each is called upon to pay as employer or employee in contributions to health and unemployment insurances.

Gypsum, Lime Builds Houses for Workers

Gypsum, Lime & Alabastine, Canada, at Caledonia, Ont., recently began building 25 brick bungalows for employees. The houses, to cost about $5,000 each will be 24 by 28 ft. Contractor is G. Brown, Waterdown.

DOME MINES reports bullion production of $454,534 from treatment of 52,100 tons of ore and average recovery of $8.72 gold per ton in June ($467,137 from $53,600 tons and $8.72 in May).

Plant where yields are rich!

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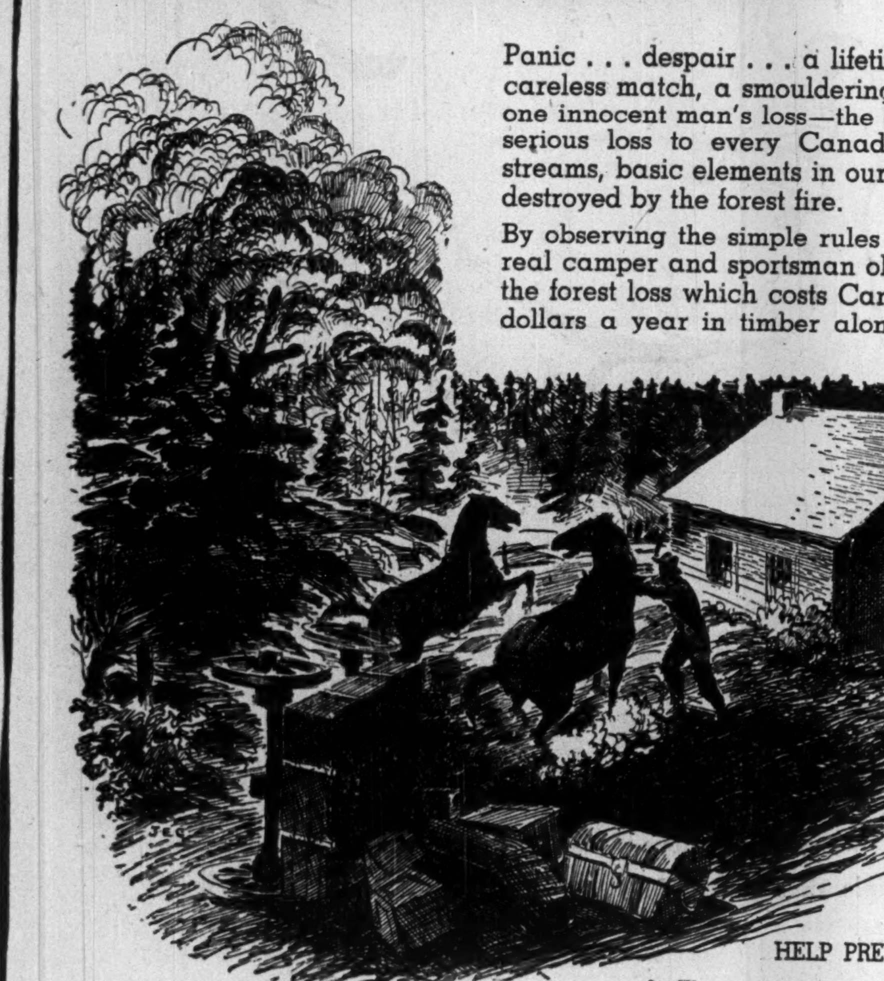
DUVAY GOLD MINES outstanding option on 150,000 shares at 10 cents and 100,000 shares at 12½ cents has been cancelled and, by agreement with Torny Financial Corp., 250,000 shares have been underwritten at 5 cents a share, payable $2,500 forthwith, $5,000 within 30 days and $5,000 within 60 days. Upon issue of 50,000 shares covered by the down payment, issued capital will be 3,290,005 shares.

Forest loss is your loss...



Panic . . . despair . . . a lifetime's work burned out by a careless match, a smouldering campfire. This is not only one innocent man's loss—the guilty seldom suffer—but a serious loss to every Canadian. Timber, wildlife and streams, basic elements in our national economy, are all destroyed by the forest fire.

By observing the simple rules of the woods, which every real camper and sportsman obeys, you can help prevent the forest loss which costs Canadians nearly four million dollars a year in timber alone.

HELP PREVENT FOREST FIRES

1. Throw cigarette ends in the water or snub them out on a rock.
2. Break used matches in two.
3. Build campfires near the water on rocks or well cleared mineral soil.
4. Make sure your fire is out before you leave it unattended.

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THE CARLING BREWERIES LIMITED
WATERLOO, ONTARIO

†*Nature Unspoiled* — YOURS TO ENJOY — YOURS TO PROTECT

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

NEW BRANCH OPENED

ST. CATHERINE ST. (NEAR STANLEY)

In accordance with the announced intention to expand the Bank's facilities in the City of Montreal, a branch has been opened in the Holland building on this busy thoroughfare.

The new branch is thoroughly modern, particularly in the ways that make for comfort and convenience to the public and the staff.

The office is completely air-conditioned, the ceilings are lined with sound absorbing material and the floors are of silent, fatigue-eliminating rubber tile.

The safety deposit vault and private rooms for box-holders are in the quiet cool of the floor below the banking room. The Savings Department is placed near the main entrance, and the Manager's office at the rear.

The Manager, Mr. H. G. Waters, and his staff will make it their business to find time for everybody who calls and to give earnest heed to every business proposal a prospective client wishes to make.

The Bank owns properties on Sherbrooke Street and Bleury Street for expansion in Montreal as conditions permit.

ST. CATHERINE AND STANLEY ST. BRANCH

H. G. WATERS, MANAGER.

ORDER YOUR BOOKS
FROM
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Cooling the world's most popular drink—

Clear, cool water is the world's most popular drink! The one best way to supply it is with modern, water-cooling equipment. To choose that scientifically would call for rigid tests.

Not everyone has research and testing facilities—but you can get the story of dependable, low-cost water cooling from the folder, "COLD FACTS ON COOL WATER."

This informative folder describes the 5-year factory-user replacement warranty with exclusive CORDLEY features on hermetic models ... pressure and bottle type water coolers made by CORDLEY, who have specialized in quality drinking water equipment since 1889. Write now for your FREE copy of "COLD FACTS ON COOL WATER" to:

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Cordley
NEW YORK
Automatic Electric Water Coolers

LABOR ROUNDUP

Packers Up for Postwar Wage Round No. 2
Swift-Canadian Terminates Union Contract

Short, stocky Fred Dowling, Canadian director of the CIO Packing House Workers, accompanied by his right hand men, was in Calgary this week, planning union strategy for what many thought looked like a show down with Swift-Canadian Co.

The union acted swiftly to marshal its forces following notification from Swift-Canadian that it was terminating its contract on Aug. 1. The company move, which surprised most observers, came when negotiations were about to begin on contract renewals with the industry's "Big Three": Swift-Canadian, Canada Packers and Burns & Co.

Dowling's sudden trip out to Calgary is believed to have been taken to line up the Swift-Canadian chain in the event that strike action develops.

The union is seeking an increase of 15c an hour. Last year, after a two-month strike, it got 10c. In that dispute Swift-Canadian was struck first and settled first. Settlement was reached by direct negotiation, while the others of the Big Three, Canada Packers and Burns & Co. went to arbitration.

There is nothing in Canada's labor laws which says a company cannot terminate its contract, providing the necessary notification is given. However, such procedure is the exception rather than the rule. A recent exception was the Rogers Majestic Radio strike in suburban Toronto. There, however, a jurisdiction dispute and the Communist issue, were behind the move.

What was behind the Swift-Canadian move? The Communist press saw in it a Canadian counterpart of recent developments in the United States. There the Packinghouse Workers came out second best after a two-month strike which was frequently bloody (one man was fatally injured, scores hurt, in picket line battles).

For their own good reasons, the Reds were buttering up Dowling, a CCF-er, and his union, which is pro-CCF. The general feeling was that the Commies were trying to use the Packinghouse Workers as a wedge to split the pro-CCF bloc in the CIO in Canada.

The real reason behind the Swift-Canadian move had no such melodramatic background. The Post is told the move has no particular significance. The company desires to amend certain clauses in the existing contract. At midweek, the union made its first counter-move by asking the company to negotiate a new agreement and the company set next Tuesday for talks to begin.

* * *

Reds Hit Front Page

When it comes to manufacturing propaganda material and getting it displayed, the Communists are hard to beat. Last week, when skull-cracking and ship-boarding on the Great Lakes lost some of its front-page appeal, they came up with a natural: the Canadian Seamen's Union decided to throw a 1,500-man picket line around the Liberal convention in Ottawa. That put the union right back in the news again.

This newest wrinkle of the Seamen's Union "agit-prop" section came as the strike against five shipping operators moved into its 90th day. But victory for the Red-run union seemed as far away as ever. Using crews recruited by the rival Canadian Lake Seamen's Union, ships were operating, though with difficulty.

Sidelights: In Toronto, one of the union's redder lights, Dewar Ferguson former Toronto LPP alderman, now business agent, was fined $100 and costs for intimidation.

In Cornwall, another leader, Michael Jackson was held briefly for failing to appear on a charge of persuading seamen to desert ships.

At Port Colborne, Ont., the worst assault so far in the often violent dispute occurred when a gang of CSU raiders boarded the Royalton and clubbed four crewmen with iron bars and baseball bats. All four went to hospital. Four CSU card holders were arrested.

At Ottawa, Labor Minister Mitchell again declared he was against government intervention to compel Canada Steamships and Sarnia and Colonial Steamships to sign with the CSU.

* * *

B. C. Shipyards In Wage Talks

British Columbia ship builders were up to the Plimsoll line in labor difficulties this week, with the deeply red-tinged Shipyard Workers' Federation. The union was asking 35c more an hour for 3,000 shipyard workers; operators offered 10c but were turned down.

If they get the whole 35c it would give welders, pipefitters and caulkers $1.62½ an hour for a 40-hour week. Helpers would get $1.39½. Operators were agreed that if they had to pay that kind of wages, they'd have to close down; competition with Eastern yards would be impossible.

Seriously affected by any increase in wage rates will be a contract Burrard Drydock has with France for 11 colliers, slated to be finished toward the end of 1948. At present, this is the biggest single job in any West Coast shipbuilding yard. Burrard's now employs 1,700 of the 3,000 in Vancouver shipyards. Wartime peak employment was 12,000.

Last week, with direct negotiations deadlocked, the union asked for government conciliation.

Loggers Want More Pay

Another Communist-controlled union, the AFL Lumber and Sawmill Workers, got set last week to turn the heat on Northwestern Ontario logging firms. At Hearst, Ont., the bushworkers, at their annual meeting, drafted demands calling for a flat $2 a day more for everyone in the industry.

Injecting a hygienic note into the proceedings the union voted for the first time to ask the operators to provide individual paper cups. They also want recreation buildings equipped with radio, library and bulletin board, and at least one copy of two daily newspapers. They'd also like regular movies.

According to Communist Bruce Magnuson, general secretary of the union, seven operators have already indicated willingness to accept union terms.

* * *

Alberta Bars Employee Association

At the last session of the legislature, Alberta did a major overhaul job of its Labor Code. Since then, unions have been up in arms, mainly over the provision for stiff penalties for illegal strikes. It has been branded "a little Taft-Hartley Act."

This week it began to appear as if the amendments were not all as bad as the unions painted them. In Calgary, an employees' association was refused certification on the grounds that it was not a bona fide union. This ruling by the Labor Department focused attention for the first time on an almost overlooked amendment which stipulates that only trade unions or legitimate associations of employees can be certified.

The company involved was A. B. Cushing Mills, a Calgary lumber mill. At the time application for certification was made, the company notified the AFL United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, which has been in the plant since 1946 its agreement was being cancelled.

In explanation, Cushing Mills stated that the new committee was formed as an instrument through which employees would share in operating profits. In rejecting the application, the Labor Department automatically maintained the AFL union's certification.

* * *

2½c More Urged In Winnipeg

Wage increases totalling another $280,000 a year have been recommended for city of Winnipeg employees by a conciliation board appointed by the Manitoba labor department last March.

The Board headed by Mr Justice A. M. Campbell of the Court of King's Bench recommends an increase of 2½c an hour for hourly-paid employees and $5 a month for those paid monthly. Earlier the city granted increases totaling $428,000 a year.

The dispute originated last October when four union organizations of city employees made a joint application for wage increases. They based their case chiefly on the increase in living costs.

One union asked an increase of $30 a month, two of $25, and the fourth for an increase of 15%. Subsequently they agreed to a flat increase of $23 a month.

The three members of the board were unanimous in amount of the recommended increases. Two suggested they start from July 1. The nominee of the employees, in a minority report, recommended they be retroactive to Jan. 1, 1948.

News of Advertising

O'Brien Advertising Ltd., Vancouver, directs new campaign for Ellett Copper & Brass Co., Vancouver. Copy, to appear soon in trade and technical magazines will be directed toward executives and production managers in brewing, food processing, hotel and construction industries. Half-pages will feature Ellett stainless steel kettles, steam jacket mixing kettles, brewing kettles, stainless steel sinks. Copy theme will stress lifetime investment represented by high quality food processing and brewing equipment.

* * *

The James Fisher Co., Toronto, and Montreal, directs new campaign launched by Montreal-Matin, Montreal's leading French language morning newspaper and to appear in The Financial Post, Marketing, other publications circulating to business men and advertising agencies. Each advertisement 110 lines by two columns carries the theme of the series: "The Cream of Montreal's French Market." Copy tabulates selling points: "Top in circulation — 27,000, top in growth, top in attention value, top in reader interest" in fresh and concise style. Headings and illustrations tie in graphically.

* * *

Prepared by Toronto office of Walsh Advertising Co., new series of United Steel Corp. advertisements is being placed in financial, export, industrial, trade and technical publications. New ads show wide variety of mechanical equipment, depart from conservative style, have strong merchandising appeal. Copy talks about United Steel facilities for supply of equipment, stresses comprehensive engineering service available to almost every type of industry.

* * *

New displays produced by Walsh Toronto office for Ogilvie Sisters tie in with magazine ads of this firm of hair specialists. First of the series is a 3-piece set using large centre card, smaller side cards, all silk screened in four colors. Cards may be either grouped for window dressing or used individually with product counter displays. Another new Ogilvie Sisters display employs reprints of full-page ads appearing in Mayfair magazine. Others are in production.

* * *

Cockfield, Brown & Co., Montreal, handled promotion of recently organized Hole-in-One Club for The B.V.D. Co., Montreal, maker of new "seamless" Free-for-All sport shirt. Sparked by CPGA President Emile Collette and his hundred or so golf pro. members the promotion got under way nationally June 16. Campaign is open to any member or guest of a golf club where the pro. or manager is a CPGA member in good standing. Upon scoring his hole-in-one the player signs his score card, has two witnesses sign it, turns it in to the local pro. who then applies to The B.V.D. Co. for a gift certificate which is honored by dealer with shirt of selected size and color.

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Wire Wheels and Industrial Brushes
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HAND WIRE BRUSHES

Our fully illustrated catalogue No. WW-47 describing all types of Wire Wheels and Industrial Brushes mailed free on request.

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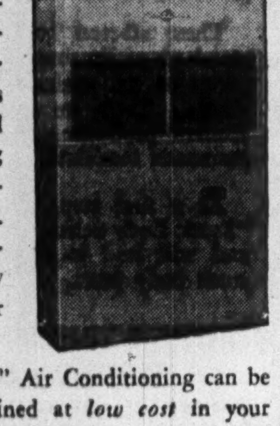
CANADIAN HANSON & VAN WINKLE CO. LIMITED
Manufacturers of Electro Plating and Polishing Equipment and Supplies
TORONTO MONTREAL

SUMMER SALES INCREASE
6% to 33%
with
CHRYSLER AIRTEMP
"PACKAGED" AIR CONDITIONERS
MADE IN CANADA BY CANADIANS
Thus conserving U. S. Dollar Exchange

● Stores and business establishments of every kind have stepped up summer sales 6% to 33% by installing modern Chrysler Airtemp "Packaged" Air Conditioners! Put "Packaged" Air Conditioning to work in *your* business . . . increasing your profits and employee efficiency . . . saving on soilage and spoilage. Customers stay longer . . . buy more . . . when the atmosphere is healthfully cooled and de-humidified by Chrysler Airtemp "Packaged" Air Conditioning!



Let us show you how "Packaged" Air Conditioning can be installed compactly and maintained at *low cost* in your business premises.

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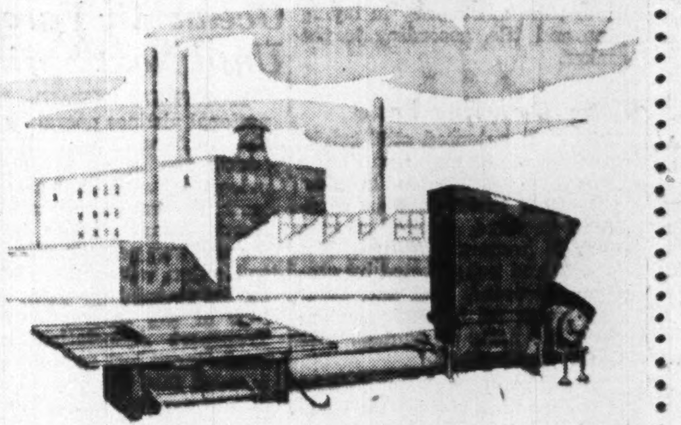

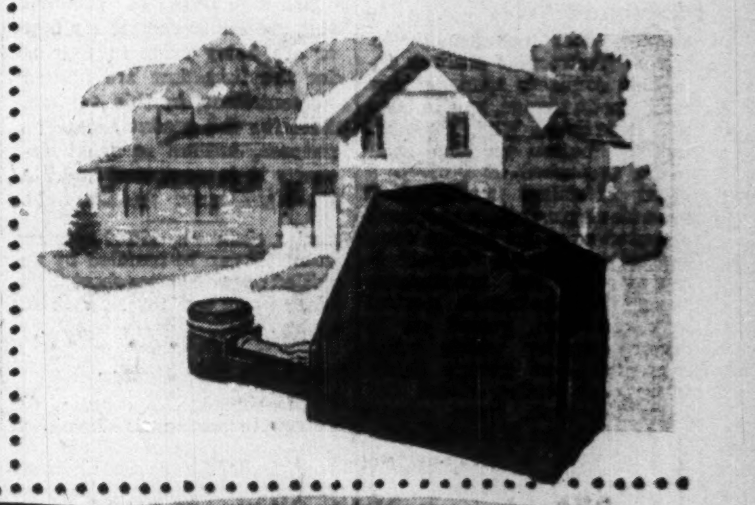

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Home — Factory — Institution — wherever the need, there's a Volcano Automatic Coal Stoker built to solve the individual heating problem. Fully automatic, it efficiently feeds coal from bin to furnace, giving a steady, economical heat flow. No fuel worries — bills are reduced to the minimum ... and both anthracite and bituminous coal are in plentiful supply.

VOLCANO LIMITED
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MONTREAL, QUE.

VL-8-12

THERE'S A VOLCANO AUTOMATIC COAL STOKER BUILT TO SOLVE EACH INDIVIDUAL HEATING PROBLEM

All of these Bonds having been sold, this advertisement appears as a matter of record only.

NEW ISSUE

$15,000,000

Columbia Cellulose Company, Limited

(Incorporated under the laws of the Province of British Columbia)

First Mortgage Bonds, Series "A"
To be dated July 2, 1948

$5,000,000 First Mortgage Serial Bonds, 3½% Series "A", to mature $625,000 annually from July 2, 1951 to 1958 inclusive (herein called "Serial Bonds");

$10,000,000 First Mortgage 17-Year Bonds, 4¼% Series "A", to mature July 2, 1965 (herein called "17-Year Bonds")

Trustee: The Royal Trust Company

In the opinion of Counsel, these Bonds will be investments in which, pursuant to The Canadian and British Insurance Companies Act, 1932 (Dominion) as amended, companies registered under said Act may invest their funds.

THE COMPANY

Columbia Cellulose Company, Limited (a wholly-owned subsidiary of Celanese Corporation of America) was incorporated under the laws of the Province of British Columbia on October 28, 1946. The Company's principal business is to be the manufacture of high alpha pulp under a contract with Celanese Corporation of America.

The Company has not yet commenced its manufacturing operations, but is proceeding with the construction of a high alpha pulp mill on Watson Island, B.C. The plans of the Company for the production of high alpha pulp combine a number of features which should contribute greatly to the success of the operation. The location, manufacturing process and wood supply for this mill are very favorable.

At the present time the demand for high alpha pulp (acetylation grade) is substantially in excess of supply, and with the growth in the use of cellulose for synthetic textile fibres this demand is expected to grow. Celanese Corporation of America requires an assured supply of high alpha pulp (acetylation grade) for its textile and plastics operations. According to the best information available to the Company no plans for increasing the supply of high alpha pulp (acetylation grade) have been announced except by the Company.

The Serial Bonds are not available for public subscription.

We offer, as principals, the 17-year Bonds, subject to prior sale, if, as and when the Bonds have been issued and received by us, and subject to the approval of all legal matters on behalf of the Company by Messrs. Douglas, Symes & Brissenden, Vancouver, B.C., and on our behalf by Messrs. Montgomery, McMichael, Common, Howard, Forsyth & Ker, Montreal, P.Q., who will rely on the opinion of said Counsel for the Company in respect of the validity of the incorporation and organization of the Company and the titles to its properties and also in respect of all matters of local law in British Columbia.

Price: 100 and accrued interest to yield 4.50%

It is expected that Bonds in interim form will be available for delivery on or about July 29, 1948.

NESBITT, THOMSON & COMPANY
Limited

WOOD, GUNDY & COMPANY
Limited

WHAT'S NEW IN BUSINESS

Manufacturers of products that are either completely new or are being made in Canada for the first time are invited to contribute to this column. Describe the product, state its purpose, outline in what respects it is new, and indicate its significance to its field.

Ultrasound "Key"

Garage door opening device called "Autosonic" utilizes inaudible sound to span distance from car to garage, and to open and close doors. When a "sound casting" button on the dashboard is pushed, it projects a beam of silent sound at a weatherproof microphone mounted over the garage door. Inside garage, the "signal" is routed by the microphone through an automatic control box, amplified, passed on to motor operator which raises door, turns on garage lights. Same dash button closes and locks the door, turns garage lights off as car is backed out.

* * *

Contoured Displays

"Triographic" process lithographs with special inks on thin sheets of special plastic for full-color reproduction of photographs or drawings with full third dimension or in deep relief. Car card, billboard, counter or window display dramatize colorful layout in full-formed lifelike contour, according to Chicago introducer; reproduces layout or sketch either in relief, without limitation of depth, or in complete full-round. Process "brings to three-dimensional display a fine development of full-color offset or letterpress." To construct lifelike reproductions, form or die of desired size is sculptured according to mathematical formula which overcomes distortion in finished product; this is accomplished on basis of a picture or drawing lithographed on flat sheets of plastic, molded by Borkland process over sculptured dies.

* * *

Corn Safety Razor

Corns, calluses may be trimmed safely according to New York maker of special purpose razor. Flexible blade is slipped into position under safety guard which can be adjusted for thick or fine paring. Handle is plastic.

* * *

Metal Nibbler

High-speed machine called 'Grampus" runs on ¼-horsepower motor, cuts metals up to 14-gauge, trims, cuts inside angles, channels, odd shapes and forms. It can be handled by unskilled operator after short training, according to New York maker.

* * *

Versatile Die Caster

High pressure hydraulic die casting machine is furnished either with hot metal end for zinc, tin, lead or as cold chamber machine for aluminum, magnesium, brass. If universal machine wanted, both types of hot metal ends can be furnished and quick changeover made from one to other by any machinery handling crew without special tools, says Ohio maker.

* * *

Baby Nipple Brush

Nylon bristles shaped to clean all parts of baby's rubber feeding nipple. Extremely narrow at end, to fit the tip, it becomes wider to conform with the shoulder part of nipple, assures effective cleaning with minimum effort says Massachusetts maker.

* * *

Concrete Plank

For lightweight, light-load of short span floors and roofs, "Porete" porous concrete "planks" formed on two-ply electric weld steel mesh reinforcement can be nailed to wood or to any appropriately formed steel, clipped to ordinary steel or concrete structural members. It provides a nonwarp, semi-insulating subfloor or roof with valuable fire resistance; comes in flush and tongue-groove edge shapes with thicknesses 2 and 2¾ in., widths 16, 22 and 24 ins., lengths 9 and 10 ft.

* * *

Jeep Trencher

"Jeep"-propelled mobile trencher is attached to rear of vehicle, operated by its engine through a pulley drive. Digs 6 inches wide and up to 5 feet deep, making up to 300 feet an hour, saves time and money in laying pipe and tile, according to the maker.

* * *

Water Detecting Paste

"Vic-S" is patented stiff bright yellow paste being introduced in Canada from Mexico in 2-oz. collapsible metal tube in cardboard package. Applied in thin layer to immersion gauges. Not soluble and not affected by gasoline, kerosene, fuel and other oils, crude oil or their derivatives, the paste on contact with water turns green.

In water-oil emulsions formed at storage tank bottom, the paste comes back with green spots. Vivid color contrast makes it possible to determine water level down to fraction of inch. Maker calls it the only product which will determine water level in dark and heavy oils; only one usable at water boiling point without loss of efficiency or adhesion.

* * *

Small Snow Blower

"Snow Master Junior" is smaller, cheaper version of Canadian-made snow blower widely used on roads, airports, terminal yards, etc. Developed and built for smaller communities with limited budgets it provides for the first time, according to the maker, a snow remover at low cost for dependable service against most severe ice and snow conditions. Like its parent, the Junior has wrist-action chute allowing it to load trucks accurately from any angle, leave roads and driveways clear of snow while in motion without time loss or backtracking. Right-hand drive allows operation close to curb.

* * *

Quick Action Cover

Spring-mounted T-head bolts feature improved fastening for cover sections on spiral conveyor troughs, need only quarter-turn to release or replace cover which is fitted with slotted holes. Maker has new catalogue which describes other developments for spiral conveyors, including redesigned hangers, thrusts and troughs.

* * *

Anti-foam Compound

Silicone compound introduced by chemical division of major Canadian maker of electrical equipment was specially developed to suppress foam in industrial processes including pulp and paper, soap, paint, synthetic rubber, pharmaceuticals It's viscous, nontoxic liquid that can be added in concentrated form or as solution either before or after foaming begins.

* * *

Plastic Toy Teaches

"Peggy the Porcupine" styled by Sid Bersudsky & Associates, industrial designers, Sydney, N.S., is Toronto-made, retails at $1. Of tough, shatter-resistant cellulose acetate it's nonpoisonous, won't fade or chip, is easily cleaned with damp cloth. Removable pegs in 12 colors teach eye-muscle co-ordination, color recognition.

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Try on a pair of **Church's Famous British Shoes** and feel the difference . . . they fit perfectly and give miles of luxurious wear.

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"Dixie" is a registered trade mark of the Dixie Cup Company

DIXIE CUP COMPANY (CANADA) LTD., 100 STERLING ROAD, TORONTO, ONTARIO

Attempt to Peg Ocean Air Fares Until Next Spring

MONTREAL (Staff)—International airlines operating over the North and South Atlantic routes are trying to hold the price line, until next spring at least. Present basic rate for the North Atlantic route is $350 for one-way passage, New York to London, with a 10% discount on the round trip. Joint meetings of the International Air Transport Association traffic conferences last month recommended that the present rates, due to expire Aug. 31, be continued until Mar. 31, 1949.

A new table of rates and fares for the winter was drawn up to overcome difficulties of currency fluctuations in many countries. Features of the new fare schedules include: a minimum charge of $45 for sleeper service on the North Atlantic; 50% discount on certain long-distance routes for children attending school outside their parents' country of residence; special 15-day excursion rates on certain European routes, which will reduce some fares to one and a quarter times the one-way fare.

COMPANY REPORTS

To assist readers in appraising and comparing company financial statements, The Financial Post has a uniform method of presenting corporation accounts. Variations from the companies' published reports are footnoted.

STANDARD PAVING & MATERIALS net profit for year ended Mar. 31, 1948 showed a sharp improvement over the previous year at $315,065 ($97,485). The companies have substantial contracts on hand, President J. F. M. Stewart states. The supply business continues active, and the company is looking forward to a satisfactory year, it is said.

Operating costs continue upward and certain material required for operations is still in very short supply. Working capital position is improved at $800,161 ($714,305).

CONS. INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended Mar. 31:	1948	1947
Net earnings	$888,297	$475,648
Less: Deprec.	290,264	218,560
Int., disc., etc.	1,848	1,987
Subs. org. exp.	526	......
Bad debts res.	5,393	......
Income taxes	275,201	157,616
Net profits§	315,065	97,485
Less: Min. int.	1,309	1,082
Pref. divds.	115,702	72,314
Com. divds.	32,762	......
Surplus for year	165,292	24,089

§Excluding profit from sale of assets and invests. of $19,857 in 1948 and $39,041 in 1947; excludes credit settlement re war contracts of $28,656 in 1948, $27,811 in 1947.

Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:		
Preferred†	$4.07	$1.25
Preferred‡	1.87½	1.25
Paid	1.50	0.93¾
Common‡	1.29	nil
Paid	0.25	......

†Before (‡after) participation.

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET

As at March 31:	1948	1947
Cash & investments	$798,053	$922,027
Accts., etc., rec.	458,859	296,633
Tender deposits	49,998	32,250
Inventories	316,160	48,825
Total curr. assets	1,623,070	1,299,735
Misc. assets▲	151,784	140,668
Fixed assets*	1,061,709	969,403
Total assets	2,836,563	2,409,806
Adv. for tender dep.	49,998	32,250
Accts., taxes, etc., pay.	722,911	505,789
Prov. for repairs	50,000	47,391
Total curr. liab.	822,909	585,430
Deferred liab.	7,185	......
Minority int.	6,730	6,503
Capital stock	1,081,212	1,081,212
Surplus▲	918,527	736,661
*After depre. of	2,179,847	2,010,610
▲Incl. ref. EPT	18,168	6,600
Working capital	800,161	714,305

MOUNT ROYAL RICE MILLS net profit for the year ended Apr. 30, 1948 was a little more than double that of the previous fiscal year. Increase in rice available in Canada resulted in substantial improvement in volume of company sales. Improvements made during the year cost $33,425; and further improvements are in process.

Restrictions on the packaging of rice were removed during the year and there is an increasing demand for packaged products. The company continues to search for new outlets for rice by-products, in both natural and processed states.

World production of rice is still substantially below requirements. Prewar variety of qualities will not likely be available until 1949 at least, it is said.

INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended Apr. 30:	1948	1947
Net earnings	$143,303	$68,477
Less: Deprec.	14,628	7,718
Bond int.	7,375	8,568
Income tax	50,487	20,160
Net profit	70,813	32,031
Less: Divds.	30,000	30,000
Surplus for year	40,813	2,031
Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:		
Common	$1.18	$0.53
Paid	0.50	0.50

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET

As at Apr. 30:	1948	1947
Cash	$200	$292
Accts., etc., rec.	183,273	152,988
Inventories	1,299,929	455,626
‡ **Total curr. assets**	1,483,402	608,906
Prep. exp.‡	13,582	7,850
Ref. EPT	212	156
Fixed assets*	179,317	160,520
Total assets	1,676,513	777,432
Bk. ln. & overdraft	772,809	91,102
Accts., tax., etc., pay.	257,511	59,006
Total curr. liab.	1,030,320	150,108
Inventory res.	118,802	81,431
Funded debt	230,000	250,000
Capital stock	175,000	175,000
Earned surplus▲	122,391	120,893
*After depr. of	203,136	188,508
▲Incl. ref. EPT	212	156
‡Incl. in curr. assets in co's. report.		
Working capital	453,082	458,798

A. BELANGER LTD. 1947 net profit was $150,361. Working capital position was $1,452,013 ($1,374,088 at Oct. 31, 1946).

INCOME ACCOUNT

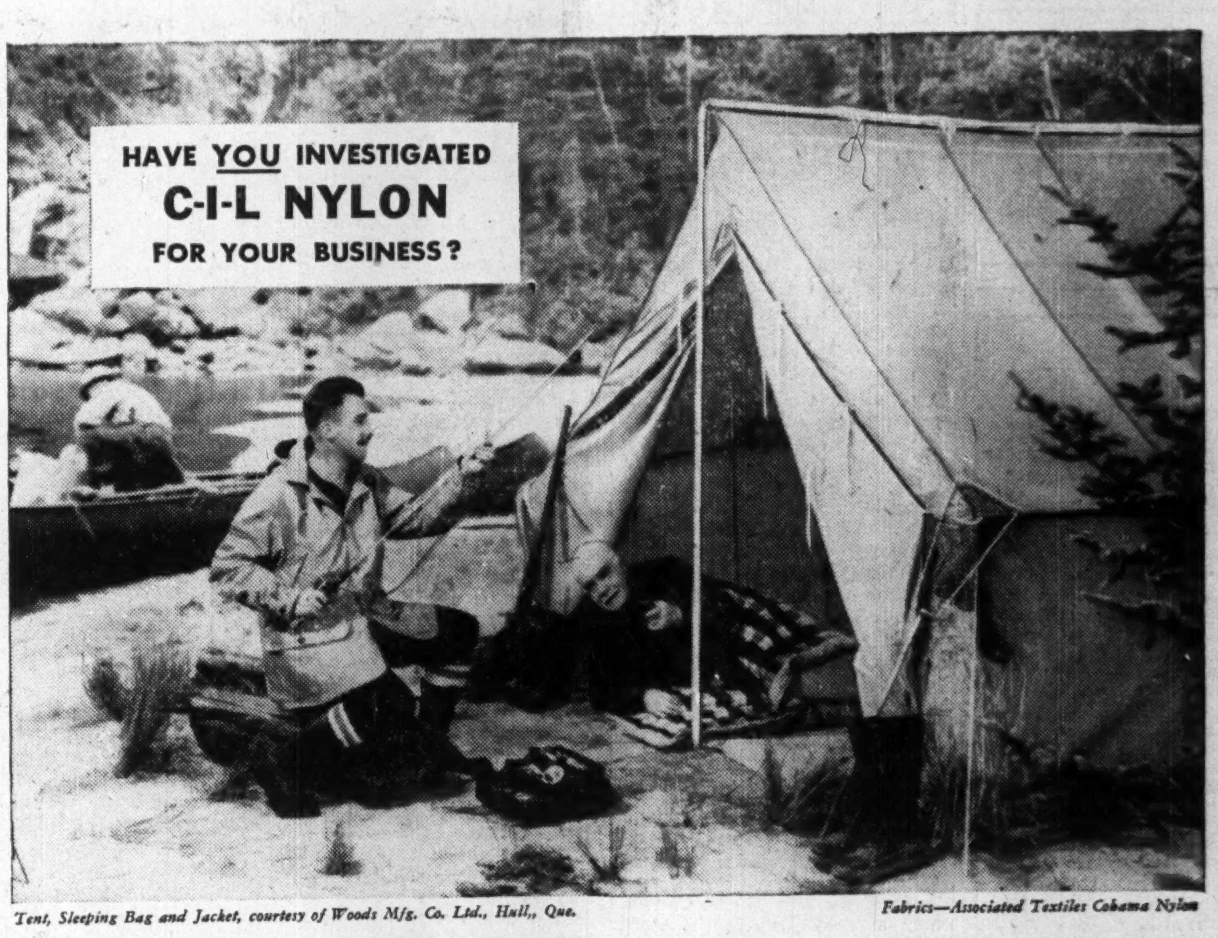
Year Ended Dec. 31:	1947
Net earnings	$349,057
Less: Depr.	46,784
Bond int.	32,711
Bad debts res.	29,130
Income tax	90,071
Net profit	150,361
Earned per Share	$150.36
None paid.	

CONDENSED CONS. BALANCE SHEET

As at:	Dec. 31 1947	Oct. 31 ■1946
Cash	$43,791	$439,354
Mkt. secs.	333,324	307,177
Accts. rec.	355,760	218,949
Inventories	934,340	704,490
Total curr. assets	1,667,215	1,669,970
Misc. assets▲	223,039	202,477
Fixed assets*	491,767	437,657
Total assets	2,382,021	2,310,104
Accts., etc., pay.	150,257	195,882
Taxes pay.	64,945	100,000
Total curr. liabs.	215,202	295,882
Deferred liab.	16,500	
Funded debt	838,000	850,000
Reserves	35,343	46,787
Capital stock	100,000	100,000
Earned surplus▲	1,176,976	1,017,435
*After depr.	960,549	940,141
▲Incl. ref. EPT	46,357	45,795
Working capital	1,452,013	1,374,088

■Pro forma after refinancing.

CENTRAL LEDUC OILS shares were listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange July 8. Ticker abbreviation is CLD.



HAVE YOU INVESTIGATED C-I-L NYLON FOR YOUR BUSINESS?

Tent, Sleeping Bag and Jacket, courtesy of Woods Mfg. Co. Ltd., Hull, Que. *Fabrics—Associated Textiles Cobama Nylon*

TENTS THAT ARE TOUGHER AND POUNDS LIGHTER

. . . one of the thousand uses for C-I-L Nylon

A nylon tent is a sportsman's delight. First of all, it is lighter, the weight of nylon being less than half that of ordinary tent fabrics. Moreover, other fabrics greatly increase their weight when wet, whereas nylon is not only water-repellent, but picks up very little moisture, dries faster, and is easier to handle, wet or dry.

Then it is tougher — nylon fibres, size for size, being as strong as structural steel! Nylon resists abrasion, is harder to tear and is practically unaffected by moths or mildew. It is also less bulky and a nylon tent can be rolled up and packed into an unbelievably small container.

These are some of the reasons why nylon tents are popular with sportsmen and are being used by lumbering companies, on surveying operations and by government services.

HAVE YOU A USE FOR NYLON?

Nylon is being used throughout industry to make products better, or make new products possible. It is also being used in manufacturing processes — for stronger, less bulky industrial rope, abrasion-resisting filter cloths, longer-lasting laundry bags, to mention only a few.

No matter what your type of business, if you use textile fibres in any form, check into the labour-saving, time and money-saving qualities of nylon. Write us . . . we'll be glad to have our technical staff study your problem.

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CANADIAN INDUSTRIES LIMITED
Nylon Division, Merchandising Service
P.O. Box 10, Montreal, Que.
Manufacturers of Nylon Yarns and Staple Fibre

PERUVIAN INTERNATIONAL AIRWAYS' cargo traffic volume will be increased by about 20% as a result of a contract signed with the Judson Sheldon division of the National Carloading Corp., D. Huff, director of cargo and passenger traffic announces.

Under the terms of the contract, shippers can consign cargo directly to Cuba, Panama and South America from any one of National Carloading's 25 depots in North America and Hawaii. Shippers will get airway bills at point of shipment, eliminating a one-or-two day wait for clearance when bills were not made out until they reached export points at Washington or New York.

9 REASONS WHY IT PAYS TO BUY TRUCK BODIES BY FRUEHAUF

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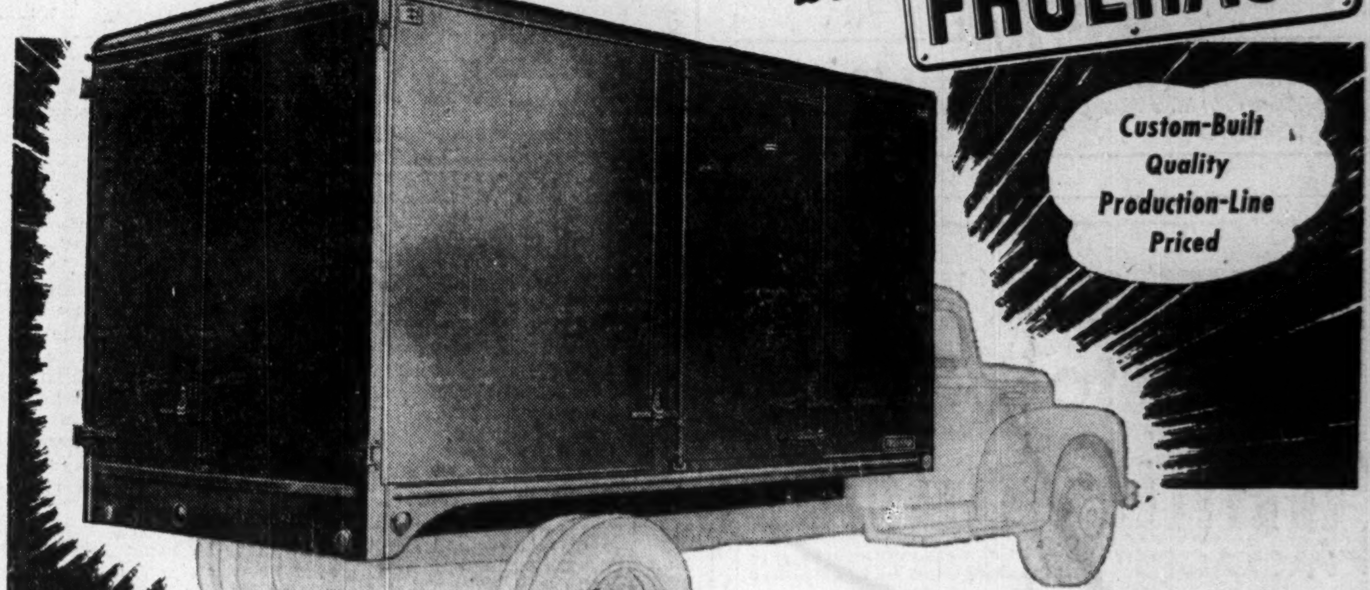

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How Can We Put the Weather to Work?

Rain When and Where Wanted Planned by Canada's Scientists

By CYRIL BASSETT

In Saskatchewan fields the young wheat thirsted, wilted. Clouds built up in the afternoon skies but the rains never came.

To the farmers all this was neither new nor entirely unexpected. But this year some among them thought they saw a chance to beat the drought, last year's bill for which came to $15 millions.

The way out: rainmaking. And the farmers were ready to offer $1,000 a time to anyone who'd come out and pepper their towering cumulus and thunderhead clouds with dry ice pellets in the hope some rain would fall.

Would their $1,000 "bets" have paid off? (After all, they'd heard of "success" in this direction in Ontario's forest fires, in experiments in U. S., Britain, Mexico, Australia). The chances this year were slim. But for the future they look appreciably better.

For Canada's top weathermen and scientists are going to spend at least the next year, probably the next five years, finding out all about this rainmaking. They're going to conduct the most exhaustive research into this business yet planned or undertaken anywhere.

It's not that they aren't sure that rain can be artificially induced; that much has already been proven. But that's all — period.

They can make it rain but not always where they want it to. During one of the more recent experiments, they unintentionally started a downpour on a beautifully sunny day over a small city and drenched uncounted lines-full of Monday morning wash.

What they're after — and what holds tremendous significance for the future in the economic life of the nation — are positive answers to the questions:

Can we, as it were, turn on the tap in the clouds at will? Can we make a normal economic business proposition of this new weather science?

In total, can we from what we now know of seeding the clouds to induce rainfall produce a weapon with which to save threatened crops, douse our forest fires, replenish drained sources of hydro power, much as we now dam and divert rivers to prevent flooding, irrigate farmlands, provide the power to speed the wheels of industry?

Radar Will Be Used

Everything's set to get these experiments going. They'll be conducted in two phases. In the cold chambers of the new Low Temperature laboratory of the National Research Council at Ottawa where they've been conducting Arctic defense tests, the scientists will blueprint exact sets of conditions under which rain is produced naturally and might be produced artificially, perhaps find new rainmaking means and materials.

From two air bases — one at Arnprior, Ont., for study of eastern weather characteristics and cloud formations — and the other at Suffield, Alta., for study of prairie conditions — day in, day out, through the four seasons, whenever the right types of clouds come along, RCAF fliers will soar aloft and scatter their loads of rainmaking materials.

On the ground, downwind from the stations, weather observers using radar instruments and rain gauges will determine exact results.

One set of experiments will be complementary to the other. The fliers will prove or disprove laboratory theory; the laboratory men will work from fliers' actual experiences.

That way quantitative evidence can be accumulated.

A long, tiresome, expensive business? Necessarily so, say the scientists, "for all we know now is that under certain, but not very clearly defined, sets of conditions we **should** be able to make rain — it's yet to be proven that anything more than the merest fraction of an inch of rainfall has yet reached the grounds as a result of 'seeding' clouds."

That statement applies as much to the most recent efforts made in the flights over Ontario's forest fires last month as to the many flight tests made in United States, Mexico, Australia, U. K.

What further work then must be done? First, let's take a look at what's known already.

What do we mean by "seeding" a cloud?

In a sense the operation is rather akin to the hothouse forcing of, say, tomatoes. The raincloud is "ripened off" in a hurry; by bombarding it (at present with dry ice or silver dioxide crystals) its droplets are made to build up into a state of snow or rain at greatly accelerated pace.

Rainfall Guaranteed? Not Yet

What happens is this. The water from the liquid droplets which go to make up a cloud attach themselves to the dry ice crystals which, when sufficiently large fall through the upcurrents of the cloud. If the temperature is high enough rain results: if not, snow.

Actually given time, and right conditions, ice crystals would form by themselves in the cloud and the ensuing process would be automatic.

So far so good. All this has been laboratory-proven.

But how can you tell what stage of development an actual cloud in the sky has reached, how much ripening off it needs? There's the rub — and it's a most important point for consideration in assessing the economic end of rainmaking.

For flight time costs plenty. It is by far the major cost in rainmaking — around $150 an hour. You could make a dozen or more flights today under conditions that merely look right. They'd all be hit-or-miss and you'd likely end up having spent maybe a lot more than the amount you'd set out to save.

No one in the rainmaking business can yet put up the sign: "rainfall guaranteed." Take **the** Ontario forest fire operations. At the height of the emergency five missions were flown, involving 20 hours of actual operations, over 3,000 miles.

At least 600 lb. of ice was carried on each operation. Result: one rainfall. The pilot was confident he'd been successful. Said the scientists: we can't be certain.

Wanted: A Batting Average

It's that certainty — or an assurance of a reasonably good batting average — that the Canadian weathermen are after in their experiments. So are the defense chiefs for the business has pretty far-reaching defence significances as well; significances which the defense people don't specify but which can well be visualized: rain to blanket movements, tie up transportation, play hob with an enemy in a dozen different ways.

The first step in all experiments, then, will be to find an accurate yardstick by which to measure the state of a cloud's development.

This by radar. In effect the cloud will be X-rayed for the size of its droplets. Small, undeveloped droplets give a faint or even unrecognizable "echo" under radar examination. As the droplets grow larger and therefore nearer to the point of falling as rain or snow the "echo" gets more distinct.

A long series of examinations should, the weatherman thinks, provide in the end the yardstick he's after.

Thus, the first bit of guesswork in rainmaking will, it is hoped, be eliminated.

That's the key factor but there are many others to be considered as well.

So far, for instance, it's been considered that rainmaking cannot succeed except at temperatures below -39 deg. C — the critical temperature for formation of raindrops.

This imposes a considerable limitation on operations especially in summer. For the temperature falls roughly only two degrees every one thousand feet on the way up and in the recent Ontario forest-fire operations this meant getting up to 17,000 feet or more.

There's one school of thought now which contends this limitation can be overcome merely by shooting water into the cloud at any level. The water, it is believed, would break into fragments; in the violent updrafts of the cloud would be tossed around till the necessary ice formed — and then the rains would come.

That's another important phase to be covered which may well enlarge the scope of opportunities for rainmaking.

Why Not Soap, Sugar?

Then again some scientists see no reason why either dry ice or water need be used. They say any material made in the form of ice crystals might work. For example: sugar, soap powder, salt.

Suppose these experiments do prove rainmaking to be an economic proposition — will we then be able to call a halt to the droughts which churn some prairie areas into arid dustbowls?

Yes, and no. If the drought is allowed to get to its serious stage, that is, with never a cloud in the sky and the unrelenting sun beating down day after day while dry air from the Arctic sweeps across the land, no.

For not all the dry ice in the world will bring rain if there are no clouds.

But it may well be that rainmaking at an earlier stage in drought development — such as our Saskatchewan farmers were experiencing when they were willing to put up their thousands for dry-ice throwers, when the clouds come but don't deliver — will succeed in alleviating conditions.

And it may well be that arising from all these experiments presently planned there will emerge the means of modifying the weather over the troubled prairies. An American scientist, Dr. Irving Langmuir, who's one of the originators of the rainmaking theory (first tried out in 1946), thinks it might be possible to pour silver iodide crystals into the upward air currents west of the Rockies and in so doing force the moisture eastward over the mountains and on to the prairies in the form of rain.

What Dr. Langmuir visualizes, in fact, is rainmaking in reverse. His plan is to stop the rain from falling on the west side of the mountains by "seeding" the clouds to such an extent that the "seeds" absorb all the moisture from the cloud which then goes on its merry way over the mountain, forced upward and over by the natural upcurrents, later to redevelop as a fully fledged rain cloud with additional moisture picked up on the way.

Sidetrack Snowstorms?

Canada's weathermen aren't commenting on this interesting theory at this stage; they consider there's still too much fundamental work to do on the main project.

Nor are they prepared to let themselves go on some other interesting theories put forward by the Americans.

Such as suggestions that in the near future we may be able to:

Sidetrack snowstorms outside our large cities;

Clear winter fogs over airports;

Turn hurricanes from their paths of destruction;

Modify the climate over large portions of the world.

But they are prepared to admit these are possibilities. However: "let's make no extravagant statements till we know for certain where we're at. And at the end of all these experiments we will know — maybe sooner than we think."

What about the legal angles? Who's to be sued and how if things go wrong: if, say, the farmer who doesn't need rain suffers damage to his crops from the rain intended for his neighbor?

Legal men see some interesting situations arising. Very likely new statutes will have to be put on the books. As matters stand at present you might hope for damages along much the same lines as you would if a careless neighbor allowed water to accumulate on his land and subsequently inundate yours. But you'd first have to prove the damaging rain was the result of a rainmaking flight, that the rainmaking pilot was negligent — otherwise the damage would be written off as an act of God. Presently that's next to impossible.

Whom would you sue? The rainmaker and whoever employed him.

That's the position at present. But if rainmaking should be taken over as a Government service (which would seem highly likely if the experiments are successful) then it would become a question of suing the Crown, for which purpose a petition of right would have to be sought. And undoubtedly such a Government service would be hedged around by protective legislation.

This question of damage as the result of rainmaking brings up another important aspect of Canada's present-day weather services for millions of dollars are sacrificed by business every year to the weather.

Can the weatherman cut down on this loss?

Very frankly he admits he can't, at the moment. And he's not putting all the blame on lack of accurate and numerous observations from up north, in the "Arctic blind spot."

Wanted: More Men

It's an important point but even with the sources of information and the tools he now has he knows he could do a much better job and some more specific jobs for business. If only he had some more hands.

His service is woefully short of the right people to carry out his plans, for meteorology is not the highest paid of the sciences. He needs 38 qualified men to maintain present efficiency regardless of extensions of services. And he's not likely to get many of them till next May when 1949's crop of honors students will be emerging from our universities as trained meteorologists.

What does he have in mind in the way of new services to business?

Boiled down, his plans all have one thing in common: more reliable and more localized forecasts.

For example: certain businesses in the prairies find it convenient to open up their plants in particularly cold spells to freeze out bacteria. They would obviously benefit by sure notice of such spells.

Where outside steam plants are used considerable savings could be effected by provision of accurate, local forecasts by which furnace operations could be regulated.

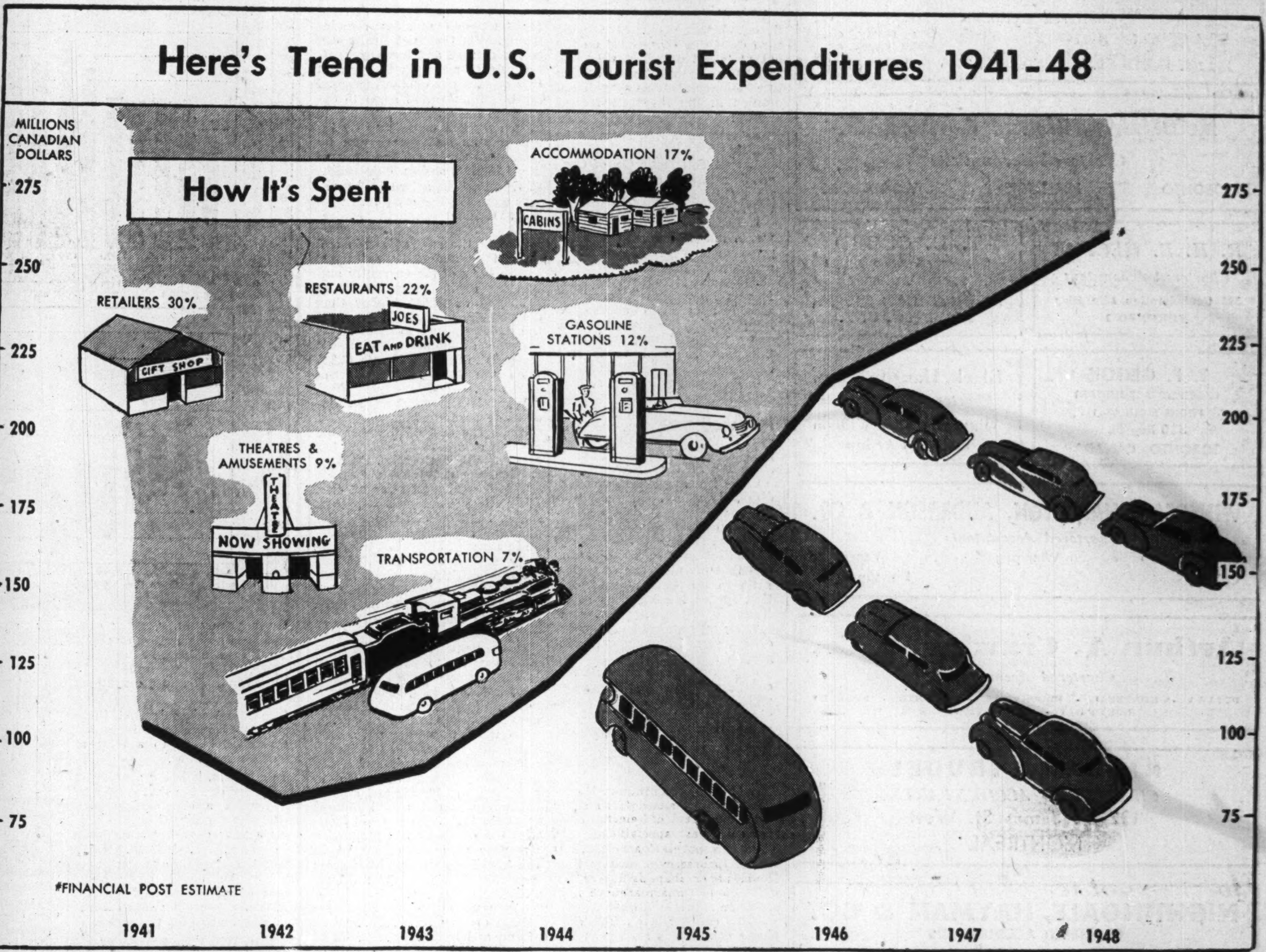
We've hardly scratched the surface in weather service to the railways, the long-haul bus companies.

There's an immense job to be done for forestry control for we know little of particular conditions induced by fires or of conditions under which fires begin or can be controlled.

And, as with rainmaking, there remains an immense amount of basic research to be done in many weather fields.

Much of this research work must proceed coincidentally with the rainmaking experiments.

For the complete success of any large-scale rainmaking operation — whatever the mechanics devised — must finally depend on the accuracy of the weatherman's forecast. No clouds, no rain. And those very necessary clouds mustn't be allowed to slip by in the night because of unreliable forecasting.



Here's Trend in U.S. Tourist Expenditures 1941-48

Vacation Sales Booming

Here's How Provinces Hope to Share '48's Drive for U.S. Dollars

By WALLACE GILLESPIE

The indicators are still pointing upward in the tourist business.

By the time the last of this summer's flock of American tourists packs up his play-gear, his newly bought English china, and his vacation memories, he will have left behind him some $262 millions of the kind of money our economists like most.

Added to this will be roughly $12 millions spent here by visitors from countries other than the United States (mostly from Newfoundland), swelling Canada's "take" in international tourist trade to $274 millions. That will be an all-time record, beating 1947's high by 11.8%.

These figures aren't pulled out of a hat. Admittedly they're forecasts, but they have a foundation. Financial Post correspondents chatted to tourist officials in every province; federal authorities were quizzed, railway spokesmen asked for their opinion—with spot checks among retailers to round out the data.

Dovetailed, their replies forecast an increase in the number of visitors coming to Canada this year. Individually, the average tourist will find he must shell out more for his lodging, food, and other essential services.

But, according to some folks, he won't have as much "easy money" in his pocket—and this will have an effect on his discretionary spending on nonessentials. Despite the fact that Americans are now to be allowed to take up to $400 in Canadian goods back duty free, most observers won't permit themselves to hope for a faster rate of increase in over-all dollar volume than they expect in the number of visitors.

$3 Millions on Advertising

Canadian tourist advertising in U. S. media is hitting an all-time high this year. The federal and provincial governments, plus the two major railways, will spend around $3 millions, and this sum is augmented by an unknown amount spent by private hotels and resorts, semiofficial tourist bureaus, etc.

Dominion Bureau of Statistics recently published a report which revealed the remarkable concentration of Canada's tourist market. It consists of an analysis of the origin of nonresident motorists entering Canada. (Since the war, the auto is again the backbone of Canada's tourist trade, so this can be taken as a good indicator.)

Disregarding the nonpermit motorists who scoot over the border for less than 48 hours, it was found that more than 80% of the entries came from states which touch the Canadian border. Most of the rest came from the New England states which aren't far from the border and from the two Pacific states of Oregon and California.

The border states, supplemented by these half-dozen additions, produce 95% of the permit-holding cars which enter Canada—leaving a scant 5% to all the states in the middle of the continent and in the south.

This concentration explains why—taking the population of the United States as a whole—the "take" of U. S. tourist dollars worked out at only $1.50 per capita last year. In contrast, Canada with its smaller population spent $12 per capita visiting the United States.

True, we had a net gain of $83 millions on our tourist balance with the United States last year, but this wasn't as large as it was in earlier years when we handled a smaller over-all volume. Up to the time the Canadian Government slapped on a "travel ration" of 150 U. S. dollars as part of the dollar-conservation program, Canadian tourist expenditures in the United States had been rising at a rate faster than U. S. tourist expenditures in Canada.

How's the Balance?

What's happened since? One important objective of The Post's nine-province survey this year was to find out. If the Government's "travel ration" accomplishes what it was designed for, then the net "take" of U. S. tourist dollars (after deducting our own expenditures there) should be greater this year. In other words, the tourist industry should be more effective as an exchange-raising medium.

To find out whether this is actually transpiring, The Post sought concrete evidence that more Canadians are vacationing at home. The CPR came back with the rather puzzling reply that, although more Canadians were making enquiries to the railway's tourist bureau, no change was noticeable yet in the register books of its tourist hotels. These are heavily booked for July and August—with the percentage of Americans apparently as high as ever.

From B. C. comes a report that there are actually more residents of that province traveling into the Pacific states, but, it is pointed out, they spend their $150 ration on travel expenses and cut down on their buying of U. S. goods.

Four other provinces said they had no definite sign yet that more Canadians are taking vacations in their own country. The balance expect some increase in Canadian visitors, but don't foresee any adverse effect on normal influx of U. S. visitors.

Greater public realization of the economic value of the tourist industry—coupled with more intensive advertising and a slow but certain improvement in our facilities for handling tourists—are the reasons cited by D. Leo Dolan, federal travel director, for his personal opinion that Canada will be host to 23 to 24 million visitors this year—compared with 22 millions last year. He points out that he refers to short- and long-term "visitors"; not all of these are tourists.

August is the month of biggest tourist influx. Last year, for example, the number of travelers' vehicle permits issued (for 48-hour-or-more trip or for return by different port) were 409,433 for August, followed by 362,638 for July. By contrast, the lowest month was January with 24,306.

This preference for July and August as months for trips to Canada is the most serious problem facing tourist officials. At the same time, it suggests a fertile field for expansion of our tourist trade with little capital outlay.

Says the Dominion Bureau of Statistics: "A capital investment in accommodation, transportation, and other holiday facilities which is overtaxed for two months and is operated below capacity for the balance of the year cannot operate economically on a low margin of profit."

Much of the advertising done by governments is now being shaped to foster appreciation of May-June and September-October as delightful periods in which to visit Canada.

Quebec has been plugging its winter sport attractions for more than a decade now. Ontario's winter promotion is henceforth to be under the direction of a special branch.

Quantity of accommodation is not, however, the whole consideration. There have been some adverse comments in the past about quality, and these have stimulated action by almost all provincial governments.

Both British Columbia and Manitoba began this year to grade their tourist accommodations. Ontario's inspection system got under way last year, and Prince Edward Island has just appointed a tourist camp inspection under its Innkeeper's Act. Licensing is also effective in New Brunswick, Quebec, and Alberta.

One Third to Merchants

There have been various attempts to breakdown the tourist dollar into its components, and the most widely used seems to be one published by the Canadian Association of Travel and publicity Bureaus a year ago.

It showed the retail merchant getting 30c out of each dollar, followed in order by restaurants, 22c, accommodation, 17c, gasoline stations, 12c and other transportation, 7c, theatres and amusements, 9c, incidentals, 3c.

Is this breakdown valid for the current year? Most people think the general order of the components will remain the same, though the outlay for restaurants and accommodation may nibble a bit from the rest.

The retail merchant, however, will have a better supply of everything to spread before tourist eyes—except for English china which is sought more often than any other single item.

As a preliminary to The Post's coast-to-coast survey of current tourist prospects, it may be useful to know how the various areas stack up as a magnet for tourist dollars. Ontario, easily accessible to the most populous area of the continent, accounted for 53.3% (DBS distribution of U. S. travel expenditures by province of entry, 1947). It was followed by Quebec with 19.3%, British Columbia, 13.8%, Maritime Provinces, 7.4%; and Prairie Provinces, 6.2%.

Here, then, are the province-by-province reports:

British Columbia—Intensive campaign currently under way to counteract impression that late spring floods hamper travel. Ads appearing in 22 newspapers and two magazines, plus spot announcements on four dominant radio stations, tell 11 Western states that all resorts open and roads not hazardous.

Many spots, heavily booked for June, faced cancellations as flood news spread. Officials confident losses will be recouped in months ahead, but can't expect to share in increase over 1947.

Tourist business was running 10% ahead of last year up to April. B. C.'s "pink slip"

(Continued on page 18)

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On Brokers' "Most Popular" Stock List:

Bell Telephone Co. of Canada

"What stocks would you choose for security and capital appreciation over the next three years?"

That was the question which The Financial Post put to a group of leading Canadian brokerage and investment firms. In recent weeks The Post has published the lists they selected.

Here, The Post analyzes another of the 20 stocks which received the highest number of votes. Analysis does not, of course, mean that The Financial Post recommends the purchase or sale of any of these securities now or at some time in the future.

By JAMES H. JOYCE

Why did the common stock of Bell Telephone Co. of Canada turn out to be the second on the list of "most popular" stocks to hold over the next three years in The Financial Post's poll of opinion in the investment community.

The reasons would seem to be as follows:

1. Bell Telephone Co. of Canada is a strong, expanding public utility supplying an essential service.
2. Record expansion since the war's end and huge expansion program now under way indicate growth prospects.
3. Demand for telephone services is highest in history and would appear to ensure an improvement in earnings to help carry proposed increased capitalization required to finance expansion.
4. Its earnings record reflects stability.
5. The good rate of return on the stock. With the exception of the period 1932-1937 it has paid an $8 dividend annually since 1891.
6. Its financing has been traditionally sound. Company policy has been that debt or borrowed capital should be approximately one third of total capitalization and its directors feel that maintenance of such a ratio to the extent practicable best serves the interests of all investors in the company.
7. Its management has an excellent record and appears progressive.
8. Its connection with American Telephone & Telegraph Co., which holds 14.8% of its stock, gives it access to the latest developments in the telephone field.
9. Its employee and public relations have been good.

Bell Telephone common is currently selling around $171 a share to yield about 4.67% on the basis of its $8 annual dividend rate. At its current price, the stock is selling higher than at any time from 1940 to 1944 inclusive but is 20.8% below its all-time high of $216 a share in 1946.

At its current level, Bell Telephone common is selling at 19.4 times its 1947 earnings of $8.80 a share. (In the United States, American Telephone & Telegraph Co. is currently selling around 21 times its 1947 earnings of $7.43 a share.) This is not a low times-earnings ratio which would indicate investors' confidence in Bell's ability to maintain its current level of earnings and dividends.

A record of the price range of the stock, the company's working capital position and an abbreviated income account showing earnings and dividends per share for the 12 fiscal years 1936-47 are shown in the accompanying table.

Total operating revenue of $85.4 millions in 1947 was at an all-time high and 10.5% higher than in the previous year ($77.3 millions). It was double its 1939 level ($42.7 millions) and nearly 2¼ times its 1936 level of $38.1 millions — an indication of the rapid expansion in the company's business as rates have not been changed in the interim.

A breakdown of revenue by sources, indicates that long distance revenue has been increasing faster than local service revenue. Long distance revenue has climbed from around 22% of the total for the 1936-39 period to about 34% for 1947 while local service revenue has dropped from about 73% of the total pre-war to about 60% in 1947. Long distance revenue is likely to vary the greatest with business conditions and could drop more sharply in any business recession.

Reflecting the higher operating revenues, net profit was also at an all-time high of $9.7 millions in 1947—up 17.2% from the previous year ($8.3 millions), 49% above its 1939 level ($6.5 millions) and 77.8% over its 1936 figure of $5.5 millions.

The ratio of the net profit to the total operating revenue was 11.4% for 1947—up slightly from the ratio for 1946 of 10.7% but below its previous levels of 15.2% for 1939 and 14.3% for 1936. For the 12 years 1936-47 this ratio has averaged 13.2%.

The net profit of Bell Telephone for the 12 years 1936-47 totals $88.1 millions (including $6.4 millions refundable portion of excess profits taxes) while dividend payments total $79.9 millions or 90.7% of the net profit. This would indicate that Bell's policy is to pay out a high proportion of its profits in dividends and finance new capital expenditures from its depreciation charge plus the sale of bonds and stock. Earnings a common share average $8.58 for the 12 years shown. Bell Telephone common at $171 a share is selling at about 20 times these average earnings.

Operation expenses, current maintenance and depreciation have all climbed sharply over the period (see table) but the net profit has also increased due to the increased revenues. Due to the large construction program, the depreciation charge and interest charges will continue to rise but the backlog of demand for telephone services remains strong. Whether net profit can be maintained and increased sufficiently to maintain the present rate of earnings on the increased capitalization would seem to depend on the company's ability to keep revenues up—either by increasing its services or else by raising its rates. On the basis of the 1,266,116 shares outstanding at Feb. 15, 1948, actual 1947 earnings were $7.66 as compared with the $8 annual dividend requirement.

Due to the sale of bonds and stock, total annual bond interest on the basis of the currently outstanding capitalization would be $3,858,000 or 22.5% higher than the 1947 figure of $3,151,496 while the cash required to meet an $8 annual dividend requirement amounts to $10,129,000—up 14.8% from the 1947 requirement of $8,821,633.

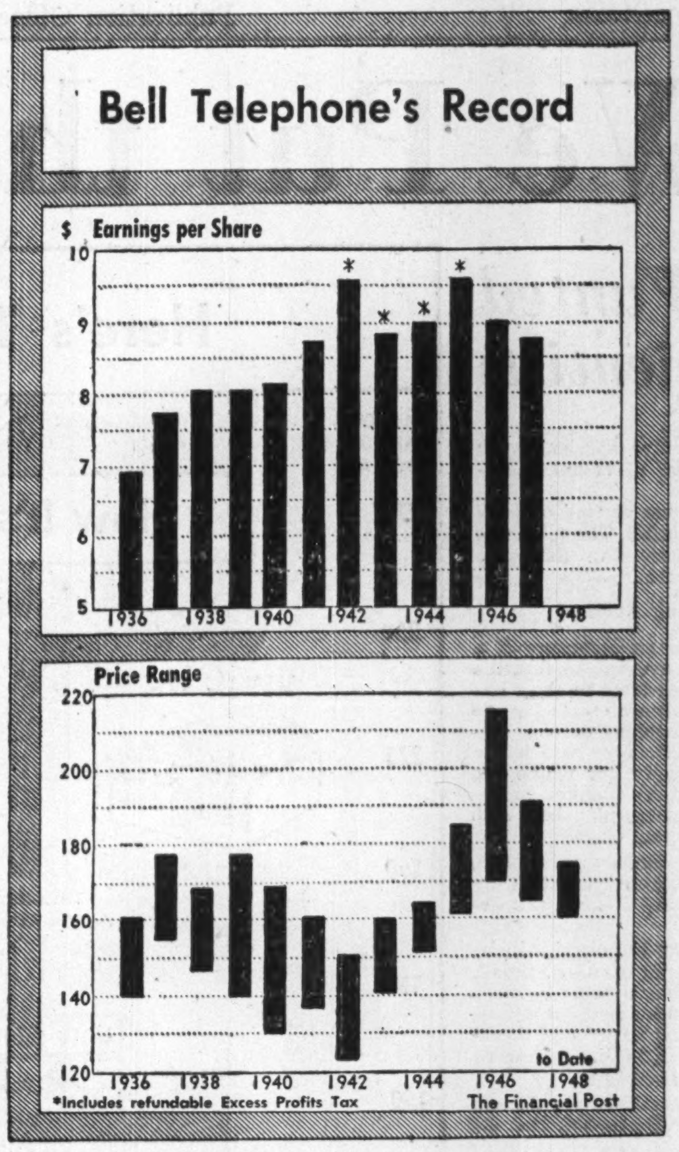
What is the prospect for increasing revenues?

Since the end of the war the backlog of orders for service has been steadily increasing. At Aug. 1, 1945, the company had 89,000 unfilled applications for service. From then to March 31, 1948, some 329,000 additional telephones were placed in service—an increase of 32%—but the company still has some 96,000 applicants awaiting service. In addition it has on hand applications from 69,000 subscribers who want individual line service instead of party line service.

In the next five years the company expects to be called upon to install some 455,000 additional telephones. During 1948 alone it hopes to install more than 140,000 new telephones in its territory.

To meet these demands, Bell Telephone not only has to install telephone instruments and string connecting wires, but also to provide switchboards and central office equipment and buildings to house them. To provide facilities the company has planned a five-year program estimated in the fall of 1947 to require a gross expenditure of $362 millions. Principal items are:

Purpose	$ millions
Right of way	1
Land and buildings	42
Central Office equipment	97
Station equipment	95
Exchange lines	86
Toll lines	26
General equipment	15
TOTAL	362



Bell Telephone's Record

*Includes refundable Excess Profits Tax

The Financial Post

On a yearly basis, gross construction was estimated at about $74 millions in 1948, $76 millions in 1949, $71 millions in 1950, $71 millions in 1951 and $70 millions in 1952.

The latest view is that these figures will have to be increased by about 10% or to a total of about $394 millions.

In addition, it is the company's considered opinion that it may be faced with a construction program of something like $70 millions a year over the succeeding five years, i.e., 1953-57. Bell's estimated program must necessarily be based on present views of industrial activity and business prospects and as a result may be subject to change.

How Will It Be Financed?

From their projected expenditures, it is apparent that the company will have to raise substantial amount of capital over the next decade in addition to what becomes available from its earnings and annual depreciation charge.

For 1948 Bell Telephone will require some $52 millions new capital to finance its construction program. It is expected that this rate of construction will continue for some years. Applying the company's long-term policy of financing its capital requirements by two-thirds equity capital (capital stock) and one third by borrowing, this will require that around $17 millions be obtained by borrowing and $35 millions be obtained through the issue of capital stock for each year. As the annual depreciation charge will be rising while the estimated expenditure is lower for 1950-52, the amount of external financing required may be lower than $52 millions a year. The actual amount and the method of financing will of course be dependent on conditions existing at that future time.

This heavy financing program

(Continued on page 15)

Photo by Nakash

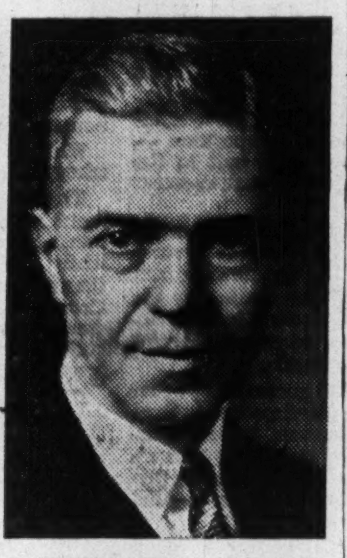
CHARLES F. SISE

Chairman of the Board of Bell Telephone Co. of Canada since 1944, has been with the company since 1899 and is a son of its founder. He was president for the 19 years preceding 1944.

Photo by Nakash

FREDERICK JOHNSON

President of Bell Telephone Co. of Canada since 1944, joined the company in 1910 after having been associated with the telephone business in England. He was appointed vice-president (accounts and finance) in 1935.



R. V. MACAULAY, M.C., B.Sc.

Executive vice-president of Bell Telephone Co. of Canada since 1948, started his business career with company in 1913 advanced through engineering department, appointed vice-president (engineering) in 1946.

Bell Telephone Company of Canada

(Years ending Dec. 31; millions of dollars)

	1947	1946	1945	1944	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937	1936
Total Operating Revenues	85.4	77.3	69.4	63.5	59.6	55.7	50.7	45.8	42.7	41.2	40.5	38.1
Operation Expenses	34.1	29.1	22.1	20.0	17.8	15.8	14.0	13.1	12.6	12.1	11.9	11.0
Current Maintenance	17.7	14.7	11.8	11.1	10.2	10.2	10.0	9.3	8.6	8.4	8.4	7.8
Depreciation	11.5	10.4	9.6	9.1	8.9	8.7	8.3	7.9	7.7	7.7	7.6	7.6
Income Taxes	6.9	9.6	15.1*	12.4*	11.8*	8.9*	6.2	3.5	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0
Other Taxes	2.9	2.2	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8
Operating Income	12.3	11.3	8.9	9.0	9.1	10.3	10.3	10.0	10.6	9.9	9.6	8.9
Other Income	1.1	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3
Net Earnings	13.4	11.9	9.7	9.7	9.6	11.0	10.9	10.6	10.9	10.3	9.9	9.2
Bond Interest	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	2.8	2.8	3.0	3.7	3.4	3.4	3.4
Net Profit	9.7	8.3	6.0	6.0	5.9	7.3	7.3	6.7	6.5	6.4	6.1	5.5
Dividends	8.8	7.3	6.9	6.8	6.8	6.7	6.6	6.5	6.4	6.3	5.9	4.7
Surplus for Year	0.9	1.0	0.9‡	0.9‡	0.9‡	0.6	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.8
Earned Surplus Forward	3.3	2.4	1.4	2.8	3.7	4.6	3.3	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.3
Refundable EPT (a)	...	...	2.3	1.8	1.7	0.7	...	...	...	...	...	...

*Includes refundable EPT (‡) deficit

(a) Refundable EPT is shown on the balance sheet as Reserved Surplus and amounts to $6,506,813 at Dec. 31, 1947.

	1947	1946	1945	1944	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937	1936
Working Capital	3.9	7.9	0.4	5.0	4.0	0.7	0.7‡	0.9	1.1	4.8	4.8	5.4

(‡) Deficiency.

Common Stock ($):	1947	1946	1945	1944	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937	1936
Earned §	...	...	6.94	6.95	6.91	8.72	....	....	....	....	....	....
Earned †	8.80	9.07	9.60	9.00	8.86	9.57	8.77	8.15	8.05	8.06	7.73	6.94
Paid	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	7.50	6.00
Shares o/s Dec. 31 (ooo omitted)	1,264	1,043	865	858	851	842	832	821	809	800	791	786
No. of Shareholders	34,439	28,840	25,320	25,022	24,491	23,957	23,276	21,466	20,534	20,600	20,151	19,756

§ Excluding. † Including refundable portion of excess profits tax.

Common Price Range ($):	1947	1946	1945	1944	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937	1936
High	191	216	185	165	160	150½	160⅛	169	178	169	178	160½
Low	165	170	161	151	140¾	123	137	130	140	146½	154	140

1948 Range has been High $174¾; Low $160.

Operating Statistics:	1947	1946	1945	1944	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937	1936
No. co. owned telephones (000 omitted)	1,307	1,178	1,050	988	956	925	888	825	785	765	746	709
No. central offices	430	425	422	420	419	415	413	417	412	408	401	398
No. miles pole lines	24,232	23,860	23,277	22,884	22,858	22,989	23,003	22,898	23,149	23,114	23,164	23,356
Miles of wire (000 omitted):												
In underground cable	3,542	3,273	3,010	2,838	2,811	2,800	2,732	2,627	2,527	2,447	2,384	2,350
In aerial and open wire	1,424	1,324	1,251	1,227	1,212	1,206	1,185	1,152	1,126	1,107	1,103	1,056
No. of Employees:												
Men	9,218	8,171	6,083	4,871	4,579	4,914	5,506	5,037	4,703	4,785	4,881	4,688
Women	14,117	13,630	9,766	8,231	7,336	6,819	6,259	5,641	5,008	4,977	5,282	5,048

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regarding
THE BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY OF CANADA

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INVESTMENTS

Steep Rock

I have been disappointed that Steep Rock Iron Mines still continues to sell around the $2 mark. What have its operating profits been? Isn't it likely that it will start dividends shortly?

An operating profit of approximately $1,252,011 was realized by Steep Rock Iron Mine in 1947 before write-offs, interest and taxes While this may seem like quite a substantial profit, interest on indebtedness may have required about $300,000, and write-offs would be quite large. As the company has heavy obligations with respect to sinking funds on its two bond issues. and the company is trying to secure added finances to expand production, shareholders cannot expect dividends for a long time to come.

The fact that the proposed program for doubling production may cost several millions suggests that shareholders may have to continue to be patient. There's no certainty that the company will be able to obtain the needed funds although recently it has been rather hopeful that these would be available. Costs are higher today, but so is the price for iron ore; and the company is thus realizing a fair margin of profit.

Int. Bronze Powders

What is the outlook for the common stock of International Bronze Powders? There has been quite a drop in the price of the stock.

Gross profits of this company and its subsidiaries for 1947 declined to $976,988 from $1,632,145 the previous year. The company explained that demand in 1946 was at a high level, due in part to customers restoring depleted inventories and due to recovery from the curtailment in commercial production of prior years brought about by wartime conditions.

Following this, the substantial drop in sales volume in 1947 was not a result of a diminishing demand for the products from outside United States and Canada but rather, a result of restrictive foreign government controls.

This decided drop in net profit resulted in earnings per share of the common stock in 1947 of 92 cents ($4.49 in 1946). Dividends on the common stock have been deferred as a result of existing conditions, it was announced Nov. 20, 1947. All these above factors have undoubtedly contributed to the drop in the market price of the common stock of this company.

According to the company, the outlook for 1948 remains uncertain, due mainly to general shortage of U.S. funds abroad, and international trade restrictions. Domestic sales of both Canadian and American operating subsidiaries are continuing to show improvement but the export business has shown little or no improvement. Sales for the first quarter of 1948 in United States were 24% higher than the final quarter in 1947. U.S. subsidiaries have contract orders on hand amounting to 215,000 pounds for export to be shipped when more U.S. funds become available to purchasers. It is not known whether any European Recovery Plan funds have been made available for purchase of products which this company manufactures, which include aluminum and bronze powders, aluminum paste products, etc.

Ins. Superintendents To Meet in Victoria

The 1948 annual conference of the provincial insurance superintendents association will be held at Victoria, B.C. the week of Oct. 10. Discussions on Oct. 11, will include mainly such matters as valuation of securities, annual statement blanks, life insurance legislation and licensing and regulation of agents.

On Oct. 12 automobile, accident and sickness and bailees insurance will come up for discussion and on Wednesday, insurance law revision.

Bell Telephone Co.

(Continued from page 14)

facing the company is one factor which may tend to hold down or even depress the price of Bell Telephone common. Its effect will to a great extent be dependent on the adequacy of earnings to meet the increased requirement for interest and dividends.

Will the company raise its rates to improve earnings? President Frederick Johnson stated at the last annual meeting that the company could not live forever within its present rate structure. These rates were established 21 years ago in the face of vastly different economic conditions from those under which the company now operates, he added.

All matters affecting rates must be submitted to and approved by the Board of Transport Commissioners. The last general rate increase was granted in 1927 after an exhaustive proceeding before the Commission which stated this basic principle:

> "It will be admitted that non-discriminatory rates should be established by the company sufficient to produce revenue to cover its operating expenses, its current maintenance expenses, a proper amount for depreciation and amortization, its taxes, including income tax, interests, dividends upon its stock, and a reasonable surplus."

Value of Fixed Assets

Reflecting Bell Telephone's extension expenditures, the book value (cost) of fixed assets of $327.2 millions at Dec. 31, 1947, is about $48.7 millions or 17.5% higher than at Dec. 31, 1946 ($278.5 millions) and is about 59.2% above its Dec. 31, 1939, level of $205.5 millions. The depreciation reserve amounted to $108.7 millions at Dec. 31, 1947, or 33.2% of the total fixed assets at Dec. 31, 1947, and was nearly double its Dec. 31, 1939 figure of $55.5 millions.

Working capital at Dec. 31, 1947, totalled $3,875,392. Current assets were $24.6 millions, current liabilities $20.8 millions.

Bell Telephone's outstanding capitalization at Feb. 15, 1948, consisted of $116.1 millions bonds and notes and 1,266,116 shares of common stock, par $100 for which the company has received $150,610,469. Surplus totaled $12,214,921 at Dec. 31, 1947. American Telephone & Telegraph Co. owns 14.8% of the common stock. As capitalization is currently out of line with the established debt, equity capital ratio, the next financing would appear likely to be capital stock.

Management has a good record and is considered able and progressive in financial circles. Chief executives are Charles F. Sise, chairman of the board; Frederick Johnson, president; R. V. Macaulay, executive vice-president; J. H. Brace and T. W. Eadie, vice-presidents; S. C. Scadding, secretary; J. R. Logan, treasurer; J. Cleugh, comptroller; N. A. Munnoch, K.C., general counsel; and H. G. Young and E. A. Rolph, general managers. Directors are the first two mentioned and William F. Angus, C. Edouard Gravel, Hon. Charles A. Dunning, P.C., Paul F. Sise, James A. Eccles, Montreal, Que.; C. Gordon Cockshutt, Brantford; W. H. Harrison, D.S.M.; C. F. Craig, New York; Glyn Osler, K.C., Henry Borden, C.M.G., K.C., Toronto, Ont.; L. J. Adjutor, Amyot, Quebec, Que.; Hon. Sydney C. Mewburn, P.C., K.C., Hamilton, Ont.

There were 23,335 employees at the end of 1947, the largest number in the history of the business at the close of any year and an increase of 1,500 in the year.

Relations with Labor

Relations between management and employees have been excellent. Over 90% of those eligible to bargain collectively are covered by collective agreements, and the bond between management and employees is further cemented by an Employee's Pension and Benefit Plan, financed entirely by the company, while thrift and hospital plans are made available to employees through payroll deductions.

Through an Employees' Stock Plan, Bell workers are given an opportunity of purchasing shares in the company by installment, and at Dec. 31, 1947, there were 4,766 employees and pensioners holding 91,029 or 7.2% of the total outstanding shares. Of those eligible under the terms of the plan, 15,032 or 69.3% were subscribing for Bell stock at the end of 1947.

Bell Telephone Co. of Canada owns and operates the principal telephone system in Ontario and Quebec, serving a territory of 883,000 square miles with a population of about eight million people. The company operates jointly with the Michigan Bell Telephone Co., four submarine cables between Windsor and Detroit. Interchange arrangements are made with 893 local companies in Ontario and Quebec with 220,102 telephones.

It has a controlling stock interest in 13 small telephone companies operating in Ontario and Quebec and a substantial stock interest, not control, in New Brunswick Telephone Co. and Maritime Telegraph & Telephone Co.

Bell of Canada has a service contract with the American Telephone and Telegraph Company which gives them access to the latest developments of the Bell Telephone Laboratories and to the research activities in all phases of telephone company operations. Bell of Canada is thus enabled to take advantage of the latest technological advances in the design and operation of telephone plant and equipment and also improved methods in the various branches of company administration.

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James A. Peters
Chartered Accountant
619 Broder Building
REGINA SASK.

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Chartered Accountants
WINDSOR, ONTARIO

A. R. MENDOZA

has been appointed vice-president and general manager of the Drackett Co. of Canada, Toronto.

INGERSOLL MACHINE & TOOL CO. 1947 net profit was up 86.4%. The improvement in part reflects a favorable inventory position at the first of the year. In the face of increased costs of raw materials used in operations, it is not likely that future profits will be maintained on quite so high a level, the annual report states.

Over the past two years, approximately $250,000 was expended on capital equipment. Expenditures are chiefly behind the company now and very little more is required except by way of charges for ordinary wear and tear maintenance.

If sufficient allocations of steel can be obtained to keep plants operating, prospects for 1948 are most encouraging, it is stated.

CONS. INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended Dec. 31:	1947	1946
Net earnings	$731,350	$569,485
Less: Deprec.	93,646	91,673
Prov. for taxes	303,010	257,513
Min. int. in sub.	60,044	73,012
Net profit	274,650	147,287
Less: Divds.	55,018	......
Surplus for year	219,632	147,287
Earning per Share and Dividend Record:†		
Preferred	$79.15	$42.08
Paid	4.00	......
Cl. A before partic.	3.18	1.62
Paid	0.50	......
Cl. B before partic.	2.68	1.12
Cl. A. & B. after partic.	1.59	0.81

†Based on present capitalization.

CONDENSED CONS. BALANCE SHEET

As at Dec. 31:	1947	1946
Cash & mkt. sec.	$113,625	$113,625
Accts. rec.	504,861	383,223
Life ins. c.s.v.	167,213	152,343
Inventories	617,338	346,205
Total curr. assets	1,403,037	995,396
Prep. exp.§	549	......
Misc. assets▲	379,561	327,470
Fixed assets*	1,214,227	1,127,382
Total assets	2,997,374	2,450,248
Due bank	291,348	779,102
Accts., tax., etc., pay.	483,234	
Total curr. liabs.	774,582	779,102
Deferred liab.	95,500	95,500
Min. int. in sub.	627,775	644,367
Capital stock	531,949	184,900
Earned surplus♦	967,568	746,379
*After depr. of	1,670,141	1,698,581
▲Incl. ref. EPT	242,220	242,220
♦Incl. ref. EPT	242,200	186,160
§Incl. in curr. assets in co's. report.		
Working capital	628,455	216,294

CIL Expanding Nylon Division

MONTREAL (Staff)—Canadian Industries Ltd. is expanding production in its nylon and cellulose divisions. At the Kingston nylon plant, plans call for a 50% increase in output of this synthetic material. A $600,000 cellulose sponge plant will start operations at Shawinigan Falls by the middle of 1949.

Expansion of the nylon division will treble production of nylon staple fibre and increase the production of filament yarn by 25%, it is stated. Increasing uses for nylon in the textile field have made the increased output necessary.

Production of cellulose sponges at the plant adjacent to the present "Cellophane" works will be sufficient to make Canada independent of present imports from United States. Such sponges have never before been made in Canada. Several millions will be produced annually, and the plant will employ 30 persons.

Cellulose sponges are made from the processing of wood pulp, caustic soda, hemp, salts and other materials. Besides having all the properties of marine, or natural sponges, the cellulose type is said to be more durable and can be cut to almost any required size or shape. It has a wide variety of uses in industry and the household.

CCF Regina Branch Ask Gov't Life Insurance

From Our Own Correspondent

REGINA — The Saskatchewan Government has been urged by the Regina CCF organization to enter the life insurance field.

The request stated that most life insurance companies had not given "low-priced or equitable life insurance" and urged that the government "take action within the next year."

Speakers at the convention said co-operative life insurance companies had failed to give the public low-cost insurance and were selling "the same old policies" at regular line company rates.

Life insurance is practically the only field not yet entered into by the Government Insurance Office.

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Condensed Statement of Condition as of June 30, 1948
Including Domestic and Foreign Branches But Not Including The Affiliated City Bank Farmers Trust Company
(IN DOLLARS ONLY—CENTS OMITTED)

ASSETS

Cash, Gold and Due from Banks		$1,461,486,097
United States Government Obligations (Direct or Fully Guaranteed)		1,788,510,291
Obligations of Other Federal Agencies		20,026,721
State and Municipal Securities		245,222,036
Other Securities		82,591,319
Loans and Discounts		1,308,134,577
Real Estate Loans and Securities		2,682,977
Customers' Liability for Acceptances		37,020,477
Stock in Federal Reserve Bank		7,200,000
Ownership of International Banking Corporation		7,000,000
Bank Premises		28,128,039
Items in Transit with Branches		6,115,385
Other Assets		1,561,915
Total		$4,995,679,834

LIABILITIES

Deposits		$4,645,527,278
(Includes U. S. War Loan Deposit $37,481,988)		
Liability on Acceptances and Bills	$50,217,295	
Less: Own Acceptances in Portfolio	10,424,319	39,792,976
Reserves for:		
Unearned Discount and Other Unearned Income		5,370,967
Interest, Taxes, Other Accrued Expenses, etc.		25,971,263
Dividend		4,650,000
Capital	$ 77,500,000	
Surplus	162,500,000	
Undivided Profits	34,367,350	274,367,350
Total		$4,995,679,834

Figures of Foreign Branches are as of June 25, 1948.

$302,660,341 of United States Government Obligations and $2,272,208 of other assets are deposited to secure $228,380,560 of Public and Trust Deposits and for other purposes required or permitted by law.

(Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation)

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E. A. RIEDER, F.A.S., F.A.I.A.,

who has been appointed Actuary of The Mutual Life Assurance Company of Canada. *

SILVERWOODS DAIRIES LTD. has had an additional 350 class A and 350 class B no par value shares listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange. This brings total listing to 426,952 class A and 426,952 class B. Additional shares were issued in exchange for Silverwood Western Dairies Ltd. common shares on a basis of 1 class A and 1 class B for each common share.

Insurers Urged To Unite To Defend Free Enterprise

Need of closest co-operation among stock insurance companies, tariff and nontariff, abolition of policy terms exceeding one year and education of company field forces and the public were among the points stressed by Robert Lynch Stailing in his presidential address at the annual meeting of the Canadian Underwriters Association at St. Andrews, N.B., recently. Mr. Stailing is manager for Canada of the Sun Insurance Office. Here is a digest of his address.

BY R. L. STAILING

If as believers in private enterprise we wish to preserve what is best in that system we must bend every effort to that end. The tariff stock companies have made a great contribution to the economy of the country and at the slender profit of less than 5% over the period for which Canadian statistics are available. But it behooves them now to join with other capitalistic institutions to demonstrate that their system is the best and most efficient that can be devised.

It is a time for the closest co-operation amongst stock companies in the interest of private enterprise. It is a time when there should be unity in the insurance business as conducted by the stock companies. Non tariff stock companies should seek to associate themselves with the tariff companies to present a united front against the dangers threatening private enterprise. When one takes cognizance of the growth and prominence of mutuals, co-operatives and government insurance and recognizes the ideologies of which such insurance schemes are a manifestation, it must strike him as the ultimate in blindness and folly for the stock companies to be divided and going their separate ways. I would like as I have done before to invite the non-tariff insurance companies to join the association.

The birth of assigned risk plans in automobile insurance is an encouraging sign of the disposition of stock insurance to meet its responsibility to the public. The time has come when stock insurance must realize its responsibility to provide also a market in fire insurance and allied lines for those branches of Canadian industry whose business is not attractive to underwriters. The tariff stock companies can adequately provide a market for protection of Canadian industry but each company must be prepared to take its proper share. We must have courage to name proper rates and commissions on such business. To fail to provide this market and leave it to other insurers is to give aid to the enemy and weaken the cause of private enterprise.

Modern Methods Necessary

The vital need under present-day conditions to adjust our methods and practices to modern trends and requirements becomes increasingly apparent. As various departments grow, it becomes evident we should bend every effort toward simplification of rates, and rating procedure, rules and policies. At present our system seems to be growing so complicated as to become almost unmanageable.

The preservation of our business as a private enterprise is a matter which touches our agents, as vitally as ourselves. There must be the fullest co-operation between companies and agents, and sacrifices by both if our method is to prevail.

I suggest that the time may have come for the tariff companies to embark on a considered plan of public advertising. I think it important not only to tell the public what has been accomplished by the tariff companies in developing proper standards of construction and protection, rates, rules, regulations and forms of cover but that we should align ourselves with and seek the active support of Boards of Trade, the Chamber of Commerce, the Manufacturers Association and individuals and corporations which like ourselves believe in free enterprise.

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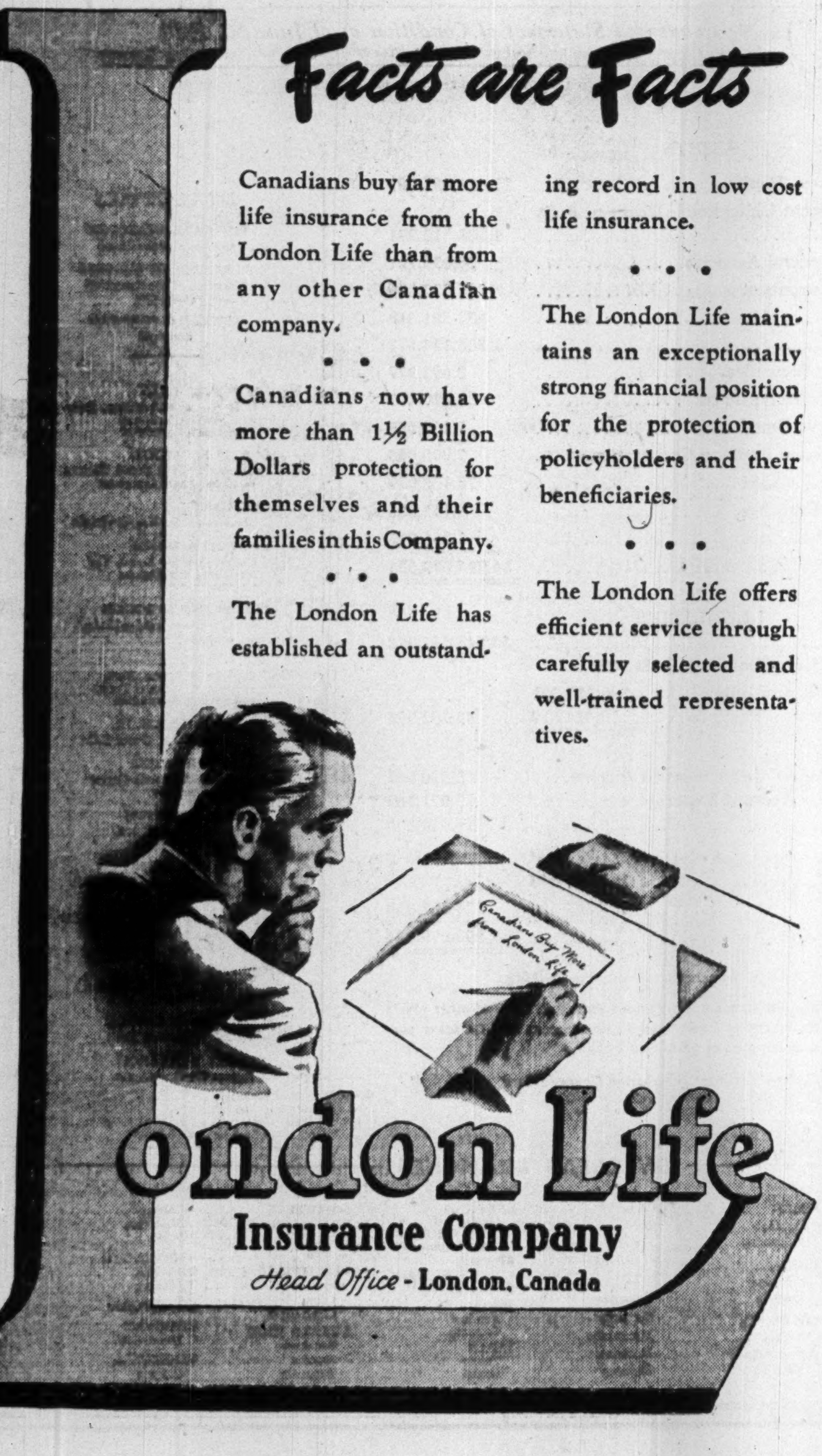

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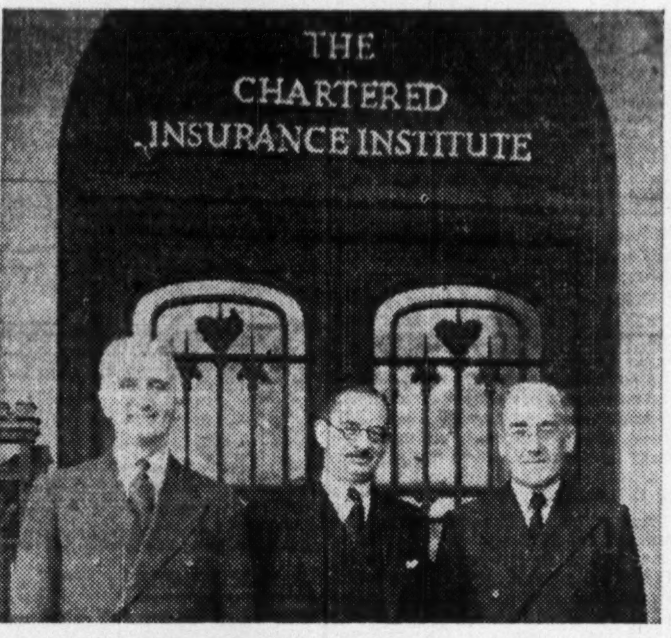
London Life Insurance Company

Head Office - London, Canada

Canadians Buy More from London Life



THE CHARTERED INSURANCE INSTITUTE

When the Institute of Actuaries of Great Britain celebrated its centenary in London recently, there were large delegations from Canada and the United States. The cut shows left to right J. Gordon Beatty (Canada Life), president American Institute of Actuaries; C. S. Penn, president Institute of Actuaries of Scotland; Sir Andrew H. Rowell, retiring president Institute of Actuaries of Great Britain. In addition to Mr. Beatty, other Canadians who attended were: from the Canadian Life Insurance Officers Association: W. M. Anderson, president (North American Life), Bruce R. Power; Sun Life: Arthur B. Wood, George W. Bourke, A. M. Campbell, H. McLeod; Manufacturers: R. E. Dowsett, J. R. Beveridge; Confederation Life: B. T. Holmes, Robt. White; London Life: J. A. Campbell; Northern Life: G. W. Geddes; Great-West: F. D. MacCharles; Continental Life: James Hunter; Imperial Life: J. G. Parker, C. H. Armstrong, A. R. MacDonald; Crown Life: H. R. Stephenson; Canada: P. S. McLean; Mutual of Canada: Carey B. Spurgeon.

Mutuals Write $2.5 Millions Auto Premiums in Ontario

Figures showing the automobile insurance experience in Ontario in 1947 were published in The Financial Post of July 3. Due to faulty alignment in the original official proof, the figures for the companies in the "mutual" group were incorrectly shown. The table below gives the correct figures for the mutuals, showing a loss ratio on the total business of 49.14%.

AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE EXPERIENCE IN ONTARIO DURING 1947
MUTUAL COMPANIES

	Net Premiums Written $	Net Premiums Earned $	Net Losses Incurred $	Ratio Net losses to net prems. Earned $
Canadian Mercantile	28,044	27,234	9,061	33.27
Central Manufacturers	1,271	1,345	—153	....
Commerce Mutual	27,280	25,528	10,243	40.12
Economical	740,951	591,925	285,701	48.27
Gore District	282,658	237,010	119,195	50.29
Hardware Dealers	6,934	5,930	1,640	27.66
Liberty Mutual	19,154	17,570	12,214	69.52
Lumbermen's Mut.	678,061	573,924	282,727	49.13
Mut. Implement & Hardware	6,954	6,045	1,640	27.13
National Retailers	19,032	55,011	18,746	34.08
State Farm Mut.	226,506	216,406	90,090	41.63
United Mut. Fire	6,104	5,557	3,014	54.24
Wawanesa	475,638	420,500	239,164	56.88
	2,518,607	2,183,985	1,073,282	49.14

Arthur Pedoe Awarded Prize At Centenary of Actuaries

At the Centenary of the British Institute of Actuaries in London, a Centenary prize was awarded Arthur Pedoe, F.I.A., F.A.S., for his paper, "The Survival of the Unfit and Its Influence on Mortality." Mr. Pedoe is life manager and actuary for Canada of the Prudential Assurance Co. of England.

Mr. Pedoe challenged the widely held opinions that by eliminating or reducing disease, contrary forces are brought into play and that the weak are merely increased in numbers; that every reduction in mortality at the younger ages must result in an increase in mortality at the older ages, and that plagues are generally beneficent as purging a country of its enfeebled members.

Mr. Pedoe stated that statistics support the opinion that disease breeds disease and death and not vitality; and that reducing disease increases vitality in a country.

JOHN B. ALEXANDER

of Toronto has been elected vice-president and chairman of the casualty branch of the Canadian Underwriters' Association.

COMPANY REPORTS

STANDARD FUEL CO. net profit for the year ended April 30, 1948, was up slightly at $106,050 ($103,586). Coke volume was well maintained, and would have been substantially increased had adequate supplies been available, President J. Herbert Milnes stated. Supplies of American anthracite and bituminous coal were difficult to obtain, and the tonnage sold shows a reduction from the previous year. Welsh anthracite was obtainable only to a very limited extent. Gallonage of fuel oil sold, again showed a substantial increase. Prospects for obtaining adequate and suitable supplies of all types of fuel continue uncertain, due to production and distribution problems, it is said.

CONS. INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended Apr. 30:	1948	1947
Net earnings	$223,535	$234,449
Less: Depr.	36,867	39,286
Inc. tax res.‡	80,618	91,577
Net profit	106,050	103,586
Less: Pref. divds.	45,000	61,559
Surplus for year	61,050	42,027
Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:		
Preferred	$5.30	$5.18
Paid (new)	2.25	1.50
Paid (old)	......	2.73
Common	1.22	‡0.81
None paid.		

‡After deducting 6½% pref. s.f. requirements which provided 10% of net profit after div. set aside; in force to Aug. 31, 1946.

CONDENSED CONS. BALANCE SHEET

As at April 30:	1948	1947
Cash & bonds	$641,376	$432,725
Accts. rec.	327,275	555,574
Inventories	195,920	218,978
Total curr. assets	1,164,571	1,207,277
Misc. assets▲	95,866	226,689
Fixed assets	1,002,800	977,829
Total assets	2,263,237	2,411,795
Total curr. liabs.	342,047	429,290
Depr. res.	541,422	539,515
Capital stock	1,200,000	1,200,000
Earned surplus▲	179,768	242,990
▲Incl. ref. EPT	61,462	61,462
Working capital	822,524	777,987

CROWSHORE PATRICIA GOLD MINES has completed two drill holes in previously unexplored section of its property. Holes are designed to establish continuity of the adjoining Pickle Crow formation. While a full log of the holes has not been released officials state that iron bands about 5 ft. wide, containing considerable quartz and pyrite, have been encountered in at least two sections of the hole.

Prairies Planning Central 'Borstal'

EDMONTON — Establishment of a central school for juvenile delinquents, based on the United Kingdom Borstal plan, will be discussed by representatives of the three Prairie provinces.

Life Companies Don't Compete On Bond Issues

Canadian Firms Prefer to Buy by Negotiation or Through Regular Dealer

The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States aroused interest recently by bidding at New York, for a $17,570,000 bond issue in direct competition with the regular investment dealers, (investment bankers in the United States). The society's bid was high at 100 for a 3½% interest rate. The issuing company was the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington Railroad.

Purchase of bonds in competition with the investment dealers is not frequent on the U. S. markets, although it has occurred before. Canadian companies don't bid on the open market for bond issues, although there is no legal bar to their doing so. When they want to bid for an entire issue, they usually do so through a regular dealer.

Bond deals between a life insurance company and a borrowing company by negotiation are not uncommon in Canada, however. Even in these cases, the insurance company frequently employs a bond dealer in the transaction.

A number of life insurance executives stated that as long as charges are moderate, they prefer putting such deals through an investment dealer, on the basis of "live and let live." In other cases, they prefer to buy on the open market after the price of the issue has been set by actual dealings.

Blue Cross Ups Rates, Services

An increase in rates charged by the Blue Cross Plan for Hospital Care together with greater protection has been announced.

Under the new scale, monthly rates payable in advance for hospitalization are: in standard ward 75 cents a month for a single subscriber, $1.50 for the subscriber, spouse and children under 18; for semi-private ward $1 for single subscriber and $2 for subscriber, spouse and children under 18. Formerly children up to 16 only were covered. Former rates were 50 cents and $1 monthly for standard ward, and 75 cents and $1.50 for semi-private ward for single subscribers and the family group respectively.

Among new benefits provided are hospital charges for in-patient, X-ray services up to $25 on each admission to hospital, an increase in the period of hospital care from a range of 31 to 51 days to a range of 51 to 201 days according to length of participation in the plan; modern medications such as penicillin up to $25 each admission; children under 18 included without extra charge; the waiting period for maternity benefits reduced to 10 months and the limit of 12 days removed.

Blue Cross services are available on a group basis including employees of a common employer, professional organizations, women's institutes etc.

RICHMAC GOLD MINES (1936) July 1 installment on 100,000 shares at 35 cents a share has not been exercised. Negotiations are proceeding.

Dominion Appraisal Company Limited

Industrial appraisals undertaken for Cost Accounting and Litigation purposes.

Head Office
137 Wellington St. West
TORONTO ELgin 5928
MONTREAL
University Tower Building

Life has Changed for the Family Man

Most men live longer than their grandfathers. Women have a better life expectancy, too. So have children — not only that, but children nowadays spend more of their years getting an education.

These facts have brought significant changes in the family man's financial obligations. They mean that he must *be prepared to support everyone in his family longer — including himself!*

Fortunately, there is an effective way of meeting financial obligations of this nature — a well-planned insurance programme. Life insurance is a sure means by which a man can provide protection for his family in the event of his death or an income for himself should he live to retirement age.

The family man is wise to review his insurance requirements in view of changing conditions. If *you* would like expert advice, a representative of the Manufacturers Life will be glad to give it to you.

THE MANUFACTURERS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
HEAD OFFICE (Established 1887) TORONTO, CANADA

Automobile and General Casualty Insurance
SERVICE SAVING SECURITY
Fire and Allied Lines Written in Associated Companies
Lumbermens MUTUAL CASUALTY COMPANY
Agency Inquiries Invited
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Providing a convenient and effective means of protection for the property of worthy people, whose courage, industry and thrift are so vital to the stability and progress of our nation, is the principal business of The Royal Trust Company.

You are invited to make use of our services, which you would find most valuable yet inexpensive, and to regard The Royal Trust Company as **your** Trust Company — always available to advise and assist you or your family when needed.

Safeguarding family security is our primary function, acting in trust for others.

THE ROYAL TRUST COMPANY
CORPORATE SECURITY PERSONAL SERVICE
Offices across Canada from Coast to Coast

THE BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE COMPANY
Incorporated in Upper Canada 1833
FIRE, MARINE, AUTOMOBILE, CASUALTY AND AVIATION INSURANCE

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Director, Imperial Life Assurance Company

KENNETH THOM

HENRY J. WYATT
Director, Marine Midland Trust Co. of N. Y.
President, Crum & Forster, N.Y.

FINANCIAL POSITION DECEMBER 31, 1947
Assets
$11,259,895
Liabilities to the Public
$6,936,325
Capital
$750,000
Surplus above Capital
$3,573,570
Losses paid since organization
$92,596,684

HEAD OFFICE — TORONTO
Branches and Agencies throughout the World
7-9

Public Savings In Chartered Banks Show Sixth Consecutive Increase

For the sixth consecutive month, savings deposits in the chartered banks on May 31 showed an increase over the corresponding month of the previous year. The total at $3,955 millions was a new high, exceeding April by over $4 millions.

The May increase was the smallest of the six. In prewar years, savings deposits frequently showed a decline in May, due to summer buying by the public. The 1948 total is $272.6 millions higher than last year.

Demand deposits, while up $128 millions from 1947, were down $41 millions on the month. Here again, summer buying by industrial and mercantile firms was a big factor. In both cases, income tax payments were a further factor. Dominion Government deposits were higher for the month, probably reflecting income tax revenues, but the total of $164 millions was about $21.4 millions lower than a year ago. Provincial government deposits were down on the month, higher on the year.

Bank loans in Canada, generally, were lower than at the end of April but up almost $260 millions on the year. Commercial loans, the ordinary current loans to business were up $6.7 millions on the month, $235 millions on the year. The increase on the month is attributed mainly to ordinary business borrowing. Bankers point out that the higher level of prices and wages means that many firms which normally finance their spring operations by bank credit, have to borrow more this year than normally.

Call loans in Canada showed a moderate increase over the previous month, probably due to more active stock markets. The May 31 total, however, was slightly lower than last year.

Provincial Borrowing Down

Borrowing by provincial and municipal bodies was lower than in the preceding month, probably due to receipts of taxes and in some cases probably to refunding operations enabling the authorities to pay off bank loans. Both May 31 totals were higher than a year ago, however.

While total loans are higher for the year, and fractionally lower than at the end of the previous month, chartered bank investments were lower in both comparisons. The decline in investments has been noticeable for some months, due partly to the reduction in government financing through short-term securities etc. An increase in banks' cash of $17.9 millions for the month and $97 millions for the year practically offsets the drop in investments.

Other changes in the statement were increases in current loans abroad, with foreign call loans lower, foreign deposits up on the month, lower on the year. Circulation of chartered bank notes continues to decline in keeping with legislative requirements.

Important items in the statement, with comparisons, follow.

Use of Bank Credit in Canada
(In Millions of Dollars)

	May 1948	April 1948	Change	May 1947	Change
Loans	2,004.9	2,005.6	— 0.7	1,745.2	+ 259.7
Investments	4,066.0	4,072.0	— 6.0	4,161.3	— 95.8
Total	6,070.9	6,077.6	— 6.7	5,907.0	+ 163.3
Deposits	6,136.8	6,174.0	— 37.2	5,735.6	+ 401.2
Credit index*	32.7%	32.5%	+ 0.2%	30.4%	+ 2.3%

*Ratio of current and call loans in Canada to demand and savings deposits in Canada.

ASSETS
Immediately Available Liquid Assets
(In Thousands of Dollars)

	May 1948	April 1948	Change	May 1947	Change
Canadian coin	10,787	11,006	— 219	10,848	— 61
Bank of Canada notes	170,296	140,489	+29,809	142,370	+ 27,926
Bank of Canada deposits	547,195	558,872	—11,677	477,648	+ 69,547
Bank's cash	728,278	710,367	+17,911	630,866	+ 97,412
Gold sub. coin abd.	3,077	3,041	+ 36	2,750	+ 327
Foreign currency	103,636	102,688	+ 948	182,185	— 78,549
Foreign banks	200,589	176,550	+24,039	102,232	+ 98,357
Call loans abroad	73,790	74,273	— 483	74,864	— 1,074
Government securities:					
Dom. short term	727,405	732,748	— 5,343	745,438	— 18,033
Prov. short term	102,042	96,360	+ 5,682	129,854	— 27,812
Dom. long term	2,082,127	2,090,903	— 8,781	2,256,649	—174,522
Prov. long term	342,404	345,425	— 3,021	345,346	— 2,942
	4,363,348	4,332,360	+30,988	4,470,184	—106,836
Loans and Securities Other Than Those of Canadian Governments					
Municipal secs.	133,741	133,447	+ 294	142,254	— 8,513
Public secs.▲	266,417	263,770	+ 2,647	294,944	— 28,527
Other secs.	411,959	409,409	+ 2,550	247,356	+164,603
Can. Call loans	80,233	75,511	+ 4,722	81,358	— 1,125
Current loans	1,858,074	1,851,330	+ 6,744	1,622,696	+235,378
Loans abroad	223,920	221,252	+ 2,668	207,224	+ 16,696
Prov. loans	13,784	19,052	— 5,268	7,458	+ 6,326
Mun. loans	52,896	59,778	— 6,882	33,742	+ 19,154
	3,041,024	3,033,549	+ 7,478	2,637,032	+403,992
Other Assets					
Noncurrent loans	1,436	1,470	— 34	988	+ 448
Real estate	575	575	......	787	— 212
Mortgages	1,036	1,065	— 29	1,489	— 453
Premises	73,554	72,721	+ 833	67,389	+ 6,165
Letters of Credit	212,361	213,002	— 641	215,347	— 2,986
Loans to comp.	11,573	11,522	+ 51	10,991	+ 582
Other assets	6,974	6,941	+ 33	5,653	+ 1,321
	307,509	307,296	+ 213	302,644	+ 4,865
Total	7,711,881	7,673,205	+38,676	7,409,860	+302,021
Note in circ. dep.	1,113	1,113	......	1,337	— 224
Int. bank bal.	320,490	335,792	—15,302	237,478	+ 83,012
Gross	8,033,484	8,010,110	+23,374	7,648,675	+384,809
LIABILITIES					
To the Public					
Circulation	17,389	17,531	— 142	20,222	— 2,833
Dom. Govt.	164,939	124,477	+40,462	186,378	— 21,439
Prov. Govt.	153,752	165,782	—12,030	143,599	+ 10,153
Deposits by Public					
Demand dep.	2,181,802	2,223,077	—41,275	2,053,298	+128,504
Savings dep.	3,955,052	3,951,001	+ 4,051	3,682,383	+272,669
Total	6,136,854	6,174,078	—37,224	5,735,881	+401,173
Foreign Deposits					
Dep. elsewhere	739,102	723,253	+15,849	755,960	— 16,858
For. curr. in Canada	88,118	74,186	+13,932	90,691	— 2,573
Total	827,220	797,439	+29,781	846,651	— 19,431
Due to Banks Abroad					
United Kingdom	40,032	36,166	+ 3,866	37,873	+ 2,159
Foreign	109,092	106,766	+ 326	160,199	+ 893
Letters of Credit	212,361	213,002	— 641	215,347	— 2,986
Other liab.	4,975	4,916	+ 59	3,180	+ 1,795
Total public liab.	7,664,614	7,640,157	+24,457	7,295,132	+369,482
Due other banks	26,741	26,595	+ 146	18,921	+ 7,820
Liability to Shareholders					
Dividends	2,157	3,386	— 1,229	1,951	+ 206
Reserve	181,750	181,750	......	176,750	+ 5,000
Capital stock	145,500	145,500	......	145,500	......
Gross	8,020,762	7,997,388	+23,374	7,638,254	+382,508

▲Other than Canadian.

Deposits Down, Wind-up Nears

Depositors in the Penny Bank of Ontario are withdrawing their deposits steadily, consequent on the announced winding up of the bank (The Financial Post, March 27).

After Aug. 1, when the bank will be wound up, all money on deposit will be transferred to the Post Office Savings Bank, to the credit of individual depositors. At the current rate of withdrawals, the amount still on deposit with the Penny Bank will likely be quite small, it is expected. On Dec. 31 it was about $124,000; by April 30 it had fallen to $98,000.

In the case of deposits of less than $1, if no interest has been paid out and no other transaction has taken place, and no statement of account been requested or acknowledged by the depositor for five years preceding Aug. 1, 1948, the bank will no longer be liable for the deposit, and the claim of the depositor will be extinguished.

Any surplus funds, after providing for the bank's liabilities and repayment to the members of the bank of amounts paid in to the bank's guarantee fund, will be paid over to the Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto.

QUEBEC LABRADOR DEVELOPMENT CO. has completed reconnaissance of its concession where iron formation was noted over half the north-south length of the concession on west side of Kaniapiskau River and on slightly less length on east side. A sample of iron formation of type with which iron ore is associated showed a high iron content of 44%, company states. Several locations have been designated for intensive prospecting.

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BANK OF CANADA

	July 7, 1947	June 30, 1948
Liabilities	$	$
Capital paid-up	5,000,000	5,000,000
Rest fund	10,050,367	10,050,367
Notes in circ.	1,216,707,929	1,206,455,644
Deposits: Dom.	152,555,993	138,445,331
Chart. banks	526,815,979	517,027,210
Other	93,921,682	107,213,632
Total deposits	773,292,654	762,686,173
Liabs. payable in sterling U.S.A. and for'n. gold currencies:		
Deposits	183,591	183,591
All other liabs.	16,528,302	16,425,178
Total liabs.	2,021,763,843	2,000,800,953
Assets		
Sterling & for'n. exchange	183,591	183,591
Other currencies	96,456	105,469
Total	280,047	289,060
Subsid. coin	219,670	238,091
Investments:		
Dom. govt. shs.	1,167,428,883	1,152,906,847
Oth. Dom. gov.	790,941,156	790,900,364
Total invest.	1,958,370,039	1,943,807,211
Ind. Dev. Bank Total share cap. at cost	25,000,000	25,000,000
Premises	2,415,416	2,415,416
All other assets	35,478,671	29,051,175
Total assets	2,021,763,843	2,000,800,953

TORBRIT SILVER MINES were listed for trading on the Toronto Stock Exchange July 9. Ticker abbreviation is TOR.

Staff Changes

The Bank of Nova Scotia announces the following staff changes.

H. BROWN, to be manager, at Haileybury, Ont.

J. G. H. SUTHERLAND, to be manager, St. Catherine & St. Alexander, Montreal.

J. E. KISBY, to be an assistant accountant, Vancouver, B.C.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce announces the following staff changes.

W. H. IBBOTT, manager, Vonda, Sask., to be manager, Blaine Lake, Sask.

O. STONE, manager at Turtleford, Sask., to be manager, Canora, Sask.

F. A. MATHESON, an assistant manager, Vancouver, to be manager, Edmonton, Alta.

L. A. WARREN, accountant, Dauphin, Man., to be manager, Lacadena, Sask.

H. OAG, manager at Canora, Sask., to be manager, North Battleford, Sask.

L. G. GIASSON, an audit officer in the department of the superintendent of Quebec branches, Montreal, to be manager, newly opened branch, Sorel, Que.

S. W. WELLS, accountant, City Hall, Toronto, Ont., to be assistant manager, Spadina & College, Toronto.

* * *

The Canadian Bank of Commerce announces the following staff changes.

J. ADAMS, accountant, Walkerville, Ont., to be manager, Cobourg, Ont.

C. E. BECKETT, manager, Drouillard Road, Windsor, Ont., to be manager, Dresden, Ont.

L. J. DUMONT, accountant, St. Hyacinthe, Que., to be manager, Duparquet, Que.

J. P. DOYLE, accountant, Drummondville, Que., to be manager, Mansonville, Que.

R. H. Sayers, manager Dresden, Ont., to be manager, Strathroy, Ont.

E. CHRISTOPHERSON, an assistant accountant, Windsor, Ont., to be manager. Drouillard Rd., Windsor, Ont.

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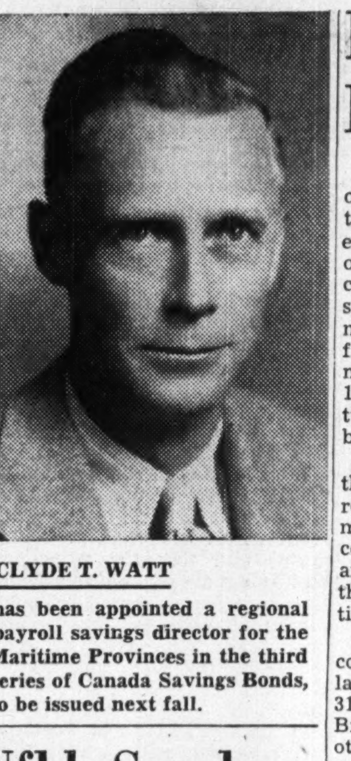
Men of affairs naturally stop at the WINDSOR because of its reputation for dignified comfort, unobtrusive, courteous service and its convenient location—and because the WINDSOR is recognized as the proper place for business and social meetings.
The Windsor
ON DOMINION SQUARE
J. ALDERIC RAYMOND, PRESIDENT



CLYDE T. WATT

has been appointed a regional payroll savings director for the Maritime Provinces in the third series of Canada Savings Bonds, to be issued next fall.

Nfld. Surplus Down In 3 Mos. By $480,000

A slight drop in revenue together with higher expenditure during the first quarter ended June 30, 1948, of the current fiscal year has caused Newfoundland to show a 7.7% smaller surplus for that period as compared with the same period of the previous year.

For the first three months of the fiscal year which began in April, Newfoundland shows a surplus of $4,630,735 ($5,016,606 for comparable period a year earlier). Results show as follows:

	Apr.-June 1947-48	Apr. June 1948-49
	$	$
Revenue (net) Dollar only		
Customs	6,327,184	5,252,928
Posts & Tels.	427,868	422,611
Assessor of Taxes	7,057,084	7,875,612
Natural Resources	150,888	150,823
Other Revenue	886,544	1,026,437
Total	14,849,568	14,728,411
Expenditure (net) including sterling		
General	7,850,112	7,914,812
Int. & Other Debts. Charges	1,982,850	2,182,854
Total	9,832,962	10,097,676

I.D.A. Exam Results Good Now Planning New Courses

Very satisfactory results were obtained by students who wrote the examination on June 3 for the elementary correspondence course of the Investment Dealers' Association of Canada, the Association states. Out of 263 employees of member houses who wrote the final examination, 69 obtained a mark between 84% and 100%, 132 between 67% and 83%; 43 between 50 and 66%; only 19 were below 50%.

These results, combined with the high-calibre term work, have resulted in a high standing for the majority of those taking the course; and present indications are that only 11 of those writing the paper will fail, the Association states.

Enrollment in the elementary correspondence course, launched last February, reached a peak of 315. Because of flood conditions in British Columbia, illness and other reasons some 40 persons did not take the examination but H. L. Gassard, director of education, estimates that 20 of these will write the paper some time during the summer or early fall.

Preparations for a more advanced course, to start in the fall are now under way. Plans call for a four- or five-month intermediate course to start in October, and to be completed around Feb., 1949, with an advanced course to start in September, 1949, and finish in December, 1949. Enrollment in these courses is expected to be open to all dealers, not merely to those who have written the elementary course. This should increase the registration for the next course.

Speed of production is being made secondary to quality in development of the intermediate and advance courses, Mr. Gassard stresses. The purpose of the courses is to improve the efficiency and knowledge of IDA members' employees.

First place in the June 3 examination results was obtained by Peter L. Dixon of A. E. Ames & Co., Montreal. In a six-way tie for second place were: G. V. Altpeter, McLeod, Young, Weir & Co., Toronto; C. J. Holloway, A. E. Ames & Co., Victoria; Donald G. MacArthur, James Richardson & Sons, Calgary; R. A. McDonald, A. E. Ames & Co., Toronto; J. A. Rhind, Mills, Spence & Co., Toronto; Victor Webb, Wood, Gundy & Co., Toronto.

Close behind this group in a five-way tie for third place were: John C. Gairdner, Gairdner & Co., Toronto; Frank B. Jacob, Wood, Gundy & Co., Toronto; D. C. McLeod, Dominion Securities Corp., Toronto; George H. L. Mills, Royal Securities Corp., Toronto; H. J. M. Watson, A. E. Ames & Co., Montreal.

Some 55 students obtained marks of 89% or better. It is possible that these results may be bettered when some of the British Columbia students who were on flood duty on June 3 write the exam, the Association states.

FOREIGN REMITTANCES
LETTERS OF CREDIT
A wide and up-to-date knowledge of business conditions in foreign countries enables The Dominion Bank to advise you regarding the financing of foreign transactions, and to provide the facilities for making remittances in the safest and most expeditious manner. The advice of any of our Branch Managers in such cases may save you uncertainty, inconvenience, and perhaps loss.
164-8
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C. H. CARLISLE, President
ROBERT RAE, General Manager

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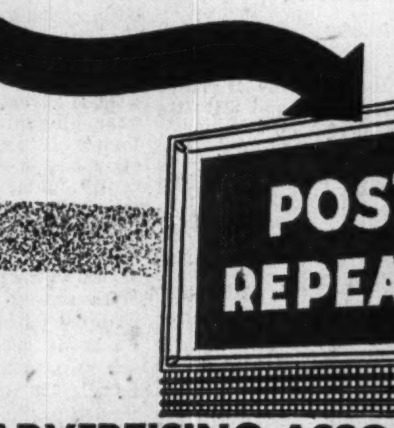

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Position of Chartered Banks of Canada as of May 31, 1948, Shown by Monthly Returns to Minister of Finance

LIABILITIES

NAME OF BANK	Notes in Circulation	Deposits by and Bal. Due to Dominion Government	Deposits by and Bal. Due to Provincial Governments	Advances from Bank of Canada Secured	Demand Deposits in Canada	Savings Deposits in Canada	Deposits in Canada in currencies other than Canadian	Deposits Elsewhere	Bal. due to other Banks in Canada	Due to banks in U.K.	Due to Banks Elsewhere	Letters of Credit outstanding	Other Liabilities	Dividends Declared and unpaid	Reserve Fund	Capital Paid Up	Total Liabilities
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Montreal	4,451,138	62,161,222	41,898,056	....	568,507,477	953,640,738	12,023,604	124,261,690	2,605,124	11,648,755	27,006,141	28,044,188	548,371	738,555	44,000,000	36,000,000	1,917,535,085
Nova Scotia	1,558,645	14,270,107	2,636,433	....	166,204,726	337,332,742	5,388,012	110,393,344	6,314,385	1,895,180	6,017,807	29,451,161	501,290	15,487	24,000,000	12,000,000	717,979,326
Toronto	638,096	9,482,861	4,027,240	....	114,343,567	240,198,768	887,843	....	570,275	3,797,095	1,415,561	4,708,251	37,941	181,194	14,000,000	6,000,000	400,288,697
Provincial	324,598	2,140,313	410,562	....	30,173,003	108,999,344	101,960	....	2,219,004	....	71,704	3,064,625	27,458	65,577	2,000,000	4,000,000	153,598,151
Commerce	3,622,893	23,755,652	35,555,278	....	412,901,247	745,498,183	14,410,271	98,893,368	2,852,739	5,380,270	10,552,271	51,967,575	780,367	45,293	30,000,000	30,000,000	1,466,215,413
Royal	4,596,621	25,395,127	36,634,662	....	561,720,942	857,771,788	40,996,368	393,467,321	2,996	6,974,989	47,704,553	69,739,326	2,552,256	944,402	40,000,000	35,000,000	2,123,501,357
Dominion	638,839	12,502,180	2,182,722	....	106,717,387	194,954,374	6,156,943	12,086,008	4,547,948	1,656,795	4,656,113	8,755,279	321,354	5,917	10,000,000	7,000,000	372,181,865
Nationale	646,627	5,122,651	4,629,273	....	86,174,538	271,326,368	815,375	....	3,034,114	62,793	1,223,738	2,111,933	49,087	153,936	7,000,000	7,000,000	389,350,437
Imperial	832,512	7,826,007	25,748,257	....	126,465,229	236,625,108	5,100,522	....	4,328,409	3,889,214	5,527,311	13,529,827	137,878	6,581	10,000,000	7,000,000	447,016,960
Barclays	78,710	2,283,399	29,556	....	8,593,929	8,704,919	2,236,789	....	265,944	4,726,555	2,917,141	988,674	19,426	....	750,000	1,500,000	33,095,047
Total	17,388,679	164,939,519	153,752,139	....	2,181,802,045	3,955,052,332	88,117,687	739,101,731	26,740,938	40,031,666	107,092,340	212,360,839	4,975,428	2,156,942	181,750,000	145,500,000	8,020,762,338

†And loans for which they are guarantors.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

NAME OF BANK	Capital Authorized	Capital Subscribed	Last Dividend	Loans to Directors and firms of which they are partners	Greatest Amount of Notes in Circ.	Bills rediscounted with Bank of Canada
	$	$	%	$	$	$
Montreal	50,000,000	36,000,000	8	454,846	4,494,863	....
Nova Scotia	15,000,000	12,000,000	12*	3,423,905	1,575,518	....
Toronto	10,000,000	6,000,000	12	489,936	642,376	....
Provincial	5,000,000	4,000,000	6	46,375	328,108	....
Commerce	50,000,000	30,000,000	8	604,507	3,657,749	....
Royal	50,000,000	35,000,000	10	1,208,782	4,634,516	....
Dominion	10,000,000	7,000,000	10	254,931	645,319	....
Nationale	10,000,000	7,000,000	8	112,078	652,377	....
Imperial	10,000,000	7,000,000	10	529,134	839,667	....
Barclays	1,500,000	1,500,000	....	....	80,020	....
Total	211,500,000	145,500,000	....	7,124,494	17,550,513	....

*Plus extra distribution of 20 cents per share.

ASSETS

NAME OF BANK	Gold and Subsidiary Coin held in Canada	Gold and Subsidiary Coin held Elsewhere	Notes Of Bank of Canada	Deposits with Bank of Canada	Notes and Cheques on other Banks	Govt. and Bank Notes other than Canadian	Balances due by other banks in Canada	Due by banks in U.K.	Due by banks elsewhere	Dom. Gov. Short Term Sec.	Dom. Gov. Long Term Sec.	Prov. Gov. Short Term Sec.	Prov. Gov. Long Term Sec.	Canadian municipal securities
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Montreal*	2,373,130	50,225	39,677,807	172,399,859	84,498,651	1,346,705	1,556	5,524,222	29,029,067	190,618,489	553,852,535	41,942,928	102,728,670	31,038,934
Nova Scotia	793,349	1,078,520	17,185,386	37,230,780	30,133,015	22,779,152	....	343,340	13,576,622	65,699,181	156,629,573	5,478,747	14,741,621	7,416,504
Toronto	584,193	....	8,449,635	35,207,772	15,064,679	469,845	11,681	1,515,835	5,986,593	41,619,253	121,518,071	2,597,060	16,379,189	6,626,475
Provincial	549,780	....	4,736,321	8,089,191	7,121,962	100,536	44,404	3,832	1,444,006	15,329,145	30,034,305	2,832,304	20,690,183	7,038,299
Commerce†	1,594,594	171,365	27,053,922	101,946,114	40,283,109	2,130,463	11,171	1,891,861	30,167,560	117,566,186	458,383,394	16,784,825	49,419,881	20,618,740
Royal‡	2,421,920	1,776,386	40,349,923	114,121,258	87,151,600	75,495,679	21,616	14,357,724	71,809,815	146,091,896	506,757,436	24,030,598	80,545,935	32,305,267
Dominion	570,105	466	6,373,261	28,546,371	17,823,964	399,489	....	1,814,666	8,658,214	50,606,447	84,756,901	644,132	4,888,837	6,494,424
Nationale	1,155,522	....	13,884,952	23,864,237	12,944,208	331,858	2,521,251	79,410	1,525,585	46,787,110	59,282,251	2,886,998	41,144,739	15,096,459
Imperial	740,656	....	12,367,874	23,173,423	20,987,613	575,549	781,133	816,460	9,235,404	50,941,986	105,969,952	2,713,192	5,768,537	6,042,747
Barclays	3,297	....	216,919	2,615,805	702,597	6,368	385,848	755,028	2,053,901	2,145,398	4,942,634	2,130,953	6,096,735	1,062,967
Total	10,786,546	3,076,962	170,296,000	547,194,910	316,711,898	103,635,984	3,778,660	27,102,378	173,486,767	727,405,091	2,082,127,052	102,041,737	342,404,327	133,740,816

NAME OF BANK	Public Securities other than Canadian	Other bonds and stocks	Call and short loans in Canada	Call and short loans elsewhere	Current loans in ■Canada	Current loans elsewhere	Loans to provincial governments	Loans to municipalities	Non-current loans	Real estate other than Bank premises	Bank Premises	Deposit for note circulation	Other assets	▲Total assets
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Montreal*	59,221,074	123,181,194	10,926,871	16,267,298	363,844,370	28,320,252	1,937,565	12,831,050	601,708	354,435	14,453,983	272,138	3,475,736	1,918,614,656
Nova Scotia	15,431,132	25,345,098	11,257,368	10,123,890	197,151,329	42,554,730	1,013,373	4,496,245	58,054	9,168	6,991,840	109,150	2,911,352	719,989,683
Toronto	....	19,755,205	5,105,446	....	107,886,986	....	....	2,769,971	22,605	8,144	4,531,844	37,262	196,661	401,052,664
Provincial	....	6,367,137	5,332,381	....	35,040,895	....	470,394	3,666,075	17,003	111,550	1,652,523	22,121	186,906	153,946,288
Commerce†	57,438,290	65,509,209	15,329,596	10,182,358	327,870,758	33,532,070	10,114,552	7,739,037	399,637	382,469	15,859,585	250,000	4,177,829	1,468,776,103
Royal‡	126,913,914	135,696,892	19,365,166	32,330,623	402,219,902	116,709,653	107,364	7,704,375	275,987	342,889	11,410,358	285,000	6,636,969	2,126,975,604
Dominion	2,967,537	8,726,436	3,586,303	4,885,664	122,683,447	2,802,997	....	606,180	19,012	24,094	5,700,739	40,983	438,317	372,814,278
Nationale	601,126	14,117,305	3,157,580	....	132,360,123	....	....	9,606,547	18,991	378,209	5,479,969	39,901	431,735	389,808,067
Imperial	1,350,000	13,011,007	5,777,680	....	164,626,593	....	140,633	3,476,406	22,948	....	6,120,126	50,441	78,429	448,298,626
Barclays	2,494,355	250,000	394,750	....	4,590,044	....	....	....	520	....	1,353,112	5,538	12,744	33,306,194
Total	266,417,428	411,959,483	80,233,141	73,789,833	1,858,074,447	223,919,702	13,783,881	52,895,886	1,436,465	1,611,018	73,554,079	1,112,534	18,546,698	8,033,484,175

*The business of the Bank in San Francisco, U.S.A., is carried on under the name of a locally incorporated company and the figures are incorporated in the above return.—Footnote to Bank of Montreal return.

†The Canadian Bank of Commerce (California) has been incorporated under the laws of the State of California to conduct the business of the Bank in that State and the assets and liabilities of the Canadian Bank of Commerce (California) are included in the above general statement.—Footnote to Canadian Bank of Commerce return.

■Includes mortgages.

▲Includes 212,360,839 letters of credit outstanding as shown in liabilities.

‡The Royal Bank of Canada (France) has been incorporated under the laws of France to conduct the business of the Bank in Paris and the assets and liabilities of The Royal Bank of Canada (France) are included in the above general statement.—Footnote to The Royal Bank of Canada Return.

DIVIDEND NOTICES

THE DOMINION BANK

DIVIDEND NO. 263

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of two and one-half per cent (twenty-five cents per share) upon the paid up capital stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending 31st July, 1948. The dividend will be payable at the Head Office of the Bank and its Branches on and after Monday, the second day of August, 1948, to shareholders of record of the 15th July, 1948.

By Order of the Board.

ROBERT RAE,
General Manager.

Toronto, 10th June, 1948.

STANLEY BROCK LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of 15 cents per share on the outstanding Class A Shares of the Company and 10 cents per share on the outstanding Class B shares of the Company has been declared payable August 1st, 1948, to shareholders of record July 10th, 1948.

By Order of the Board.

W. H. BUSBY,
Treasurer.

June 25, 1948.

WHIRLPOOL RAPIDS BRIDGE

Jointly operated by Niagara Falls International Bridge Company Inc. of State of New York, U.S.A., and Niagara Lower Arch Bridge Company Limited of Dominion of Canada.

CENTENNIAL SPECIAL DIVIDEND

Dividend No. 75

Notice is hereby given that the Directors of the Niagara Lower Arch Bridge Company Limited of Canada declared a special dividend of one dollar ($1.00) per share on the paid-up common no par value, shares of the Company to shareholders of record at the close of business July 15, 1948. This special dividend is issued in recognition of 100 years uninterrupted service of the Company's bridges at Niagara Falls.

By Order of the Board.

D. F. PEPLER,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Dated at Niagara Falls, June 26, 1948. Niagara Lower Arch Bridge Co. Ltd. of Canada.

Federal Grain, Limited

DIVIDEND NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY given that a Dividend of $2.50 per share on the 6½% Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares of the Company, on account of arrears of Dividends, has been declared, payable August 15, 1948, to shareholders of record at the close of business on July 31, 1948.

The transfer books of the Company relating to the said Preference Shares will be closed from the close of business on July 31, 1948, until the close of business on August 15, 1948.

By Order of the Board.

A. R. STRACHAN,
Secretary.

Winnipeg, Manitoba,
July 10, 1948.

The Sherwin - Williams Company of Canada, Limited

Notice is, hereby, given that a quarterly dividend of Twenty Cents (20c) per share for the quarter ending May 31, 1948, has been declared on the Ordinary Stock, without nominal or par value, of the Company, payable August 2, 1948, to Shareholders of record the 2nd day of July, 1948.

By Order of the Board.

P. W. HOLLINGWORTH,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Montreal, Que.,
June 3, 1948.

Agnew-Surpass SHOE STORES LIMITED

DIVIDEND NO. 37

A dividend of Twelve Cents (.12c) per share on all issued Common Shares of the Company has been declared payable September 1, 1948, to Shareholders on record as at the close of business July 30, 1948.

By Order of the Board.

K. R. GILLELAN,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Brantford, Ont., July 6, 1948.

Commonwealth International Corporation Limited

Notice is hereby given that an interim dividend of five cents (.05) per share has been declared on the Common Stock of the Company — payable August 15th, 1948, to shareholders of record July 15th, 1948. This will be the fifty-eighth consecutive dividend paid by the Company.

By Order of the Board,

(Signed)
J. C. BROWN,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Montreal, Quebec,
July 6th, 1948.

AUNOR GOLD MINES LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that an interim dividend of Five Cents (5c) per share, payable in Canadian funds, has been declared by the Directors of Aunor Gold Mines Limited, payable September 1st, 1948, to shareholders of record August 10th, 1948.

By Order of the Board.

J. R. BRADFIELD,
Secretary.

Toronto, Ontario.
July 8, 1948.

SHIRRIFF'S LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the following Dividends have been declared for the quarter ending the 30th day of June, 1948.

On the outstanding 5% Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares of the Company, one and one-quarter per cent (1¼%) (.25c) per share, payable on the first day of August, to shareholders of record on the 17th day of July, 1948.

On the outstanding Class A Shares, six cents (.06c) per share, payable on the first day of August, to shareholders of record on the 17th day of July, 1948.

By Order of the Board.

C. H. SHIRRIFF,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Dated at Toronto,
July 8, 1948.

Public Hydro Ownership Manitoba Government Goal

WINNIPEG — The Manitoba Government has accepted the main recommendation of Dr. T. H. Hogg for public ownership and operation of the province's hydro-electric industry, and immediate steps are being taken to carry it into effect.

Premier Garson has asked the city to name a negotiating committee to confer with the Government; and has engaged H. G. Acres Ltd., consulting engineers of Niagara Falls, to do the engineering work preliminary to developing two power sites on the Winnipeg River at Pine Falls and McArthur Falls.

Dr. Hogg was appointed a year ago to investigate and report upon power resources of the province and recommend a development program to meet an approaching power shortage. He made three suggestions, one of them complete public ownership.

The report was submitted to the Government March 24. At that time Natural Resources Minister J. S. McDiarmid said the Government had not accepted Dr. Hogg's main recommendation as a basis for government policy. Premier Garson has now advised Mayor Coulter that it considers it the only one likely to afford a solution to Manitoba's power problem, and has asked that negotiations be opened up immediately to re-organize the hydro-electric power industry in Manitoba. Dr. Hogg proposed this with two objectives in view, namely:

1. Consolidation in a single provincial agency, of exclusive responsibility for development and operation of all hydro-electric power plants in Manitoba which now serve or may later be required to serve the main agricultural and industrial regions of the province.

2. Consolidation in an appropriate municipal or intermunicipal agency of exclusive responsibility for distribution of electrical energy and the operation of an adequate transit system to serve the city of Winnipeg and adjoining municipalities.

Province Votes Funds

To carry this out the Government since March 24 has taken the following action:

1. Had the Legislature vote $550,000 to provide funds for engineering work preliminary to development of sites on the Winnipeg River at Pine Falls and McArthur Falls.

2. Obtained legislation amending the Natural Resources Transfer Act of 1930, to remove any doubt as to competence of the Manitoba Legislature to pass laws with respect to water power sites on the Winnipeg River. Concurrent legislation approving this was also passed at the recent session of Parliament.

3. Appointed a subcommittee consisting of Premier Garson, chairman, Hon. J. S. McDiarmid, Hon. James O. McLenaghen, and Hon. D. L. Campbell, minister in charge of the Manitoba Power Commission, to represent the Government in working out details for reorganization of the hydro-electric industry.

Gone Far as Possible

Having accepted Dr. Hogg's main recommendations, Premier Garson has told the city the Government by itself has gone as far as it can toward facilitating early development of new power sources.

Discussions have been opened with Premier Drew of Ontario and the Ontario Hydro Commission on possible development of a Winnipeg River Site on the Ontario side of the Manitoba-Ontario boundary.

"These discussions have been encouraging," Premier Garson said, "but they indicate there is little prospect of any Manitoba agency's being able to obtain power from Ontario in sufficient time to assist in meeting a possible power shortage in 1951 or 1952."

DIVIDEND NOTICES

BRUCK MILLS LIMITED

Bruck

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that a regular quarterly dividend of 30c per share on the outstanding common stock of the Company has been declared payable on September 15th, 1948, to shareholders of record at close of business August 2nd, 1948.

By order of the Board

H. STERN,
Secretary.

Montreal, July 12th, 1948.

Blue Ribbon Corporation Limited

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of sixty-two and a half cents (62½c) per share on the Preferred Shares of the Company has been declared payable on and after the first day of August, 1948, to holders of record at the close of business on the 21st day of July, 1948.

Dated at Toronto this 12th day of July, 1948.

H. CARR,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Canadian Utilities Limited

DIVIDEND NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of One Dollar and Twenty-five Cents ($1.25) per share on the 5% Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares of the par value of $100.00 each of the company will be paid on the 15th day of August, 1948, to all shareholders of record at the close of business on the 30th day of July, 1948.

Dated at Calgary, Alberta, this 7th day of July, A.D. 1948.

By Order of the Board,

D. K. YORATH,
Secretary.

CANADIAN FOOD PRODUCTS LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following dividends have been declared:

A dividend of $1.12½ per share on the outstanding 4½% Cumulative Convertible Redeemable Preference Shares in the Capital Stock of the Company payable on October 1, 1948, to shareholders of record at the close of business on August 31, 1948.

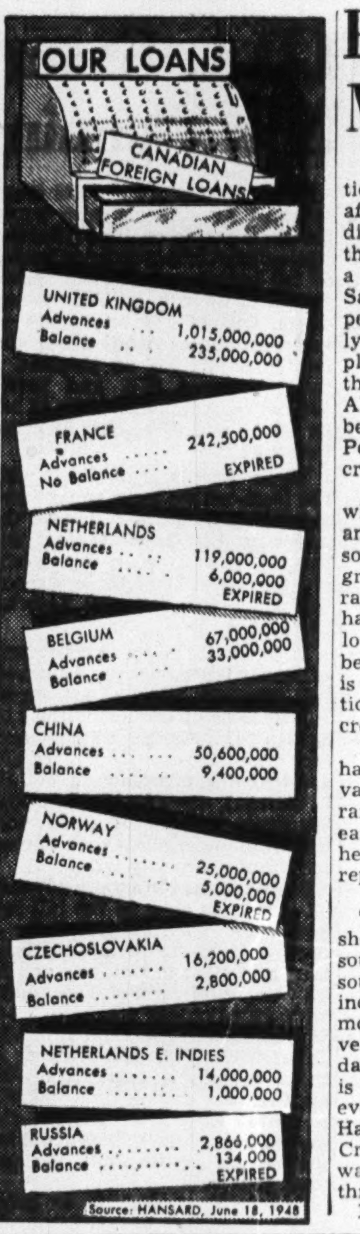
A dividend of 25c per share on the outstanding Class A shares in the Capital Stock of the Company payable on October 1, 1948, to shareholders of record at the close of business on August 31, 1948.

A dividend of 18¾c per share on the outstanding Common shares in the Capital Stock of the Company payable on October 1, 1948, to shareholders of record at the close of business on August 31, 1948.

By Order of the Board.

HOWARD R. DOUGLAS,
Secretary.

Toronto, Ontario,
July 8, 1948.



Source: HANSARD, June 18, 1948

Hailstorms Lash Crops in Alberta

CALGARY — First serious hailstorms of the season have been reported by J. Glen Elder, manager of the Alberta Hail Insurance Board. Damage reached 100% in some sections of the province.

Storms struck the Didsbury, Three Hills district, the Sylvan Lake area and the Hobbema-Meeting Creek area. Fall grains were badly hit and spring crops were damaged, but not so seriously, due to their less advanced stage of growth.

B. C. Floods Threaten Grave Milk Shortage

CALGARY—Unless the B. C. government works a "near miracle" and finds hay for flood-stricken Fraser Valley dairy herds, there will be a serious milk shortage in British Columbia this winter, G. W. Challenger, Chilliwack, B.C., told the Alberta Jersey Breeders' Association here.

Fraser Valley herds usually import 7,000 tons of hay each winter, but needs for the coming season will be about 20,000 tons, or 50 trainloads of 50 cars each.

Prairie Crops Need Rain Manitoba Picture Brightest

WINNIPEG — Moisture conditions are adequate in Manitoba, after several heavy rains in most districts, and the crop outlook at the moment is quite favorable for a good average crop. Southeastern Saskatchewan also has fair prospects, but the central portion badly needs moisture to avert a complete crop failure. Conditions in the northern portion are fair. In Alberta, prospects run slightly below average except in the Peace River area, where a normal crop should be harvested.

In southern Manitoba, most wheat is now in the shot blade, and several districts report early sown wheat heading out. Coarse grains and flax are advancing rapidly but are still uneven. There have been several reports of small local hailstorms but damage has been slight. The sugar beet crop is progressing well, and indications are for at least an average crop.

In northern Manitoba, weather has been hot, with precipitation varying from showers to heavy rain. All crops are uneven, but early sown wheat is starting to head in some areas. There are no reports of damage in this area.

Not Enough for Feed?

The weather has been hot with showers and electric storms in southern Saskatchewan. The southeastern part of the province has sufficient moisture at the moment but more will be needed very soon. Elsewhere drought damage has increased, and there is a possibility that there will not even be sufficient crop for feed. Hail damage in the vicinity of Craik, Davidson, and Bladworth was quite extensive on a strip three to seven miles wide.

In central Saskatchewan the eastern portion has received some rain, and crops are fairly good, and progressing favorably. The whole central portion west of Melville is badly in need of rain and conditions are poor.

Northern Saskatchewan reports a week of hot weather with only scattered showers. A general rain is needed to promote growth and to assist in filling. Grasshoppers are now in the flying stage and are causing damage in the Duck Lake, Langham, Aberdeen and Blaine Lake subdivision.

Some Pastures Burn

In Alberta the weather has been hot with showers but these have not been heavy enough to bring much relief. Later sown crops are very poor and will likely be used for green feed in some districts. Light hail damage is reported from Stettler, Three Hills and Brazeau subdivision. Haying has started, and a fair crop is expected; but in the extreme east, pastures are beginning to burn. In north-central Alberta, early wheat is holding up well, being about 10 inches in height and in the shot blade. Some is starting to head but straw and heads are short. Pastures are fairly good and haying has started with an average crop expected.

The Peace River area has had rains varying from general in the area west and north of MacLennan, to light showers in the area south and east of there. These have improved soil moisture conditions but more rain would be beneficial. Wheat is headed out in all areas and progressing favorably. Haying is completed in some localities, with a normal yield.

50-Year-Old Bargain Upheld Farmer to Keep Swamp Land

WINNIPEG — A unanimous Court of Appeal decision which reversed a judgment of a lower court, ruled that the provincial Government had to stick by one of its 50-year-old bargains.

In 1889 a farmer named Thomas bought from the province a quarter section of land near Lake Winnipeg which was part of a block of swamp land the province got from the Dominion. He paid $2.25 an acre on the basis of the dry land on the quarter which was reckoned at 32 acres.

On completion of his payments in 1902 the Government issued an order-in-council which was registered as a transfer of the land. The title, issued in Thomas' name, defined the land as "the fractional southwest quarter of the section." The owner fenced as much of it as he could, built a house, and over the years took what hay he could get from the swamp portion.

Recently the Natural Resources Branch mapped out a block of land for a fur rehabilitation project and wanted the swamp part of Thomas' quarter section to complete the block. Relying on the fact that title to Thomas had been issued only for the fractional part of the quarter, it launched an action to vary the title.

The King's Bench Court held the title should be varied as asked. The Court of Appeal was unanimous in reversing the judgment, and held that in paying for the dry land only Thomas really purchased the whole of the quarter section. In any event, the Court added, the Crown didn't produce any conclusive evidence of a mistake, mutual or otherwise.

Municipalities Seek PFAA Improvements

REGINA—The Western Union of Municipalities is to meet here, with Rt. Hon. J. G. Gardiner, federal Agriculture Minister in attendance, to discuss the Prairie Farm Assistance Act, and crop insurance.

The meeting, prompted by unfavorable crop conditions, will seek a solution of difficulties now existing under the PFA Act. Most of the "undesirable" features in the PFAA have been eliminated since 1939, but some still give rise to local dissatisfaction. The meeting will seek practical remedies for these, and will also study a more extensive and equitable system of crop insurance.

O. M. A. Publishes The Miner at Home

Ontario Mining Association has issued a 40-page illustrated booklet titled "The Miner at Home," which is available in limited quantities on request at Inner Court, Scott St., Toronto.

The booklet, President A. L. Blomfield states, describes the life of the miners away from their work and their family and community activities.

220 Combines Go From Saskatch'n To Kansas Fields

REGINA — In answer to an urgent request from Kansas, 220 combines and crews have gone from Saskatchewan to aid in harvest operations. Approximately 650 men — an average of three to a machine — are in the party. Fast-ripening grain in Kansas caught farmers without sufficient combines and labor to handle the situation.

Last year, Saskatchewan combines and crews earned more than $3.3 millions in the United States. This year's migration should mean more than $1 million to Saskatchewan farmers.

Earlier, reports from the United States said that because of the short harvest season expected due to poor crops in some of the central states, American combines and manpower would be able to cope with the situation without help from Canada.

Combines and crews will not go any farther south than Kansas and must be back in Canada by Sept. 1, to assist with harvesting in Saskatchewan. In the selection of combine operators, preference was given to veterans who had received PFAA payments in 1947 or 1946.

COLOMAC YELLOWKNIFE MINES says in 1947 annual report that gold-bearing dyke common to both Colomac and Indian Lake Gold Mines properties cannot be mined until such time as costs are materially reduced or the price of gold substantially rises. Cash on hand and in bank totaled $4,196 and liabilities amounted to $9,150 at Dec. 31, 1947, representing advances from Indian Lake Gold Mines.

Vacation Sales Booming

(Continued from page 13)

law (must show financial responsibility if in accident; else have car impounded until claims settled) brought unfavorable publicity in May—followed by floods. May was about 10% off from last year, June about 15%. Situation already getting back to normal. Vancouver Island, unharmed by floods, expects to better last year's "take."

Twenty-two new tourist camps and modern hotels built around Vancouver area last year, giving 200 more living units. Large number said built in interior as well. High costs curbing further construction this year, though another hotel rumored in offing for Vancouver. Apart from government spending, Tourist Bureau in Vancouver sponsored $30,000 advertising program in California this year, plugging "Evergreen Playground," and laying off "austerity." Grading system (four stars best, two stars not so good, etc.) currently under way, and camps will be required to dsplay stars.

Alberta—Tourist traffic already showing 26% gain over last year. Rocky Mountain region in for one of heaviest years in history. With season now beginning to hit stride, national parks in Alberta should be accommodating 20,000 visitors nightly. B. C. floods are said to have sent many visitors to Alberta's 150 registered tourist camps, 12 provincial park camps, 12 dude ranches, and five national park camps. This year saw opening of 12 tourist camps, and Banff is to have new hotel. Retailers carrying heavier stocks in anticipation of bumper season.

Retailers here believe new $400 exemption on goods brought back to U. S. will be shot in arm, though a few argue Federal Government's 25% excise tax is building some Canadian prices up to U. S. level. It is claimed that licensing of tourist camps by Alberta Government, which became effective last year, has already resulted in improved standards. Catering service is said better, and more attention being paid to comfort of tourists. More trailer tourists is one feature of current year.

Saskatchewan—For first time, Saskatchewan is advertising in numerous U. S. publications. Result is 50% increase in enquiries, which is expected to yield 10% increase in visitors. Officials believe 90% of available accommodations already booked up, but demand especially heavy in "New North" where colorful Arctic Grayling tempts angler's skill.

Ten per cent more arrivals by airplane are anticipated this year. Recent formation of Provincial Tourist Advisory Council aims at co-ordination of efforts to stimulate Saskatchewan's tourist traffic. No steps taken to control or license camps. Tourist registrations at Lake Waskesiu in Prince Albert National Park, reached 35,000 last year; expected to reach 40,000 now.

Manitoba—Expecting 15 to 20% increase in tourist volume this year. Many tourist enquiries are from well-to-do U. S. citizens who want to build permanent summer camps way up north, around the lake country of The Pas, Cranberry Portage, and Flin Flon. Plane is being used increasingly to get to remote spots, where every inch of rentable accommodation is already booked for whole season.

Under new regulations, all Manitoba tourist camps are being classified into five groups, the best being given a "five-star" rating. Had they been licensed last year, number would have been around 110; this year it's 150. Fact that Manitoba camps were unable to fill all of last year's demand encouraged more building; only curb is inability to get materials. Sales of fishing tackle and woollens up 20%; sales of English china would be up more if supplies were available.

Ontario—Advance enquiries running 12% over last year. Since peak nearly hit last year in July and August accommodation, a major increase in volume would depend largely on extended season. Nevertheless 10% increase in number of visitors anticipated.

Evidence that U. S. citizens buying Canadian dollars before coming here. This year, Ontario edged out Quebec in number of airplane entries; attributable to TCA tapping Cleveland as well as publication of an air tourist handbook. Good deal of new tourist construction currently under way—with province currently able to sleep 203,000 tourists on any given night (100,000 in hotel, resorts and lodges; 70,000 in cabin camps, and 33,000 in outfitter's camps).

Many people (not banks) looking to tourist industry as field for investment. Innovation this year was introduction of "Comment Card" giving tourist opportunity to say what he likes and dislikes about province. Cards now mailed to department at rate of 50 a day, mostly with praise for courtesy, food, and some Ontario roads. Unfavorable comments said to be small minority.

Quebec—Advance enquiries 8% over last year, 18% over 1946. Three million visitors expected to spend average of $5.50 per person per day.

Increases in tourist accommodation planned as soon as existing shortages disappear. Government's $250,000 tourist promotion program features Quebec's Old World atmosphere, with sales of Quebec domestic arts and handicrafts estimated at $6.2 millions. Winter tourists are said to spend $25 millions in province each year. Government's outlay on winter promotion has grown from $12,000 in 1937 to $75,000 for season just past. Law requires all tourist cabins to have running water and flush toilets.

New Brunswick—Plugging of Fredericton (provincial capital) centennial is a feature of this year's promotion. Bad weather along Atlantic seaboard contributed to 7% decline in entries so far, but bulk of visitors not due normally until July or August.

Public Accommodation Board is now carrying out inspection of tourist facilities, which will result in approval or nonapproval of accommodations. Number of registered camps and resorts increased over last year, with continued interest on part of many to cater to tourists. Good bookings reported to date, but do not believe facilities will be overtaxed. Slightly increased sum for advertising.

Nova Scotia—Enquiries total 22,000 this year, compared with 13,000 at same stage last year. Banner tourist season expected, with overall "take" around $27 millions, compared with $25 millions in 1947. Accommodations better and more plentiful this year. Province has and will spend about $250,000 in various forms of tourist promotion, including movies, pamphlets, and stocking of bureau in Boston. Most contentious issue which some people feel has a bearing on tourist is liquor law. Several communities are now ready for plebiscite on whether they want sale of beer and wine by the glass.

Prince Edward Island—Expect 125,000 visitors to spend $4 millions in 1948. Advance enquiries running 10% higher than last year. Fifty-one registered resorts on island, compared with about 40 in 1947. Many applications for some of Provincial Government's $100,000 loan for tourist accommodation.

Tourist Bureau encouraging construction of good auto courts on main highways and beaches. Better type of accommodation now booked for season. Most of island's tourists are Canadians and officials there are looking to "travel ration" to increase ratio. Bureau's $23,000 budget is spent largely on newspaper advertisements and literature. A few tourists are arriving by private plane.

Grain Prices

Winnipeg Grain Futures

Week to July 12, 1948

Crop year from Aug. 1, 1947 High	Low		High for week	Low for week	Close July 12
		Oats			
.98¾	.63½	July	.92¾	.88¾	.91½
.86⅛	.66⅜	Oct.	.86⅛	.82	.84⅞
.81¼	.77⅜	Dec.	.80¾	.77¾	.79⅜
		Barley			
1.30⅛	1.03¾	July	1.30⅛	1.18¾	1.29⅞
1.25¾	.96½	Oct.	1.15¾	1.08	1.15¼
1.10⅛	1.02¼	Dec.	1.10⅛	1.04¾	1.08⅞
		Rye			
2.93½	2.45	July	2.54	2.45	2.45
3.05¼	1.68	Oct.	2.10	2.03	2.06
1.99½	1.91	Dec.	1.99½	1.96¾	1.99

Cash Quotations

For Week

	July 12 High	July 12 Low	Prev. Week High	Prev. Week Low
Oats				
2 C. W. ..	.92¼	.90½	.94½	.90⅞
3 C. W. ..	.89½	.87¾	.92½	.88½
Barley				
1 Feed ..	1.26	1.16⅞	1.15½	1.14⅛
2 Feed ..	1.19	1.11⅜	1.11	1.09⅝
Rye				
2 C. W. ..	2.54	2.45	2.71½	2.64

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Terminal Elevators in Fort William
109 Country Elevators
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31 Vessels on the Great Lakes
Total Carrying Capacity 4,500,000 bus. per trip
Head Office: FORT WILLIAM, ONT.
609 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg

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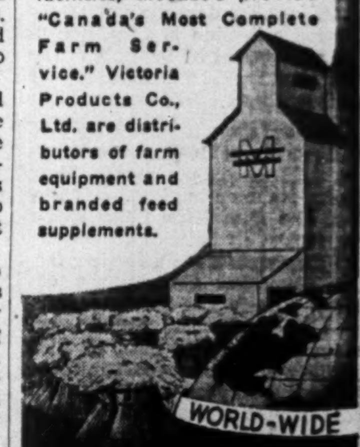
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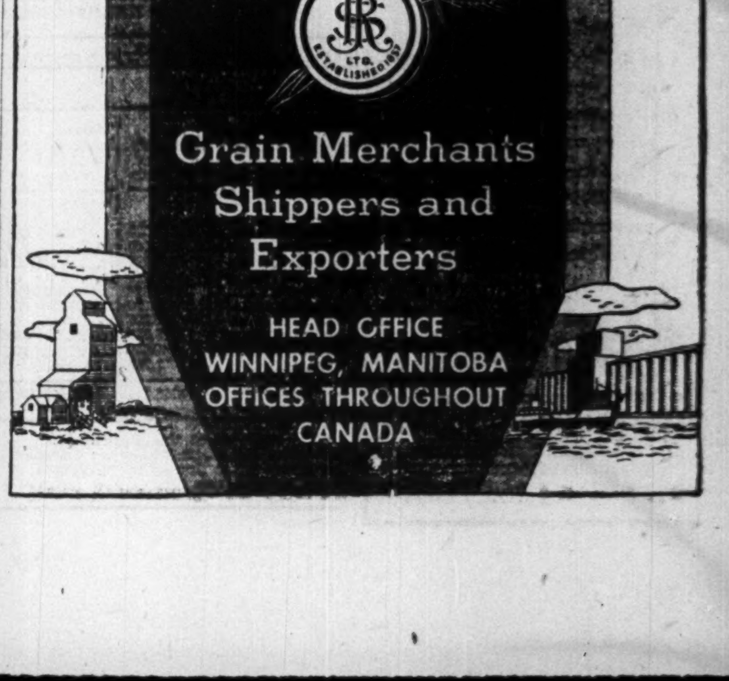
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Shippers and
Exporters
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WINNIPEG, MANITOBA
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CANADA

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Surplus	3,180,060.58
Dom. Govt. Deposit	2,378,615.74

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House Royalty in Canada?

The Question: It is suggested that royal family get Canadian residence and spend part of their time here? What is your view?

There are arguments both for and against, establishment of a semipermanent home for the British Royal Family in Canada, answers to a Financial Post questionnaire, indicate. Many welcomed the suggestion, as a step to strengthen British Commonwealth solidarity. Others voiced fear that such a move which impair the prestige of the Royal Family, possibly tend to draw the institution into politics, or expose it to social "climbers." Some replies favored periodic tours of Canada and other Dominions by the King, the Queen and other members of the Royal Family, rather than semipermanent residence here. One contributor suggested naming Princess Elizabeth next Governor-General.

CAPT. THE REV. ABBE ARTHUR MAHEUX, Quebec

The French-Canadian people in my opinion would not object to some sort of residence of Their Majesties in Canada. Very few of them have ever been republicans. They are monarchists in accordance with the philosophical teaching they have had in colleges and universities. Their oath of allegiance implies respect and reverence for the King of Canada. If such a course is to come, the French Canadians would rejoice in seeing Canada the first to receive the honor.

• • •

JOHN BASSETT JR., vice-president & editor, Record, Sherbrooke, Que.

I am heartily in favor of the idea that the Royal Family spend part of each year in Canada. The King and Queen are now sovereigns of Canada, quite apart from any relationship they have to the English people. Canada in its own right is a constitutional monarchy and I feel certain that the Canadian people would be delighted and overjoyed if Their Majesties regularly lived here part of the time. As a reporter for the Globe and Mail on royal tour in 1939, I shall never forget the tremendous welcome given the King and Queen in this country by all their subjects. Presence of Their Majesties in Canada regularly would mold this tremendous emotion and loyalty for them into a unifying force within the nation.

• • •

WILL R. BIRD, Canadian author, Halifax.

As taxes and war-born restrictions that seemingly are permanent, have made life in this country more like that in England than any other part of the world, it would seem fitting that the Royal Family spend part of its time here. It might be that its coming would give impetus to a needed national pride and awaken stronger leadership, which must be had if Canada is to realize the possibilities within her reach. It seems, too, to a Maritimer that a royal residence would fit in nicely with the splendor being planned for Ottawa.

• • •

JAMES M. COWAN, Editor, Niagara Falls Review.

There will be a warm welcome for the suggestion that the Royal Family acquire a residence in Canada and spend part of each year here. The King and Queen are personally popular among all ranks of Canadians and their living in their Dominion of Canada would enhance that popularity and strengthen the links between Canada and the rest of the British Commonwealth of Nations. It would serve to remind us that, we prize our independence in every way as a free nation, we can also take pride in belonging to a great empire, with a common loyalty to the King and Queen.

• • •

SIR HENRY DRAYTON, Minister of Finance for Canada, 1919-21, Victoria.

Our Commonwealth is composed of far-distant nations, and I am in no position to know where and at how many points the Royal Family might have residences outside Great Britain in the joint interest. It would be a grand thing however, for Canada if they had one here. It is well known that the visits of the King and Queen to the Dominions have always greatly strengthened the bonds that bind the nations of the Commonwealth in close co-operation together. The common loyalty to the same thing perhaps may be described as the effective kingpin holding us together.

• • •

KENNETH DRURY, Editor, Vancouver News-Herald

One must have doubts as to whether the prestige of the Throne would be enhanced by moving the Royal Family from country to country for short-time stands like a show troupe, with all the tourist and other commercial booming that would accompany it. Occasional tours are to be welcomed. But after all, it is in its traditional setting and associations that the Throne makes its greatest appeal to our commonwealth loyalties. We shouldn't wish anything which might cheapen it or render it commonplace.

• • •

C. G. DUNN, President, Quebec Chronicle-Telegraph, Quebec.

To establish personal contact, periodical visits by the Royal Family are obviously desirable. Success of their last visit will be remembered, and it would certainly be repeated if they came again. To have the desired effect, however, they should tour representative centres, rather than reside in any one spot. If the visit is annual there could be different tours each time, to minimize fatigue. Examining the question from the Empire viewpoint, annual visits to Canada alone, might cause heart-burnings in other Dominions; and if all were visited annually little time would be left for United Kingdom residence. Probably periodical visits at four-or-five-year intervals to each Dominion in turn, might be most practical.

• • •

JOHN W. FISHER, Canadian Broadcasting Corp. Commentator, Toronto.

I am opposed to the Royal Family spending part time in Canada, because too many Canadian social climbers would scramble for position. Court life is not suited to Canada; besides it would be misunderstood in the United States. If the Royal Family come to Canada then why not Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Newfoundland, etc.? As it is, it spends part of its time in Scotland. Let's have some mercy on its personal life? Do we want to make gypsies out of royalty? I think the Commonwealth link is well protected as things stand.

• • •

COL. W. W. GOFORTH, Toronto, Former Deputy Director-General of Defense Research.

There are better ways of cementing the bonds of loyalty and the high purpose of state than by periodic official residence of the British royal house in Canada. Among their endearing qualities can be included that of being "not swift nor slow to change, but sure." (Tennyson). More gradual and more objective steps might include:

1. That H.R.H. Princess Margaret-Rose take a year's study at some Canadian university (say Queen's), followed by a French summer school course at Laval University, in Quebec City.

2. More frequent appointments of British royalty to Rideau Hall (the only ones in the past century were Princess Louise, the Connaughts and Princess Alice).

3. Offering the next term as Governor-General of Canada to the heir presumptive, H.R.H. Princess Elizabeth, with the Duke of Edinburgh as her Prince Consort.

• • •

ARCHDEACON A. P. GOWER-REES, Montreal.

No doubt the vast majorities of the citizens of Canada would be thrilled to have the Royal Family in residence in Canada for a period of each year. The unreserved demonstration of loyalty and devotion extended to Their Majesties by the people of Canada on the occasion of their visit in 1939 manifested the unique place royalty occupies in the minds and hearts of the people. The British Commonwealth of Nations has demonstrated that limited monarchy and democracy are reconcilable. The Statute of Westminster 1931 recognized the equality of the national units of the Commonwealth and as such, each lay claim to a share in the glory and inspiration of the unified spirit, of which our King is the personification and the symbol. The presence of His Majesty in residence periodically in each of the self-governing Dominions of the Commonwealth would undoubtedly deepen the consciousness of a great heritage which is ours and so strengthen the ties which now hold together the nations of the Commonwealth in a community of loyalty and of ideals. The transcendence of kingship lays heavy demands on His Majesty and the Royal Family.

• • •

C. A. HAYDEN, Editor, Country Life, Vernon, B.C.

Absence of the Royal Family from the United Kingdom, even for brief spans of residence in Canada, undoubtedly would weaken the stabilizing and invigorating influence of their presence at home. The most powerful binding force in Great Britain today, in making bearable the stress and strain is the Royal Family. Any arrangement, no matter how pleasant and popular in Canada, which would menace this force, must be avoided. Such residence in Canada also might impel the other Dominions to invite similar treatment, which could be embarrassing. Perhaps junior members of the Royal Family might be sent to Canada if danger threatened, but the older members would stay with their people as they have done in all wars. An alternative to temporary residence would be more frequent, even if briefer, visits to the overseas Dominions with pomp, pageantry and pressure punctuated frequently with spells of relaxation, in quiet privacy.

• • •

W. L. HOUCK, Mayor, Niagara Falls, Ont.

The suggestion that the Royal Family acquire Canadian residence and spend part of its time in this country, meets with my hearty approval. Time and world conditions have wrought many changes and in keeping with progress, numerous traditions have been abandoned; proof of which, is the fact that such a suggestion is given serious consideration. Canada, as senior member of our great Commonwealth, would be proud and happy to harbor in our midst the titular heads of the British Empire and thus enable Their Majesties to renew the numerous contacts made during their previous visit, and to establish more. Such an arrangement could have nothing but beneficial effects; I would strongly urge its adoption, and official action by the Canadian Government.

• • •

LEONARD D. NESBITT, Publicity Superintendent, Alberta Wheat Pool, Calgary.

In my opinion the Royal Family should continue residence in Great Britain as at present. I can see no benefit in a Canadian residence being established for them. The Royal Family is the titular head of the British Empire, whose heart is in the Mother Country. Its continued presence in Great Britain is of more importance than the dividing of its time between the homeland and Canada.

• • •

R. H. JENKINS, Jenkins Groceteria Ltd., Calgary.

I am unable to detect any great excitement here over the proposal that the Royal Family should spend part time in Canada. Considerable negotitation and lengthy preparation would be required, and arranged time would be largely spent in the East. I doubt whether the imperial connection would be improved more by a lengthy stay than by an occasional visit. I hope European conditions never deteriorate to a point which would make it necessary for the Royal Family to leave England.

• • •

JEAN FRANCOIS POULIOT, M.P. for Temiscouata Quebec.

The Royal Family have an unquestionable right to reside as long as they wish anywhere in the British posessions. They will be heartily welcome, as they were here in Riviere du Loup in 1939. But if they waited until the House of Lords' outdated pomposity is a thing of the past, and came with a Canadian-born staff, their stay in Canada would be more pleasant—provided their residence does not serve the hidden purpose of any unscrupulous politicians.

• • •

VICTOR SOUCISSE, Public Relations Consultant, Montreal.

The Royal Family will always be welcome in French Canada. I believe, however, that not only French but other Canadians would resent any political move which might be constructed as a retrograde step in the evolution of Canada toward complete sovereignty, as provided for by the Statute of Westminster. On this subject Lord Tweedsmuir said: "Canada is a sovereign nation and cannot accept with docility the dictation of Great Britain or the United States on what attitude it should take toward the world."

Welcome as the Royal Family always is, it would be unfortunate, as well as ineffectual, to make the Crown a party to a political dispute.

JACKNIFE GOLD MINES June 27 installment of 100,000 shares at 10½ cents a share has not been exercised, and agreement has terminated.

MACDONALD MINES June 30 installment of 25,000 shares at $1 has not been exercised. Negotiations are proceeding.

F. W. HAMMOND

has been appointed secretary and a director of William Davidson Ltd. (formerly Davidson Drug Co.).

Mayors Ask Again For Housing Talks

Canada's mayors at month's end followed suit of their Ontario number two weeks earlier, and of the Canadian Construction Association in January, in reasserting demand for an immediate Dominion-Provincial-Municipal conference to frame a longer term subsidized rental housebuilding program.

The Canadian Federation of Mayors and Municipalities concluded annual three-day sessions in Halifax with five other main resolutions. These call for: Federal recognition of full responsibility for unemployment relief; relief for municipalities in the cost of social services; increased pension payments to war veterans; increased old-age pensions and lowering of the age requirement to 65; a concerted campaign against sex crime; restriction of undesirable publications.

Mayor Lucien Borne of Quebec, new president of the Federation and chairman of a committee on tax exemption of Crown properties, urged the Association executive to ask Ottawa again for a declaration of federal policy on this question.

Record Sask. Oil Output Forecast For This Year

From Our Own Correspondent

REGINA — Saskatchewan's resources department is expecting oil production to reach a new high this year.

Production in the five-month period ending May 31 totaled 291,566 bbls., more than half 1947's total output of 540,117 bbls.

Oil production in May was 57,334 bbls., from 80 wells. There were 72 producing wells at Dec. 31, 1947, practically all in the Lloydminster field. In 1946, 136,874 bbls. were extracted, in 1945, only 16,507.

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Get your hands on these smoothly-weighted, feather-balanced beauties and you'll settle down with a sigh that says, "brother, we're home again!" You'll be satisfied they're right—see your sports goods dealer—see these new Wright & Ditson clubs—be ready for the better game this year.

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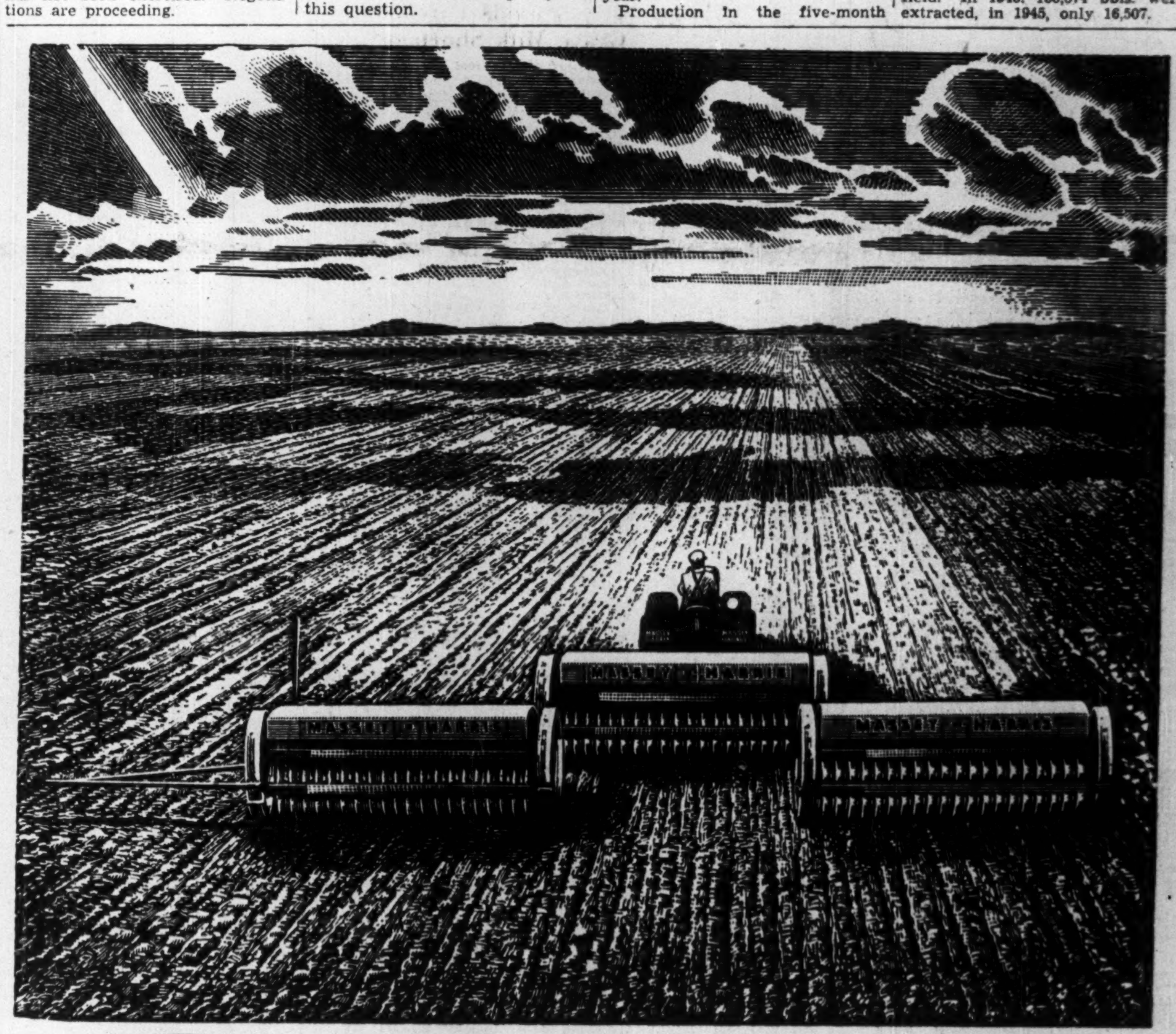
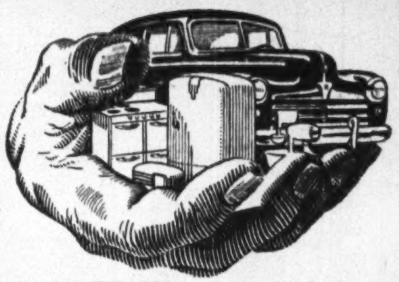




A higher standard of living in Canada

Because modern Massey-Harris machines release men from the necessity of food production to make autos, radios, refrigerators . . . .

CANADIANS enjoy a higher standard of living than the people of any other country in the world except the United States. Such conveniences as furnace heating, telephones, radios, automobiles, washing machines, refrigerators and other electrical equipment are so common they are taken for granted. In Canada, too, there are more high schools and colleges, more libraries, more hospitals, in proportion to population, than in any other country except the United States.

One of the things most responsible for our high standard of living is farm machinery. With the introduction and development of farm machinery, the output of food per farm worker has been steadily stepped up, requiring fewer people on the farms, until today the great majority have been released from the necessity of food production and can apply themselves to the making of other things.

The figures tell the story. In 1901, only 38% of Canadians were town dwellers . . . 62% were rural. By 1941, only 28% were on farms . . . 72% were in towns or were rural people who worked in towns.

With fewer people on the farms, there has not only been ample food for all Canadians, but a big yearly surplus for export. That is because each man can operate labour-saving machines or multiple units.

The operation shown in the picture above would at one time have taken three men and twelve horses.

Thus one man with modern farm equipment is now doing as much work as several men formerly did, and growing more foodstuffs than ever before . . . releasing the others for the making of those things that add to the comforts, conveniences and luxuries of our modern standard of living.

MASSEY-HARRIS
A CANADIAN COMPANY WITH A WORLD-WIDE ORGANIZATION

THIS WEEK'S QUOTATIONS

Montreal and Toronto Winnipeg, Calgary and Vancouver

Quotations here listed are the official stock exchange prices for listed stocks including curb market quotations. For unlisted stocks, quotations by unlisted dealers are given. The Financial Post cannot accept any responsibility for these quotations.

WEEK ENDING JULY 9

Range 1948 High	Low	Div R'te $	July 9 Y'ld %		Sales	Last July 2	Week end. July 9 H	L	Cl'se
19½	12½	...	...	Abitibi N.	3022	18½	18¾	18¼	18½
21¼	17¼	1.50	7.4	Do. $1.50 p. n	2640	20½	20½	20¾	20¾
39	35½	2.50	6.6	Do. $2.50 p. n	80	38½	38½	38	38
19½	16½	1.00	5.3	Acadia Atlan A	625	19	19	18½	19
101¾	98	5.00	4.9	Do. 5% pref.	35	101	101¾	101¼	101¾
12¾	9	†.25	...	Acme Glove	95	11	11¾	11¾	11¾
9	7½	.50	6.1	Agnew Surp.	300	8	8½	8	8½
59½	33½	...	...	Algoma Steel	1053	51½	51	50½	51
25½	24	1.00	3.9	Alum. of Can. p	1215	25½	25½	25	25½
65½	43	2.00	3.3	Aluminum N.	1580	61½	63	61	61
13½	10	.	...	Amal. Electric	210	10½	10½	10	10½
10	6½	†▲.15	..	Andian Nat.	50	7½	7½	7½	7½
49	45	2.25	5.0	Ang. Can. Tel p	20	47	45	45	45
7¾	5½	.60	8.6	Argus	654	6¾	7½	6¾	7
30	24½	1.00+†.15		Asbestos	527	27	27½	26	26
14¾	11	.60	4.4	Ashdown Hdwe.	200	13¾	14	13¾	13¾
13½	10	1.00	7.8	Atlas Steels	2235	12¾	13¼	12¾	12¾
5	4½	†.10	..	Auto Electric	100	5	4½	4½	4½
21½	20	.80	4.0	Bk. Can. Nat.	100	20½	20	20	20
28	25	.80+†.10		Bk. Montreal	700	25½	26½	26	26½
38	34½	1.20+†.20		Bk. N. Scotia	125	36½	36½	36½	36½
38½	24½	1.20	3.4	Bk. Toronto	35	35	35	35	35
22	17	1.50	7.1	Bathurst Pr. A.	600	21¾	21¾	21¼	21¼
7	3½	.	...	Do. "B"	20	5½	5½	4¾	4¾
42	38½	2.40	5.9	Beatty Bros.	60	40½	40½	40	40½
163	158	7.00	4.4	Belding Cort. p	3	160	160	160	160
17	16	1.00	5.9	Belgium Gl. p.	20	16	17	17	17
174¾	160	8.00	4.8	Bell Telephone	2025	169½	170	167½	168
18½	17	1.00	5.6	Bertram & S. A	45	18	18	18	18
11	10	.40+†.20		Biltmore Hats	10	10	10	10	10
20½	18½	1.00	4.9	Do. pref. A.	20	20	20½	20½	20½
1.00	.35	♦4.06	..	Brand & Millen	100	.40	.40	.40	.40
22½	17	2.00	10.1	Brazilian Tr.	3335	19½	20	19¾	19¾
16½	13½	.60+†.30		Brew & Distil	125	13½	14½	14	14
19	15	1.00	5.6	Br. Am. Bk. n	120	18½	18½	18	18

Range 1948 High	Low	Div R'te $	July 9 Y'ld %		Sales	Last July 2	Week end. July 9 H	L	Cl'se
108	101	5.00	4.7	Do. pref.	20	105	106	105½	106
111½	107½	5.50	5.0	Do. 5½%	5	110½	110	110	110
4	2½	.	...	Gen. Bakeries	4515	3½	3¾	3½	3½
17	16	†.75	..	Gen. Prod. A.	200	16½	16	16	16
17½	14	.80	5.0	Gen. St. Wares	80	16	16	16	16
106½	99½	5.00	4.8	Do. pref.	20	105	105	105	105
118	101	4.00+†3.00		Goodyear T.	525	113¾	116	114	116
53	49	2.00	3.9	Do. pref.	65	51½	52	51½	51½
11	10	.50	4.6	Gord. MacK. A.	40	10¾	11	11	11
20½	15¾	†.80	...	Gt. Lakes Pap.	1082	19	19½	18	19
45	40½	2.50	5.8	Do. "A" p.	425	43	43½	43	43½
15¾	10½	1.00	6.6	Gt. West Coal	115	15½	15¾	15½	15½
8	7½	.50	6.7	Gt. West Felt p.	50	7¾	7½	7½	7½
17½	13	1.00	6.1	Gypsum, Lime	255	16¾	16¾	16½	16½
15½	12	.	...	Halifax Ins.	25	12	12	12	12
9¾	6	†.37½	..	Ham. Bridge	315	9½	9½	9	9½
16	14	.90	6.3	Ham. Cot., Pf.	75	15	15	14½	14½
12½	9½	.80	7.0	Harding Carpet	400	11¾	11¾	11½	11½
34	20	♦.50		Hayes Steel	75	31½	31	31	31
20½	18	1.00	4.9	Hinde & Dauch	25	19½	20½	20½	20½
30	9	■.25	..	Ho. De LaSalle	13	14	30	19	30
35	23½	1.00	3.0	H. Smith Pap.	645	33½	34½	33¾	33¾
48½	44	2.00	4.2	Do. pref.	45	48	48½	48½	48½
4	2¾	†.20	..	Hydro Electric	1000	3½	3½	3½	3½
27	23¾	1.00	4.0	Imperial Bk.	555	25½	25½	24¾	24¾
18¾	14	.50	3.1	Imperial Oil	19789	16¾	17	16	16
1.95	1.50	.	...	Do. Rts	336844	1.65	1.70	1.55	1.55
14½	12	.40+†.20		Imperial Tob.	1780	13	13¾	12¾	13¾
26½	24½	1.00	3.9	Do. pref. 4%	370	25½	25½	25¼	25½
7¾	6½	6%	4.2	Do. pref. 6%	240	7½	7½	7	7
17	14	.80	5.0	Imp. Varnish	50	15½	16	16	16
43½	29¾	2.00	4.6	Indust. Acc. A.	793	41	43½	42	43½
103	100½	5.00	5.0	Do. Pref. 5%	100	100½	100¾	100¾	100¾
31½	25¾	1.60	5.4	Int. Metal Ind.	50	29	29½	29½	29½
102¾	98½	4.50	4.4	Do. pref.	10	102½	102½	102½	102½
39	29¾	▲1.60	4.4	Inter. Nickel	8036	37½	37½	36¾	37

Range 1948 High	Low	Div R'te $	July 9 Y'ld %		Sales	Last July 2	Week end. July 9 H	L	Cl'se
4½	3½	.	...	Do. B. N.	890	3½	3⅜	3½	3½
45	34½	1.50	3.4	Zellers	220	43¾	43½	43½	43½
27½	25⅜	1.25	4.4	Do. 5% pref.	50	27	27¼	27¼	27¼
29	27½	1.50	5.5	Do. 6% pref.	5	27½	28	28	28

†Paid or payable in 1948. ■Paid in 1946.
xOn arrears. ‡Extras. ▲N. Y. funds.
♦Paid in 1947. §Net after income taxes.
•Dividend deferred ♦♦For each 20 shares held

Mining Stocks

Range 1948 High	Low	Div. Rate $	July 9 Yield %	Company	Sales	Last July 2	Week Ending July 9 High	Low	Close
.90	.60	....	....	Akaitcho	400	.73	.75	.75	.75
.13	.03	....	....	Alger	5,600	.03¾	.03¾	.03¾	.03¾
.38	.10	....	....	Amal. Lard.	4,800	.12¾	.15	.13	.15
.45	.22½	....	....	Amer. Neph.	1,022	.34	.33	.33	.33
.18	.08	....	....	Amer. Y.K.	20,500	.14½	.15	.14	.14
9.20	8.25	.20	2.3	Anglo-Hur.	2,150	8.40	8.75	8.45	8.75
.68	.32	....	....	Anglo-Rou.	500	.55	.55	.55	.55
.06	.04	....	....	Ansley	500	.04	.04	.04	.04

Range 1948 High	Low	Div. Rate $	July 9 Yield %	Company	Sales	Last July 2	Week Ending July 9 High	Low	Close
.85	.84	....	....	Torbrit Silver	3,700	.....	.85	.84	.84
.63	.35	....	....	Trans. Res.	2,000	.45	.44	.41	.41
1.95	1.05	.....	....	United Keno	7,500	1.70	1.80	1.70	1.77
2.35	1.50	†.02½	....	Upper Can.	4,350	1.57	1.57	1.50	1.55
.18	.10	.....	....	Utica	500	.13	.12	.12	.12
.40	.36	.....	....	Vananda '48	2,450	.36	.38	.36	.36½
7.20	5.15	§.05	....	Ventures	691	5.80	5.90	5.55	5.90
.08½	.02½	.....	....	Vinray	3,500	.02½	.03	.03	.03
9.25	4.60	†.60	....	Waite Am.	5,013	8.25	8.75	8.35	8.60
.19½	.10	.....	....	Wekusko	4,100	.11	.12	.10	.10
.10	.07	.....	....	Winchester	500	.07	.08	.08	.08
.11	.05	.....	....	Wingait	4,000	.05	.05½	.05	.05
2.90	2.40	.16	6.6	Wright-Har.	1,800	2.55	2.50	2.40	2.41
.81	.60	.....	....	Y'ke Bear	10,288	.61	.64	.60	.63
.09	.05	....	....	Ymir Girl	1,000	.05½	.05½	.05½	.05½

Oil Stocks

Range 1948 High	Low	Div. Rate $	July 9 Yield %	Company	Sales	Last July 2	Week Ending July 9 High	Low	Close
.09	.04	....	....	Admiral	500	.05½	.05	.05	.05
.24	.10	....	....	Alta. P. Cons.	400	.13	.14	.14	.14
.08½	.05	.....	....	Alliance	10,000	.05	.06	.05½	.05½
.17	.07½	.....	....	Anaconda	3,000	.09	.09½	.09½	.09½
3.50	1.35	†.05	....	Anglo-Can.	21,310	3.10	3.20	2.85	2.85
.48	.23	.....	....	Atlantic	29,650	.46	.45	.41	.43
.35	.16	.....	....	Br. Dom.	40,950	.26	.27	.24	.26
7.60	3.40	.10	1.6	Calg. & Ed.	10,120	6.30	6.45	6.15	6.40
.65	.34	.....	....	Calmont	6,711	.46	.46	.44	.46
.27	.16	.....	....	Cal. Leduc	50,100	.18	.22½	.17	.18
.46	.20	.....	....	Cent. Leduc	61,000	.37½	.45	.40	.44
.20	.14	.....	....	Command	1,000	.18	.20	.20	.20
.36	.34	†.00½	....	Commoil	6,000	.35	.35	.35	.35
.60	.40	.....	....	Common P.	3,600	.54	.54	.51	.54
.32	.11	.....	....	C. H'Stead	87,850	.18	.19	.14	.14
.60	.33	.....	....	Dalhousie	1,750	.36	.40	.38	.38
.20½	.09	†.01	....	Davies Pete	1,000	.15	.14	.14	.14
.17½	.07	.....	....	Decalta	3,700	.15	.15	.14	.14
.10	.05	.....	....	East Crest	2,500	.06	.06½	.06½	.06½
.50	.25	†.01½	....	East Leduc	27,800	.40½	.44	.39	.42
4.10	2.60	.25	8.8	Foothills	1,375	3.00	2.85	2.75	2.85
.06¾	.02½	.....	....	Freehold	3,950	.03¼	.03	.02¾	.02¾
2.25	1.25		....	Gaspe	5,900	1.80	2.12	1.80	2.11
.82	.50	†.02	....	Globe	18,230	.69	.67	.65	.65
.03¾	.01¾	.....	....	Grease Creek	1,000	.01¾	.01¾	.01¾	.01¾
.13	.06	.....	....	Hargal	21,100	.09	.08¾	.08	.08
.15½	.07	.....	....	High Sarcee	3,000	.08½	.08	.08	.08
9.70	5.25	§.15 and .05	....	Home	8,420	8.35	8.35	8.00	8.10
.15	.04	.....	....	Jump. Pound	4,000	.05½	.06	.06	.06
.22	.10	.....	....	Leduc Cons.	4,700	.11	.12	.11	.11
1.19	.60	†.04	....	Leduc West	10,800	.95	.99	.92	.97
.15	.07½	.....	....	McD. Segur	8,700	.09	.08½	.07½	.08½
.08½	.03½	....	....	McLeod	6,200	.03½	.04½	.03½	.04
.17	.09	....	....	Mercury	4,500	.09½	.10	.09	.09½
.11	.05½	....	....	Midcont.	12,600	.07½	.08	.06½	.07
.35	.22	....	....	Model	2,025	.27	.26	.25	.26
.33	.18	....	....	Nat. Pete	3,000	.27	.27	.26	.27
.33	.09	....	....	N. Pacalta	25,500	.11	.11	.09	.10
.10	.05	....	....	New Ranch	4,000	.05½	.06	.05½	.06
.24	.13	....	....	Nordon	100	.24	.18	.18	.18
.07	.04	.....	....	Oil Select	1,000	.05	.05	.05	.05
1.84	.90	.....	....	Okalta	5,300	1.44	1.45	1.35	1.36
1.45	.80	.10	7.6	Pac. Pete	45,280	1.17	1.32	1.23	1.31
.05	.02½	.....	....	Phillips P.	8,000	.03½	.04	.03¾	.03¾
.16½	.08	.....	....	Princess P.	14,000	.10½	.13½	.12	.12
.06	.02½	.....	....	Richfield	1,300	.03	.03	.03	.03
.49	.25	.....	....	Roxana	12,800	.32	.40	.33	.34
.15	.07¾	.....	....	Royal Can.	5,000	.08½	.08½	.08	.08
19.00	16.00	1.00	5.4	Royalite	445	18.00	18.50	18.00	18.50
.19	.10½	.....	....	So. Brazeau	2,800	.11¼	.12	.11	.12
.70	.24	.....	....	So. West Pete.	100	.45	.35	.35	.35
.20	.15	.....	....	Spooner	140	.15	.15	.15	.15
.10	.08	§.01½	....	Sunset	4,000	.08	.08½	.08½	.08½
.34	.23	.....	....	Superior	13,300	.30	.32	.30	.30
.55	.20	.....	....	Turner V.	75	.40	.35	.35	.35
.15½	.06	.....	....	United Oils	1,000	.07½	.08	.08	.08
.19	.12	.....	....	Vanalta	500	.14	.14½	.14½	.14½
.36	.20	.....	....	Vulcan	300	.26	.26	.26	.26

* N. Y. Funds. x Extra. ‡ Paid in 1946. ‡ Capital Repayment.
♦ Dividend deferred. § Paid in 1947. † Paid or payable in 1948.

Volume of Stock Sales

	Montreal	Toronto	Calgary	Vancouver	New York
July 12 ...	78,600	472,000	79,790	50,852	1,610,000
July 10 ...	......	......	......	......	....
July 9 ...	104,800	495,000	79,245	43,075	1,700,000
July 8 ...	103,700	502,000	54,500	44,166	1,290,000
July 7 ...	114,000	476,000	60,450	37,762	1,160,000
July 6 ...	99,000	473,000	57,575	32,570	1,200,000

Government Bonds

July 13, 1948

(Supplied by Investment Dealers' Assoc. of Canada)

%	Due	Bid	Ask
Victory Loans:			
3	June 1951 ...	103⅜	103¾
3	Mar. 1954 ...	101½	104⅛
3	Nov. 1956 ...	103⅜	104⅛
3	May 1957 ...	102⅜	103⅛
3	Jan. 1959 ...	101⅜	102⅜
3	June 1960 ...	101⅛	101⅞
3	Feb. 1962 ...	100⅜	101⅛
1¾	Nov. 1950 ...	100⅛	100⅞
3	Oct. 1963 ...	100¼	101
3	Sept. 1966 ...	101⅛	101
1¾	Nov. 1949 ...	100⅛	100⅞
1¾	Nov. 1948 ...	99⅞	100⅛
Dom. of Canada Bonds:			
3½	Nov. 1951 ...	100¼	101
3½	Feb. 1952 ...	102⅞	103⅛
3	Oct. 1952 ...	101¼	101⅞
3	June 1955 ...	101⅜	102⅛
3	June 1958 ...	101⅞	102⅛
4½	Nov. 1959 ..	103⅜	104⅛
3½	June 1966 ...	102⅜	103⅜
3	Perpetual ...	98⅞	99⅜
4½	Nov. 1958 ...	100⅜	101⅜
Dom. Guarant'd Bonds			
Can. Nat. Railways:			
3	Jan. 1959 ...	101	102
4½	Sept. 1951 ..	*106¼	*107½
4½	Feb. 1956 ..	*111	*112½
4½	July 1957 ..	*113	*114¼
3½	June 1956 ...	101⅞	103⅜
5	Oct. 1969 ..	*108	*109½
5	Feb. 1954 ...	112¼	113⅞
5	Feb. 1970 ..	*108	*109½
Can. Nat. W. Ind. S.S.:			
5	Mar. 1955 ..	*111⅞	*113½
Grand Trunk Pacific Rly.:			
3	Jan. 1962 ..	*100	*101½
4	Jan. 1962 ..	*110½	*112½
Montreal Harbour Com.:			
5	Nov. 1969 ..	*107⅞	*109
Provincial Govt. Bonds			
Alberta:			
3½	June 1959 ...	104	106½
3½	June 1950/72.	101⅞	103¼
3½	June 1950/71.	100⅞	102¼
British Columbia:			
2¾	Jan. 1967 ...	94½	96½
3	Dec. 1960 ...	99	100½
4½	Jan. 1969 ...	123½	125⅞
4	Dec. 1957 ...	113⅞	115⅞
5	Apr. 1954 ...	120	122
5	Sept. 1953 ...	108½	109⅞
Manitoba:			
4	Dec. 1957 ...	113⅞	116½
4½	Dec. 1956 ...	117⅞	120½
5	Dec. 1959 ...	125⅜	127⅞
2¾	Aug. 1962/64.	94½	96½
5½	July 1958 ...	117½	119⅞
New Brunswick:			
4½	Apr. 1961 ...	116	119
5	Jan. 1960 ...	118	121
2¾	June 1966 ...	92	93½
3½	Mar. 1958 ...	100	101½
Nova Scotia:			
3½	June 1956 ...	101⅞	103½
4½	Nov. 1960 ...	121	123½
5	Mar. 1960 ...	125¼	127⅞
3	June 1956/58.	100	101½
2¾	Sept. 1966 ...	93⅜	95½
3½	May 1960/62.	100½	102
Ontario:			
2¾	Nov. 1965/69.	94⅜	96
3	Apr. 1962/65.	99	100½
3½	May 1952/55.	102½	103⅞
4	June 1962 ..	119	122
4½	June 1950 ...	103⅜	104⅜
4½	Jan. 1962 ...	125	127
5	Oct. 1948 ...	100¼	101¼
5	Dec. 1960 ...	131	133
2¾	July 1967/76.	93	95
Ont. Hydro Commission:			
4	Aug. 1957 ...	117	119½
2¾	June 1961/71.	93½	95
2¾	Oct. 1965/68.	94½	96
Prince Edward Island:			
4	Mar. 1951/54	101½	103⅜
Quebec:			
3½	Mar. 1954/59.	103	104⅜
3¾	Feb. 1952/55.	103⅜	105
4½	Aug. 1958 ...	108½	110⅞
4½	Jan. 1963 ...	113⅜	115⅞
3	Feb. 1960/62.	100	101½
4	Nov. 1950/52.	103	104½
Quebec Hydro Com.:			
3	Feb. 1969/73.	98	99½
Saskatchewan:			
4	Nov. 1955/60.	100	101½
5	Aug. 1958 ...	106½	108½
4½	Mar. 1960 ...	107½	109½
5	Dec. 1959 ...	110⅞	112⅞
5½	Oct. 1952 ...	104⅞	107½
6	Mar. 1952 ...	105⅞	108½
3	Mar. 1963 ...	92¼	93⅞
3½	Nov. 1960/62.	93	95
3½	Feb. 1960/62.	98½	100

*New York funds.

Dividends Declared

	This payment $	Date payable	Date of record
Acadia Atlantic A	.25	Oct. 1	Sep. 10
Do. pf. 5%	1.25	Sep. 15	Aug. 20
Agnew-Surpass	.12	Sep. 1	Jul. 30
Alum. of Can.	.25	Sep. 1	Aug. 1
Anglo-Can. Tel. 4½% pf.	.56¼	Aug. 2	Jul. 9
Anglo-Huronian	.10	Jul. 23	Jun. 25
Anglo-Nfld. Dev.	1.00	Jul. 26	Jun. 16
Argus	.15	Sep. 1	Jul. 30
Do. 4½% pf.	1.12½	Sep. 1	Jul. 30
Asbestos	.25+.05	Sep. 30	Sep. 1
Atlas Steels	.25	Aug. 2	Jul. 5
Ault & Wiborg. pf.	1.37½	Aug. 2	Jul. 15
Aunor Gold	.05	Sep. 1	Aug. 10
Bk. of Nova Scotia	.30	Aug. 2	Jul. 16
Barber Ellis	.25+.12½	Sep. 15	Aug. 31
Bathurst Pwr. A	.37½	Sep. 1	Aug. 3
Beaver Lumber	.50	Aug. 2	Jul. 10
Do. A	.25	Oct. 1	Sep. 10
Do. pf.	.35	Oct. 2	Sep. 10
Beld.-Cort.	1.50	Oct. 1	Aug. 31
Do. 7% pf.	1.75	Oct. 1	Aug. 31
Brantford Roof.	.40	Aug. 3	Jul. 15
Brit. Rubber 5% pf.	1.25	Jul. 31	Jul. 15
B. C. Forest	.15	Aug. 2	Jul. 29
B. C. Pulp pf.	1.75	Aug. 1	Jul. 15
Stan. Brock A	.15	Aug. 1	Jul. 10
Bruck Mills	.10	Aug. 1	Jul. 10
Do.	.30	Sep. 15	Aug. 2
Buckerfields Ltd.	1.75	Jun. 30	Jun. 30
Burns & Co., A	.25	July 24	July 7
Do.	.25	Oct. 25	Oct. 7
Do., Cl. B	.25	Jul. 24	Jul. 7
Do., Cl. B	.25	July 24	July 7
Do.	.25	Oct. 25	Oct. 7
Butterfly Hose., pf.	3.50	Jul. 30	Jun. 30
Caldwell Lin.	.20	Aug. 2	Jul. 15
Do. 1st pf.	.38	Aug. 2	Jul. 15
Do. 2nd pf.	.20	Aug. 2	Jul. 15
Can. & Dom. Sugar	.20	Sep. 1	Aug. 10
Can. Fdy. & Forg. A	.37½	Sep. 15	Aug. 27
Can. Inv. Fund	.06	Aug. 2	Jul. 15
Can. North. Pwr.	.15	Jul. 26	Jun. 18
Can. South. Rlwy.	†1.50	Aug. 2	Jun. 23
Can. Bk. of Comm.	.20	Aug. 2	Jun. 30
Candn. Bronze	.50	Aug. 2	Jul. 9
Do. 5% pfd.	1.25	Aug. 2	Jul. 9
Candn. Brew.	.50	Oct. 1	Aug. 31
Candn. Car	.20	Aug. 23	Jul. 29
Do. A	.25	Aug. 23	Jul. 29
Can. Converters A	.18¾	Jul. 31	Jun. 29
Candn. Food Pro.	.18¾	Oct. 1	Aug. 31
Do. "A"	.25	Oct. 1	Aug. 31
Do. 4½ pf.	1.12½	Oct. 1	Aug. 31
Candn. Ind. Ltd.	.17½	Jul. 31	Jun. 30
Candn. Invest. Corp.	.10	Aug. 10	Jul. 5
Candn. Invest. Fund Sp. & Ord.	.05	Aug. 2	Jul. 15
Candn. Oil	.20	Aug. 15	Jul. 15
Candn. Pac. Rly. pf.	2%	Aug. 2	Jul. 1
Candn. Utilities	1.25	Aug. 15	Jul. 30
Can. Wallpaper A, B	1.25	Jul. 16	Jul. 2
Candn. Vickers pf.	1.75	Aug. 1	Jul. 10
Candn. W. Lumber	.10	Oct. 15	Sep. 17
Coast Brew.	.06	Aug. 2	Jul. 14
Commonwealth Int.	.05	Aug. 15	Jul. 15
Cockshutt Plow	.25	Dec. 1	Nov. 1
Conduits Nat.	.25	Aug. 9	Jul. 30
Confed. Life 30% pd	1.50	Sep. 15	Sep. 10
Cons. Paper	.50	Jul. 17	Jun. 3
Craig Bit	.25	Aug. 2	Jul. 19
Crown Cork	.50	Aug. 16	Jul. 16
Davies Pet.	.01	Aug. 2	Jul. 15
Detroit & Can. Tun.			
Dome Mines	.17½	Jul. 30	Jun. 30
Dom. & Ang. Inv. p	1.25	Sep. 1	Aug. 14
Dom. Bank	.25	Aug. 2	Jul. 15
Dom. Bridge	.30	Aug. 25	Jul. 30
Dom. Coal 6% pf.	.37+.38	Jul. 21	Jun. 23
Dom. Fabrics	.20	Aug. 2	Jul. 15
Do. 1st pf.	.75	Aug. 2	Jul. 15
Do. 2nd pf.	.37½	Aug. 2	Jul. 15
Dom. Malting	.25	Aug. 1	Jul. 5
Do. 5% pfd.	1.25	Aug. 1	Jul. 5
Dom. Oilcloth	.40	Jul. 30	Jun. 30
Dom. Scot. Inv. pf.	.50	Sep. 1	Aug. 16
Dom. Stores	.37½	Sep. 15	Aug. 18
Dom. Tar & Chem.	.25	Aug. 2	Jul. 2
Dom. Woollens	.25	Aug. 2	Jul. 15
Donnacona Pap., p.	1.12½	Aug. 16	Jul. 15
Dryden Paper	.25	Aug. 2	Jun. 30
East. Twshp. Tel.	.25	Jul. 15	Jun. 30
Enamel & Heating	.50	Jul. 31	Jun. 30
Esmond Mills, pf.	.25	Aug. 1	Jul. 9
Fed. Fire Ins.	1.00	Aug. 16	Aug. 12
Fed. Grain Pf.	2.50	Aug. 15	Jul. 31
Fleury-Bissell Pf.	.25	Jul. 31	Jul. 15
Foundation Co.	.35	Jul. 22	Jun. 30
Fraser Cos.	.75	Jul. 26	Jun. 30
A. J. Freiman	.12½	Aug. 1	Jul. 15
Do. pf.	1.12½	Aug. 1	Jul. 15
Gair Co. Pf.	1.00	Sep. 1	Aug. 16
Gen. Steel Wares	.20	Aug. 16	Jul. 19
Do. pf.	1.25	Aug. 2	Jul. 5
Goodyear Tire pf.	.50	Jul. 31	Jul. 10
Grafton A	.25	Sep. 15	Aug. 25
Gt. West Coal	.50	Aug. 14	Jul. 31
Gypsum, Lime	.25	Sep. 7	Jul. 31
Do.	.50	Dec. 1	Nov. 30
Howard Smith	.25	Jul. 30	Jun. 30
Do. pfd.	.50	Jul. 20	Jun. 30
Hudson Bay M & S	1.00	Sep. 13	Aug. 13
Hydro Elec. Sec.	.20	Aug. 2 xd 13 coup.	Jun. 9 16
Do. pf.	.25	Aug. 2	Jun. 30
Imperial Bank	.25	Aug. 2	Jun. 30
Imp. Tobacco 4% pf.	.25	Aug. 2	Jun. 22
Intnl. Holdings	.60	Aug. 16	Jul. 15
Intnl. Nickel 7% pf.	†1¾%	Aug. 2	Jul. 6
Int. Utilities	†.25	Sep. 1	Aug. 12
Jantzen Knit.	.25	Aug. 2	Jun. 15
Kerr Lake	†.05	Aug. 18	Aug. 4
Lake Dufault M.	.05	Jul. 23	Jul. 6
Lake of Woods	.40	Sep. 1	Aug. 3
Do. pf.	1.75	Sep. 1	Aug. 3
Laura Secord	.20	Sep. 1	Aug. 2
L'rentide Accept. p.	.25	Jul. 31	Jul. 15

Dividends Declared (cont'd)

	This payment $	Date payable	Date of record
Leitch Gold	.02	Aug. 16	Jul. 30
Lewis Bros	.25	Jul. 31	Jun. 30
Loblaw A & B	.25	Sep. 1	Aug. 4
McArthur Chem. p.	.25	Aug. 1	Jul. 1
McCabe Grain A	.15	Aug. 1	Jul. 15
Do. B	.10	Aug. 1	Jul.
McColl-Front. 4% pf	1.00	Jul. 20	Jun.
McIntyre-Porc.	.50½	Sep. 1	Aug.
McLennan, McFeeley & Prior pf.	1.12½	Sep. 30	Sep.
Do.	1.12½	Dec. 31	Dec.
Matachewan Cons.	.02	Jul. 22	Jun.
Mercury Mills	.25	Jul. 31	Jul.
Mid. & Pac. Grain	.25	Aug. 1	Jul.
Minn. & Ont. Pap.	†.50	Jul. 20	Jun.
Mt. Royal Rice	.12½	Jul. 31	Jul.
Nat. Biscuit	†.40	Oct. 15	Sep.
Do. 7% pf.	†1.75	Aug. 31	Aug.
Nat. Drug & Chem.	.12½	Sep. 1	Aug.
Do. pfd.	.15	Sep. 1	Aug.
Nat. Hose A	.15	Oct. 1	Sep.
Do. B	.15	Jan. 1	Dec.
North West Brew.	.15	Sep. 30	unstated
North. Trusts	.40	Aug. 2	Jul.
Ogilvie Flour	.25	Oct. 1	Aug.
Do. pf.	1.75	Sep. 1	Jul.
Ont. Steel	.25	Aug. 14	Jul.
Do. 7% pfd.	1.75	Aug. 14	Jul.
Page-Hersey	.40	Oct. 1	Sep.
Penmans Ltd.	.75	Aug. 16	Jul.
Do. 6% pf.	1.50	Aug. 2	Jul.
Power Corp.	.30	Jul. 31	Jun.
Provincial Trans.	.30	Aug. 16	Jul.
Purity Flour	.25	Sep. 1	Aug.
Do. pf.	.62½	Aug. 1	Jul.
Quebec Power	.25	Aug. 25	Jul.
Quinte Milk "A"	.15	Aug. 2	Jul.
Regent Knit. Mills	.40	Sep. 1	Aug.
Do.	.40	Dec. 1	Nov.
Reitman's pf.	.25	Aug. 7	Jul. 15
Robinson Cot.	.10	Aug. 2	Jul. 1
Saguenay Pwr. pf.	1.07	Oct. 1	Sep. 8
St. Lawrence Flour	.40	Aug. 2	Jun. 30
Do. pfd.	1.75	Aug. 2	Jun. 30
Scarfe & Co. A	.20	Aug. 1	Jul. 15
Do. B	.10	Aug.	Jul. 15
Scythes & Co.	.19	Sep. 1	Aug. 12
Do. pf.	.31¼	Sep. 1	Aug. 12
Shawinigan W. & P.	.30	Aug. 25	Jul. 16
Do. 4% pf.	.50	Oct. 2	Sep. 2
Sher.-Williams	.20	Aug. 1	Jul. 2
Shirriff's 5% Pf.	.25	Aug. 1	Jul. 17
Sidney Roofing	.22½	Aug. 2	Jul. 15
Sigma Mines	.20	Jul. 28	Jun. 28
Simpsons A	.75	Aug. 25	Jul. 23
Do. B	1.50	Aug. 25	Jul. 23
N. Slater	.30	Aug. 2	Jul. 10
Southam Co.	.25	Aug. 16	Jul. 16
South. Can. Pwr.	.30	Aug. 16	Jul. 20
Stand. Chem.	.10	Sep. 1	Jul. 30
Do. 5% pf.	1.25	Sep. 1	Jul. 30
Stand. Fuel pf.	.56¼	Aug. 1	Jul. 15
Steel Co.	.75	Aug. 2	Jul. 7
Do. pfd.	.75	Aug. 2	Jul. 7
United Corp. A	.38	Aug. 16	Jul. 15
Do. B	.25	Aug. 31	Jul. 31
Vanc. Pap. A	.12½	Aug. 1	Jul. 15
Waterous "A"	.20	Aug. 15	Jul. 31
Wellington Fire Ins.	1.75	Aug. 16	Aug. 12
Geo. Weston Pf.	1.12½	Sep. 1	Aug. 13
Wood, Alex & James Preferred	1.75	Aug. 2	Jul. 15
Wood Combing	.40	Jul. 10	Jun. 25
Zeller's	.37½	Aug. 1	Jul. 15
Do. 5% pf.	.31¼	Aug. 1	Jul. 15
Do. 6% pf.	.37½	Aug. 1	Jul. 15

†N. Y. funds. *Initial.

Supplementary Bond Quotations

Furnished by Investment Dealers Association

Month-end Closing Prices

June 30, 1948

	Bid	Asked
Acadia Apartments 4%/59 ..	97	101
Adelaide Peter 4%/67	67	..
Adelaide Sheppard 5-7%/48.	63½	..
Alex. Bldg. 6%/47 & Com. ..	74	87
Ancroft Place 4%/56 & Com.	82	87
Balfour Bldg. 3-6%/43	69	..
Bay Adelaide 4½%/66 & Com.	68	..
Bay Cumberland 3½%/58 & Com.	72	..
Bay St. Albans 4%/53	82	..
Bloor St. George 4%/67 w.s.	91	..
Clarendon Apart. 7%/46	55½	..
Clarendon Prop. 7%/47	55½	..
Deer Park Manor 4%/59 & Com.	83	..
Dom. Square 4%/59	100½	..
Ellis Park 4½%/60 & Com. ..	90	..
400 Avenue Rd. 4½%/57 & Pf.	90	..
Glen. Inv. 5%/59 & Com. ..	110	114
Lombard Realty 2½%/51 & Com.	57	..
Lord Nelson Hotel 4%/47 ...	79	..
Metropolitan Bldg. 4½%/52 .	100	..
Montreal Apts. 4%/54 1st ...	94½	96½
Montreal Apts. 4%/54 2nd ..	86	..
Municipal Bankers 4-5%/48.	22½	..
Ontario Bldg. 3%/43	58	..
Oshawa Bldg. 4%/53 & Pfd.	79	..
Rams. Pk. Apts. 5%/61 Com.	65	..
Richmond Bldg. 7%/47	79	..
St. Cath. Stanley 3½-4%/57 ..	98	102
St. Clair 200 W. 1958 & Pfd.	90	..
Sherbrooke St. Realty 4%/52	96	101
Stanley Realty 3%/62	30½	35½
Transportation Bldg. 3½%/67	99	..
York Adelaide 7%/45	43	..

STOCKS NOT TRADED THIS WEEK

Stocks Not Traded This Week (Continued)

Significant Investors' Index Numbers

No. of Securities	Mach. and equip.	Pulp and paper	Milling	Oils	Textiles and clothing	Food and allied prcd.	Beverages	Bldg. mater.	Power and traction	Banks	Total utilities	Total co's.
	10	8	4	4	9	13	8	16	14	8	16	100
(Base 1935-39=100)												
*1935 to date:												
High	210.2	287.9	149.7	123.7	214.4	138.5	447.0	168.5	146.2	136.3	149.0	126.1
Low	69.7	51.6	61.2	41.2	78.4	73.5	79.3	66.7	60.2	60.0	65.2	61.1
1948: Monthly Figures:												
Jan.	183.8	216.9	113.8	70.5	188.4	117.6	312.6	132.6	101.4	132.5	112.9	107.5
Feb.	179.7	242.7	105.5	65.8	185.3	111.8	294.1	122.5	95.2	129.7	110.1	102.2
Mar.	185.9	243.7	104.9	65.2	186.6	109.6	289.7	121.4	98.4	127.8	107.4	101.5
Apr.	209.1	256.5	109.5	70.1	197.3	115.2	312.6	132.0	102.5	127.7	116.5	109.1
May	228.0	274.1	113.1	76.6	215.7	114.0	331.8	142.4	107.8	128.4	127.8	116.5
1948: Weekly Figures:												
June 3	248.8	280.6	111.3	79.0	219.3	116.0	337.3	144.2	107.6	128.5	130.4	119.8
June 10	247.9	282.2	109.9	80.0	219.0	117.1	321.5	144.5	109.8	128.0	132.6	120.2
June 17	247.9	278.2	112.2	80.9	223.0	116.6	319.0	144.2	108.8	128.3	133.1	121.3
June 24	246.1	278.0	113.2	77.9	219.2	114.0	319.5	143.6	109.5	129.2	132.5	119.8
July 2	240.4	275.4	113.7	77.6	220.8	114.3	323.1	140.2	107.5	128.6	129.2	118.2
July 8	239.8	277.6	110.5	77.4	224.9	116.1	315.1	140.5	107.5	129.4	127.3	117.7

*High and low for year from 1935 to date inclusive are based on weekly figures issued by Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Dow-Jones Closing Stock Averages

	30 Indust.	20 Rails	15 Util.	65 Stocks
July 12	191.48	64.82	36.01	71.85
July 10	....	....	....	....
July 9	191.62	64.76	35.75	71.78
July 8	190.58	64.04	35.69	71.33
July 7	190.06	63.70	35.58	71.08

	30 Indust.	20 Rails	15 Util.	65 Stocks
July 6	190.55	63.89	35.61	71.25
Month ago	192.86	61.34	36.04	71.08
Year ago	185.60	49.83	35.88	65.98
1948 high	193.16	64.82	36.04	71.85
1948 low	165.39	48.13	31.65	59.89

Toronto Stock Exchange Index

	20 Indust.	20 Golds	10 B.M.	15 W.O.
July 12	184.55	85.05	99.94	41.84
July 10	....	....	....	....
July 9	183.87	84.98	99.97	41.28
July 8	184.01	84.92	100.26	41.27
July 7	184.43	84.53	100.43	41.31
July 6	185.05	84.35	100.95	41.17
Month ago	188.74	87.22	101.80	43.41
Year ago	173.12	115.17	83.05	32.41
1948 High	191.44	104.68	103.93	48.11
1948 Low	149.13	84.35	77.67	26.68

Montreal Stock Exchange Averages

	10 Util.	20 Ind.	30 Comb.	10 Pprs.	15 Golds
July 12	77.0	134.0	115.0	375.21	57.28
July 10	...	....	....	....	....
July 9	76.8	133.5	114.6	374.10	57.35
July 8	77.1	135.5	114.7	372.60	57.38
July 7	77.1	133.9	115.0	373.57	57.46
July 6	76.9	133.4	114.5	375.03	57.49
Month ago	77.0	135.3	115.9	378.98	60.94
Year ago	78.6	124.6	109.3	354.90	74.70
1948 High	77.7	135.4	116.0	384.80	74.92
1948 Low	70.7	108.0	95.7	290.26	56.97

Unlisted Stocks

(Completed from quotations supplied by Kamm, Garland & Co., Kippen & Co. and Intercity Securities Corp.)

July 12, 1948

	Bid	Ask.
Allens Toronto units	40.00	
Anglo Can. Telephone A	10.00	10.75
Do. Pfd.	46.00	47.50
Beaharnois L. H. & Pwr.	16.00	18.00
Beauharnois Power	6.00	....
Brandram Henderson	15.00	....
British Mtge. & Trust	185.00	195.00
B.C. Sugar	88.00	91.00
Brockville Trust Co. $50 p.	60.00	....
Candn. Invest. Fund	4.75	5.25
Can. Investors Corp.	7.00	8.00
Canadian Motor Lamp	12.00	13.50
Can. Silk Prod. A	24.00	25.50
Can. West Nat. Gas pfd	18.25	19.75
Capital Wire Cloth com.	11.00	....
Capital Wire Cloth pfd	24.00	26.00
Cardy. Corp. A	8.00	....
Chase A. W. Unites	47.50	....
Colonial Steamships com.	95.00	....
Commercial Life 10% paid	8.00	....
Commonwealth Inter. Corp.	3.67	4.03
Confedera. L. As. 30% pd.	160.00	....
Continental Life 20% pd.	43.00	....
Corp. Investors	8.80	9.45
Detroit Internat. Bridge	12.50	14.00
Dover Industries Ltd.	10.50	11.25
Dunlop Tire pfd.	24.50	26.00
Empire life Ins. 25% pd.	17.00	19.00
Do. 20% paid	14.50	....
Foreign Power Sec. pfd.	4.50	5.50
Galt Brass Comm.	33.00	....
Goderich Elevator & Trans	15.50	16.50
Great West Life	350.00	375.00
Guardian Realty pfd.	45.00	....
Guelph & Ont. Svgs. $50 p.	61.00	....
Gurney Foundry Com.	42.00	....
Halifax Ins.	12.00	14.00
Hart Battery Com.	7.50	9.00
Hartz, J. F., A	9.50	11.00
Imperial Life	335.00	360.00
Lambton Loan, $50 par.	82.00	86.00
Loblaw Groc. Inc.	19.00	20.00
Manufacturers Life Ins.	340.00	360.00
Monarch Life Assoc. 30% p.	93.00	....
Monarch Mortgage units	4.75	5.75
Mountainview Apts. pfd.	19.00	
Nat. Drug & Chem. C.	8.00	9.00
New Brunswick Tele.	13.00	14.50
Northern Tel. Com.	2.00	2.75
Old Comrades Brew.	1.95	2.15
Peller Brewing com.	5.25	6.25
Do. pfd.	20.00	22.00
Quality Steels Com.	.50	.75
Sawyer Massey Com.	1.75	2.50
Seiberling Rubber com.	5.00	8.00
Sincennes McNaught. Tugs	2.50	....
Sovereign Life As. 25% p.	37.00	....
Standard Fuel pfd.	42.50	45.00
Do. pfd	2.00	....
Sun Life Assce	500.00	525.00
Third Can. Gen. Inv.	3.80	4.25
Toronto General Ins.	6.00	....
United Farmers Co-op.	2.50	....
United Steel A pfd.	24.50	26.00
Victoria Trust & Svgs.	133.00	...
Waterloo Mfg. com.	5.50	6.50
Western Assurance Com.	62.00	66.00
Western Grain Com.	.50	1.00
Do. pfd.	20.00	23.00
York Trading Com.	11.00	12.50

BUSINESS THIS WEEK

	JUNE	MAY	APR.	MAR	Year Ago
GOVERNMENT FINANCE (millions of $)					
Dominion total revenue	....	271.8	196.2	....	323.4
Dominion total expend.	....	144.1	97.9	....	207.5
MERCHANDISING					
Dept. store sales index no. (1)	....	....	278.9	275.6	232.8
Retail sales index (no.)	....	....	254.5	244.2	224.5
Wholesale sales index (no.)	....	....	284.4	264.4	268.8
FINANCE					
Dividend payment index (5)	197.9	196.9	195.0	194.5	160.9
Money supply (millions $)	....	....	....	7,625	7,503
NEWSPRINT CAPACITY					
Production ratio	....	....	102.3	99.1	101.0
Shipment ratio	....	....	101.1	97.3	102.8
RAILWAY FREIGHT LOADINGS					
Tons (D.B.S.)	....	226.5	214.9	221.7	219.9
Cars (D.B.S)	....	160.6	170.1	160.9	170.6
COST OF LIVING					
D.B.S.	154.3	153.3	151.6	150.8	134.9
EMPLOYMENT INDEX					
All industries	....	185.8	186.6	188.9	179.6
Manufacturing	....	201.7	202.0	202.6	195.8
Payrolls (June 1/41=100) (2)	....	....	184.7	188.8	163.9

	1948	1947	1948 Jan. 1 to date	1947	% Change
RAILWAYS—(000's omitted)					
•Carloadings (week July 3)	71.1	68.8	1,987.8	1,940.5	+2.4
C.N.R. gross rev. (May)	41,145	38,554	188,756	174,849	+7.9
C.N.R. net rev. (May)	3,749	4,304	9,459	13,559	—30.2
C.P.R. gross rev. (May)	28,205	26,765	133,284	124,360	+7.2
C.P.R. net rev. (May)	1,284	1,643	3,943	4,653	—15.3
IRON AND STEEL (000's omitted) (April)					
Pig iron production (tons)	170.8	160.7	654.6	653.1	+0.2
Steel production (tons)	264.3	252.2	1,046.7	1,000.9	+4.5
CONSTRUCTION (000's omitted)					
•Contracts awarded (June)	133,831	74,541	483,035	329,174	+46.8
Cement prod., bbls. (April)	1,038	933	4,156	3,395	+22.5
AGRICULTURE (000's omitted)					
Flour prod., bbls. (May)	1,726	2,611	9,241	11,918	—22.5
Flour exp., bbls. (May)	1,715	2,308	5,493	7,389	—25.7
Wheat exp., bush. (May)	12,206	18,315	46,933	55,735	—15.8
Cattle sales (May) (4)	105.3	111.9	591.6	522.8	+13.1
Hog sales (May) (4)	403.7	486.3	2,432.8	1,933.3	+25.8
SEA FISHERIES (000,000 omitted)					
Catch, lb. (May)	145.5	127.8	421.4	298.5	+41.2
Landed value. $ (May)	6.5	6.0	14.6	11.3	+29.2
NEWSPRINT (000's omitted)					
Production (April)	386	369	1,490	1,453	+2.5
Exports, tons (April)	381	376	1,441	1,414	+1.9
MINING AND OILS (000's omitted)					
Coal prod. (tons) (May)	1,353	860	7,128	5,524	+29.0
Gold prod. (fine oz.) (Apr.)	286	254	1,109	976	+13.6
•Petroleum prod. (brl.) (April)	796	602	3,170	2,336	+35.7
ELECTRICAL POWER OUTPUT (000,000's omitted) (April)					
•Total monthly kw.h.	4,077	3,917	18,828	19,042	—1.2
FOREIGN TRADE (millions of $)					
Imports (April)	226.7	225.6	812.0	785.4	+3.4
Exports (May)	282.3	267.8	1,166.6	1,055.8	+10.5
FINANCE (millions of $)					
Bank debits (Apr.)	[illegible]	6,043	25,180	23,593	+6.7
•Bond sales (May)	172.5	196.3	2,010.9	2,335.0	—3.9
Life insurance sales (Apr.)	102.8	103.4	408.0	409.1	—0.3
OTHER INDUSTRIAL FACTORS (000,000's omitted)					
Shoe prod. (Apr.)	2,984	3,405	11,231	13,293	—15.5
Cigarette cons. (no.) (May)	1,264	1,379	6,384	6,227	+2.5

(1) Base period 1935-39=100.
(2) All industries.
• New items for week.
(4) Total at yards and plants.
(5) Nesbitt, Thomson, etc.

Corporation Bonds

(Supplied by Investment Dealers' Association of Canada)
July 13, 1948

Public Utility Issues.	Int. Rate %	Due	Bid	Ask.	Prev. Week Bid
•Alg. Cen. H.B.R.	5	'59	64½	67½	64½
†Assoc. Tel. & T.	5½	'55	109	...	109
Bell Telephone.	3	'77	97½	100½	96½
B. C. Electric.	3½	'67	92½	95½	92½
Calgary Power.	3½	'72	96	...	95
East Kootenay	3¾	'67	94	97	94
•Gatineau Pr. D	3½	'70	97½	100½	97½
*Do., C	3	'76	95	98	95
Gt. Lakes Pwr..	3½	'67	95	98	95
•Int. Hydro-El.	6	'44	67½	70½	67½
L. St. Law. Pr..	3¾	'65	97½	100½	97½
Maclaren-Quebec Power	3	'69	95	...	95
†Mtl. Trams. A	5	'55	99	102	99
Nat. Lt. & Pr..	4½	'61	100	...	100
Nor. Que. Pr.	4½	'67	98	101	98
Ott. L.H. & P..	4	'57	100	...	100
Power Corp.	3½	'67	95	98	95
Quebec Pwr.	3	'62	96½	99½	96½
•Saguenay Pr.	3	'71	98½	...	98½
St. Maurice Pr..	3½	'70	96½	99½	96
Shaw. W. & Pr.	3	'61	98½	101½	98
Shaw. W. & Pr.	3	'71	95	98	95
Do.	3½	'70	100	103	99½
Union Gas	4½	'50	100	103	99½
Un. Fuel Invest.	4	'59	99	102	99
United Secs.	3	'52	98½	...	98½
Wpg. El.	3¾	'71	101½	104½	101½
Industrial and Realty Issues:					
Abitibi Pr. P.	3½	'67	96½	99½	97
Acadia-Atlantic Sugar	3¾	'65	100	...	100
Aluminum Co..	3½	'74	101	104	101
Bathurst P. & P.	3½	'68	98	101	98
B. C. For. Pdcts.	4	'66	93	96	93
B. C. Pulp & P.	3½	'67	95	98	95
Bowater's Nfld. P. & P.	3½	'63	96½	99½	96½
Brompton P. & Paper	3½	'66	94½	97½	94½
*Brown Co.	5	'59	101	104	101½
Burns & Co.	4	'63	98	101	98
Can. Steamship	3½	'57	101	104½	101
Can. Brews.	3½	'67	92½	95½	92
Can. Celanese	3	'62	96	99	96
Can. Oil	3½	'62	97½	100½	97½
Can. West Lum.	4	'62	100	103	99½
Chatco Stl. Prod.	4	'67	91	95	91
C. P. R.	3½	'51	102	105	102
Do.	4	'49	100½	..	100½
*C. P. R.	4	Perp.	105		106
Consol. Paper	3½	'67	100½	103	100
Dom. Coal	4½	'52	100½	...	100
Dom. T. & Ch..	3½	'57	100	103	100
Dom. Textile	3½	'59	102	...	101½
Dom. Woollens.	5	'64	100½	103½	100½
Dryden Pap.	4	'61	100	103	100
E. B. Eddy	3½	'66	95½	98½	95½
E. B. Eddy	4	'66	99½	102½	100
English Elec.	4	'67	94½	97½	94½
Federal Grain	4	'64	98	101	98
Gt. Lakes Pap..	3½	'67	98	101	98
Imperial Tobac.	2¾	'66	96	99	95
Indust. Accept.	3½	'66	93	96	93
Lake St. J. P.	5	'61	101	104	101
Lang, John A.	4½	'62	99	...	99
Laurentian Silk	4½	'67	99	...	99
MacMillan (H. R.) Export	4	'65	100	103	100
Maple L. M.	3¾	'63	98½	101½	98½
Massey-Harris	3	'66	93½	96½	93½
McColl Fron.	3	'71	94	...	94
McCormicks	4	'52	99½	...	99½
Mercury Mills	4	'63	99	...	99
Monarch Knit..	4	'66	100	103	100
Morgan (Henry) Prop.	3½	'67	94½	...	94½
N.S. Stl. Coal	3½	'63	96	99	96
Penman's	3½	'66	99	...	99
Price Bros.	3½	'66	98½	101½	98
Silv. Dairies	4	'60-64	97½	100½	97½
Do.	4	'71	94	97	94
Simpsons Ltd.	3½	'60	101	104	101
Steel Co. of Can.	2¾	'67	93½	96½	93½
Toronto Elevat.	3½	'66	98	...	98
United Corp.	4	'58	99	...	99
United Steel	4	'60	98	...	98
Untd. Grain Gr.	4	'63	99½	102½	99½
†Western Grain.	5	'63	76	79½	75
York Kt. Mills.	3½	'71	91	95	91

*Payable in Can. or U.S.
†Payable in Can., U. S. or U. K.
*Payable in U. S.
‡Payable in Canada only.
•Payable in Canada or U. K.

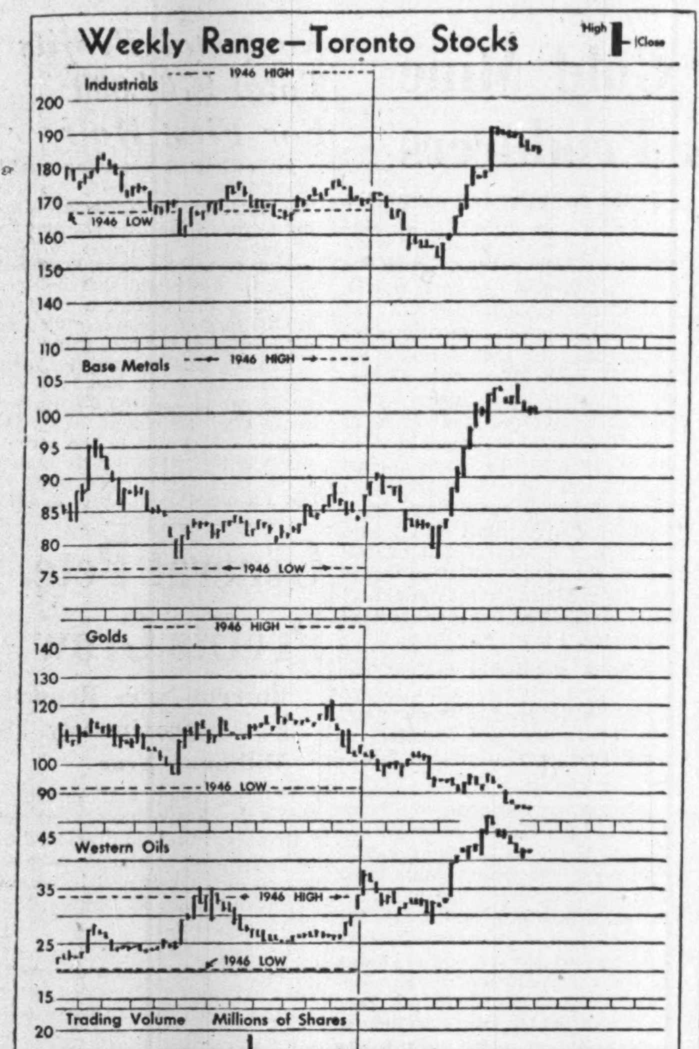
Municipal Bonds

July 13, 1948

	Coup. %	Matur.	Bid $	Ask $	Yld. %
Victoria	3¾	'55-66	98	101	3.60
Vancouver	3	'67	93	96	3.27
Calgary	3½	'51-61	99	101	3.12
Edmonton	3½	'49-59	99	101	2.67
Regina	3	'64	92	95	3.39
Moose Jaw	3-3½	'60	97	99	3.27
Winnipeg	2¾	'66	93	96	3.03
Ottawa	3	'54	101	103	2.48
Toronto	2¾	'72	92	95	3.05
Hamilton	3	'53	101½	103½	2.25
Windsor	2½	'75	72½	75½	3.95
Quebec	2¾	'66	90	93	3.26
Halifax	3	'66	95	97	3.22
Saint John.	3½	'65	100	103	3.27
Windsor	2¾	'75	76	79	4.00
Windsor	3½	'75	89	92	3.98
Montreal	3	'70	93	96	3.25

Investment Trusts

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Funds	4.45	4.87
Can. Int. Trust	4.50	5.25
Can. Invest. Fund	4.75	5.25
Can. Invest. Corp.	7.00	8.00
Commonwealth Int.	3.67	4.03
Corporated Invest	8.85	9.50
Trans-Canada, A	14.25	....
Do B	....	14.50



All Interests Have Share In Setting Automobile Rates

The public, the provincial governments and the insurance companies themselves all have responsibilities in setting automobile insurance rates, James Matson, chairman of the automobile section of the Canadian Underwriters Association told the CUA annual meeting at St. Andrews, N.B. He stressed the need of good laws and diligent administration of them as a powerful factor in cutting the accident rate. Mr. Matson is manager for Canada of the Royal - Liverpool insurance group. A digest of his address follows:

What responsibility has the public for automobile insurance rates?

I don't think the public realizes the part it and its representatives the provincial government play in setting rates. In calculating these rates, careful record is kept of the frequency of accidents and the cost of accident. Frequency of accidents is determined by the driving habits of the public which is a polite way of saying that if the public is careful the number of accidents is reduced as was shown during the time of gas rationing. If, however, the public is careless the number of accidents increases and so does the cost of insurance.

What part do our provincial governments play in rate setting?

The traffic laws of the provincial governments and the diligence with which they are enforced are very important factors in the cost of insurance. Good laws and diligent administration can do more than any other factor to reduce the frequency of accidents. The onus is very definitely on the governments, not on the insurance companies. For example it is the provincial authorities who grant licenses to drive—certain drivers should be refused licenses.

Do rising prices affect the cost of insurance?

The cost of new cars, of parts, and the cost of making repairs are all factors. A change in design of an automobile while attractive to the eye may not be so attractive to the pocket book when it comes to repairs. Moreover the cost of accidents is also determined by the level of awards in our courts for injury or loss of life and by the cost of making repairs.

Have the companies any responsibilities?

Yes. The factors I have discussed are those over which the companies have no control, although they can give much advice regarding them. The companies, however, are responsible to see that rates charged are equitable. They should also provide a market for all insurable risks. This market can be obtained only if the rates charged look adequate to the companies, who assume the liabilities. To determine adequate rates when claim frequency is rising is a very difficult problem. It is essential that our committees be able to give adequate consideration to the statistics before coming to decisions and all members would aid if they would see that their statistical returns are made as quickly as possible.

What can be done to ensure equitable rates?

We endeavour to make the cost of accidents fall on the group that causes them. Few people, outside the insurance companies and agents, realize to what length the companies go to establish equitable rates. We rate by districts, cities, by the use to which the car is put, the age of the driver and we have even tried a no-claim bonus.

What control have the companies over the cost of doing business?

The companies control operating expenses. Some 20 years ago, a rating formula was approved by a Royal Commission whereby claims paid to the public either in damages to third parties or for property damage should be 53% of the premium. This left 47% for other purposes. Adjustments, selling costs, etc.

In handling any claim, there is considerable expense for adjusters, lawyers, etc. Mr. Justice Hodgins the Royal Commissioner (in 1929) said that the 53% had to cover the claim without the adjusting expense and therefore six per cent was allowed to cover this item.

This may be an underestimate but the 53% plus 6% means that 59% is spent on the claim.

What other expenses have the companies?

The companies have to pay for all work done in their offices, such as accounting, underwriting, etc. The margin left for company expenses is 16%.

Costs of the Canadian Underwriters Association are one percent of premiums, which after the five per cent saved on commissions plus the 11% formerly alloted for expenses leaves 15% of the premium available which is in line with companies overall expenses. Taxes formerly took 2½% of premiums, now take about 3%.

Are politics a factor?

There has been much political propaganda based on completely false comparisons such as between rates in Ontario and in Saskatchewan. The misrepresentations go farther than that for throughout this propaganda very dexterous use has been made of limited coverages, the public being unaware of the full effect of such limitations. Such propaganda necessitates rebuttal by the companies. The political propaganda is based on a completely false understanding of what insurance is. Insurance is not merely a financial transaction, a flat tax imposed on the public to spread the burden of losses. The system of insurance practiced by the companies board, nonboard, stock or mutuals, is to use financial means to make people improve their risks. Through their system the companies have been the greatest factor in reducing preventable losses. Their whole philosophy is not to insure risks as they are but to ensure them so the public has an interest in improving them.

Record of Financing

Sales by Municipalities, Provincial and Dominion Government. Offerings of Corporations and Foreign Securities.

MUNICIPAL

Les Oblates Franciscaines De Saint-Joseph — 3½%, First Mortgage Bonds, due July 2, 1951-63, $300,000, dated July 2, 1948. Sold at $100 and accrued interest to Societe Generale De Finance, Inc.

CORPORATE

Columbia Cellulose 3½% & 4½% First Mortgage Serial Bonds & 17-Year Bonds Series "A", due July 2, 1951-58-65, $15,000,000, dated July 2, 1948. Offered at $100 and accrued interest to yield 4.50% by Nesbitt, Thomson & Co. Ltd. & Wood, Gundy & Co., Ltd.

PREFERRED STOCKS

British Columbia Telephone—$3,500,000, 4¾% Cumulative Redeemable Preferred shares (par value $100). Offered at $103 by W. C. Pitfield & Co., Ltd., Nesbitt, Thomson & Co., Ltd., Dominion Securities Corp. Ltd., Odlum Brown Investments Ltd., McLeod, Young, Weir & Co., Ltd., A. E. Jukes & Co., Ltd., Okanagan Investments Co., Ltd., Pemberton & Son, Vancouver, Ltd., Royal Securities Corp. Ltd., Rene-T. Leclerc, Inc., Yorkshire Sec., Ltd., Collier, Norris & Quinlan Ltd., H. J. Bird & Co., Ltd., Wood, Gundy & Co., Ltd., Western City Co., Ltd., Midland Securities Ltd., Jas Richardson & Sons, C. M. Oliver & Co., Ltd., McMahon & Burns Ltd., H. A. Humber, Ltd.

Commodities

	Latest week	Previous week	Same week last yr
Cattle	$19.32	$19.63	$14.85
Hogs	31.35	31.35	21.72
Copper, lb.	.21½	.21½	.21½
Sugar, raw, lb.	.0520	.0510	.06185
Coffee, lb.	.26⅝	.26⅝	.24
Hides	.29½	.29½	.28
Weekly Indices			
U. S. Labor	166.7	166.7	148.0
Dow Jones	152.95	152.83	139.69
Fishers	174.4	175.1	158.6
Monthly Indices			
Retail (June)	154.3	153.3	134.9
W'sale (May)	150.0	148.5	125.7
U. S. (Apr.)	162.7	161.4	147.7
Gt. Brit. (Apr.)	219.3	217.2	187.1

Note: The base of indices is that 1926 equals 100. †Base 1935-39 equals 100. The British index is Board of Trade converted to 1930 base.

Base of price quotations is as follows: Cattle — Steers, good over 1,050 lb., top price, Toronto. Copper - electrolytic, New York. Coffee, No. 4 Santos. Rio Sugar 96 degrees centrifugal c/f. New York.

Market Comment

What stocks and bonds are doing and what prominent observers say.

At early midweek the Berlin situation was still curbing any market attempts at upturn. Little hope is held out for renewal of buying strength, while the international picture remains so clouded. On the other hand, scarcity of selling pressure, plus a good foundation of stock bids just under current market prices, would seem to suggest possibility of a further onslaught by the averages on 1948 highs in the event of favorable news on the Berlin deadlock.

Helping U. S. and indirectly Canadian market sentiment this week, was removal of much of the uncertainty about the Democratic convention, with almost certain elimination of Gen. Eisenhower as a candidate and the subsequent rush to the Truman bandwagon. Wall Street is calling an almost certain Republican victory if the present President is the democrat candidate. This carries with it many favorable implications for big business.

During the week Canadian stock averages moved in the narrowest range in over a year. Volume at the same time shrank to the lowest ebb since last August. It is noteworthy that certain authoritative investment houses have started drawing clients' attention recently to stocks of some producing gold mines. Several of these issues have given strong indications of having "bottomed," they say. Kerr Addison, Hollinger, Madsen, Chesterville, Upper Canada are just a few of the mining stocks which could be in the van of any upward movement occasioned by favorable developments in the gold mining industry, these sources say.

* * *

T. A. RICHARDSON: T. A. Richardson & Co. (Toronto).

Barring major international complications the market trend appears to be upward, with intermediate corrections. Corporation earnings in most cases are continuing at a high level in spite of increasing costs. It is felt that by late August or early September, leading averages could show new highs.

Shares of agricultural equipment, rail equipment, steel and selected petroleum companies, appear at present prices to offer possibilities of appreciation. In spite of lack of interest in the gold group, the market price of shares of leading producers has receded to levels where accumulation should be considered.

Common shares presently held in portfolios should be retained.

* * *

WESTERN CITY CO. (Vancouver).

Recent weeks have witnessed a mixed sentiment in stock markets and a stubborn over-all resistance to the nagging ominousness of international developments.

Selectivity has been most pronounced as some industries find supply approaching demand; some are recovering from recent slumps through new sales policies and product innovations; and others are continuing to reap a bonanza from swollen backlogs of orders.

While there exists wide scope for capital appreciation over forthcoming months, investors are well advised to familiarize themselves with the prospects of a particular industry, as a whole, before concluding an opinion on a security of any company within that group. Wide diversification, during the prevailing market phase, may not realize the proportion of capital profits likely to ensue from semi-specialization.

In his search for suitable investment media, an investor will uncover facts on both sides of the ledger, though factors are weighted toward optimism. Business generally gives an over-all picture of high-level prosperity throughout this year and well into 1949. As securities are evaluated mainly on current and probable earnings, it seems logical to expect an extended continuation, with minor adjustments, of the existing bullish trend until business gives noticeable evidence of a downturn.

* * *

JOHN H. LEWIS & CO. (New York).

It does not seem likely that any general bull market can be expected amid the currently prevailing international uncertainties. Until this background is clarified, and there is more confidence in world peace, it is probably rather useless to attempt an evaluation of the trend of the general market or most individual stocks on the basis of business activity and its prospective trend, earnings, dividends, etc. Even if another international crisis should result in a large expansion of our rearmament program, it might arouse such fear of higher taxes, curbs on profits, allocations, etc., as to more than nullify, in most cases, any confidence derived from a longer outlook for sustained business activity.

* * *

BARRON'S: The Trader (New York).

Nearly three years after V-J Day finds business in a flourishing state with no signs of a postwar letdown. Every prediction of recession, depression and deflation has been confounded. The figures speak for themselves. Furthermore, there is nothing in the credit structure which requires the liquidation in business or finance that is the life-blood of a bear market. On the other hand, earnings, still rising, are being capitalized at not far from levels prevailing at the bottom of a bear market. Thus, the stock market is still sound, both technically and fundamentally.

* * *

A. H. BOLTON, Bolton, Tremblay & Co., Montreal.

It now appears that the business structure is entering a period of leveling off, which may extend over a fairly long period. Industrial production is not as high as during the war period, but is considerably above the reconversion period of 1946. National savings in the United States while lower than during the war period, are currently at a rate far exceeding the previous boom peak years of 1929 and 1937, when related to national income. Those inclined to a pessimistic view concerning the future of business, may well have their fears allayed by a perusal of the evidence of strength in the business picture shown in a series of articles in the June, 1948, number of the Federal Reserve Bulletin, bearing in mind the conservatism of this organization.

Long-term bonds prices and high grade stock prices affected by interest rates, give every indication of having passed their peaks, but are now stabilized at somewhat lower levels. Refundings for the most part are completed, and emphasis now is on new construction issues at considerably better return than available in the last few years.

But if business is to be maintained at around current levels for an appreciable period, then prices for medium grade and lower grade equities are obviously too low in relation to traditional formulae for price-to-earnings ratios. Whereas stocks generally were selling close to 20 times earnings in 1946, they now sell on average at less than 10 times earnings. Obviously, the readjustment could be dramatic, once public psychology converted itself to a brighter concept.

Attention should be brought at this time to one of the curious cyclical phenomena in the American stock market. In every decade since 1868, the stock market has bottomed in the first quarter of the second-to-last year of the decade, and has continued upward for at least a year and a half, to top off for the two-year period some time during the last half of the last year of the decade (usually in the last four months). Minimum percentage rise for the period was 21% (1868-69); the maximum 83% in 1898-9; and the average 56%. Applying the average rise to the Dow Jones Industrial low in 1948 of 165 would give the rather impressive figure of 256, as compared to the present level of 191 as a target at which to shoot.

While well aware of the dangers of rigid thinking, it should be pointed out that such a price level would not be unprecedented in relation to present earnings levels if maintained, since such a ratio of price to earnings has been seen in at least 17 of the last 25 years.

New Highs and Lows

During the week ended July 10, 22 new highs were recorded among the "general" stocks traded on Canadian Stock Exchanges, and 9 new lows. In the mining group there were one new high and 30 new lows; one new high and three new lows among the western oils.

GENERAL

New Highs—1948

Bruck Mills
Can. Forgings A
Candn. Celanese
Can. Fairbanks-M.
Dom. Tar & Chem. pf.
Donnell & Mudge
Do. A
Easy Washing
Ford Motor B
Gt. West Coal
Hotel Lasalle
Ind. Acceptance A
Macmillan Ex. A
McColl Frontenac pfd.
Nat. Hose A
North Star Oil
Pantepec Oil
Price Bros. pfd.
Quebec Power
St. Law. Pap. pf.
Viceroy
Zellers 5% pfd.

New Lows—1948

Anglo Can. Tel. pf.
B.C. Electric 4% pf.
Can. Permanent Mtge.
Candn. Food Prod. pfd.
Dom. Textile pfd.
East Koot. Pwr.
Niagara W. Weav'g
Stand. Chem. pf.
York Knit. B New

MINING

New Highs—1948

Conwest

New Lows—1948

Ashley
Bevcourt
Bonetal
Broulan
Buff. Ank.
Candego
Centremaque
Cheskirk
Detta R.L.
Elder
Goldhawk
Hallnor
Hasaga
Joburke
Lingman L.
Little L. L.
MacLeod
Magnet
McKenzie R.L.
Orlac
Osulake
Picc'y Porc.
Porc. Reef
Preston E. D.
Salmon
Silbak
Stadacona '44
Sylvanite
Thurbois
Upper Canada

OILS

New Highs—1948

Command

New Lows—1948

Grease Creek
McD.-Segur
McLeod

Federal Grain Co. File Defenses in Court Action

WINNIPEG — All but one of 16 defendants in the action launched April 1 against the Federal Grain Co. and its subsidiaries and directors, have filed statements of defense in the Court of King's Bench here.

The action will not likely be heard for several months. The intricacies of the case, the large number of defendants involved, and the issues to be determined, will involve voluminous interlocutory proceedings, before the case is set down for trial.

The action was started by Edward E. Glassco, a Winnipeg security salesman, on behalf of himself and a group of minority shareholders of the Federal Grain Co. who hold a block of Class B common shares of the company. In its capital setup the Class B shares were designated as the only shares which carried voting privileges, unless dividends on the company's preference shares were in arrears. These dividends are in arrears and because of it 30,000 issued cumulative preference shares bearing 6½% interest now also have voting privileges.

One of the defendants, the Alberta Pacific Grain Co., is a wholly owned subsidiary of the Federal Grain Co. Another defendant, the Bawlf Terminal Elevator Co. is a wholly owned subsidiary of the Alberta Pacific Grain Co. The Bawlf Co. in a reorganization plan of the main company eventually became registered owner of 20,229 Class B shares and on Nov. 7, 1946, it is alleged, a block of 10,115 were transferred to the Royal Securities Corp. also named as a defendant; and another block of 10,114 to Roytor & Co. alleged to be a group of officials or officers of the Royal Bank of Canada, using that name for the purpose of holding securities in trust for others. Roytor & Co. is also named a defendant in the action.

Charge Transfers Wrongful

Some other transfers of part of this stock are alleged. One of 6,000 shares from Roytor & Co. to Allan B. Williamson, representative of Wood Gundy & Co. at Vancouver. Both Mr. Williamson and his company are named as defendants in the writ.

In general the writ issued by the plaintiffs charges that the transfers of the stock "were a manipulation, to unfairly place the voting power of the shareholders in the hands of other transferees and associates"; that they "were a breach of fiduciary obligations"; and that the transactions were accordingly "wrongful and void."

All the defendants admit the main transactions, but deny they were wrongful or prejudicial to the interests of the company.

If the Federal Grain Co. did or participated in any of the acts alleged against it, which is denied, the defense submits such acts have been ratified, approved and confirmed by a majority of shareholders of the company entitled to vote, and exclusive of the holders of the 20,229 Class B shares. As a consequence, the defense submits neither the plaintiff nor the other shareholders on whose behalf he sues, has any right or status to bring the action.

The defense also contends that the statement of claim discloses no right of action.

Lloyd Rock Oils Plans Purchase of Drill Rigs

Lloyd Rock Oils is negotiating for purchase of two rigs, capable of drilling to depths of approximately 4,000 ft. Finances adequate for completion of several wells are assured, management reports.

The company has on its staff under contract an oil well drilling contractor of wide experience; this will enable it to drill its own wells at minimum capital expenditure and maximum efficiency, it is stated.

Holdings of Lloyd Rock Oils are located in what is known as the Lone Rock section of the Lloydminster oilfields, Saskatchewan. Properties comprise 1,340 acres in Townships 44 and 45, and are close to two proven producers, the Dina and Dinalta wells, both near company's western limits.

Development Starts At Fenimore Iron M.

Exploration crew of Fenimore Iron Mines has arrived on 448 sq. mile concession in the Quebec-Labrador iron range and work is expected to get under way immediately. One section of the party will cover east part of the concession with a second section remaining in the central portion. A third section will concentrate on investigating iron boulders reported to be on Fenimore ground in considerable quantity.

Chief objective, officials state, is to explore source of high grade boulders, angular in form, numerous, and indicative of presence of iron within boundaries of the concession. Engineer Gordon Moore reports completion of aerial photographic survey.

The exploratory party will be supplied by air throughout the summer and progress reports will be brought out on each return flight.

Naybob to Reorganize On 1 for 3 Sh. Basis

Special shareholders meeting of Naybob (1945) Gold Mines has been called July 19 at Royal York Hotel, Toronto, for purpose of ratifying, confirming and approving sale of assets to proposed Newpine Gold Mines. Authorized capital of new company will be four million shares and Naybob shareholders will receive one new for three old shares.

Newpine Gold Mines plans raising $100,000 through sale of treasury shares at 10 cents per share to provide sufficient working capital to pursue a new development program.

Since reopening the mine Naybob is reported to have spent over $300,000 in dewatering the shaft, reconditioning the mill and equipment, construction of new power units and underground development work. Some 46,000 tons of ore were developed during the period, but after treating ore for a short period results were disappointing.

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BRANCH
3030 DUNDAS ST. W. (opposite High Park Ave.) JU. 1167

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Unlisted Mines

(Subject to confirmation and change)—June 30, 1948.

	BID	ASK
Abacus	—	45
Abenakis	2½	3½
Abino	4	7
Abound	—	10
Ace Yell	1	2
Adanac Q	—	3
Addington	—	4
Adele	—	10
Adian	—	20
Admir Yel	—	20
Adnaron	3	4
Ad R L	3	4
Aero PS	—	$17
Aigue	—	25
Aiken RL	3	12
Alad Gr	—	10
Albany O	7	—
Albany N	18	—
Alcan Yel	1	3
Aldermac	½	1
Alex RL	3	5
Aljo	1½	3
All Pete	22	24
Alldre	—	30
Altura	—	5
Alpha L	—	4
Alwyn	—	20
Amalg G	—	18
Amal Kirk	5½	7
Amber M	—	5
Amb Oils	—	5
Amlartic	—	20
Amm Gold	1	3
Andrew Y	—	75
Amorada	—	5
Annamaque	1	3
Anoki	3	—
Apollo P	—	35
Arg Yell	2½	3½
Argosy	4	—
Arken	—	9
Armada P	—	35
Arncour	—	12
Arnt MC	2	4
Arnt GM	—	3
Aruba	5	20
Arrowh'd	—	13
Asher	1	3
Ashton LL	—	4
Auburn	78	85
Aucanda	—	3
Audley	1	3
Audora	—	5
August P	—	5
Aumo P	1½	2½
Aunite	—	5
Auriac	2½	—
Aurlindo C	—	3
Aurl'ndo o	—	3
Aurlode	—	35
Aur Yell	10	13
Ausic	—	1
Auterra	1	2
Auvillebon	—	15
Bach R	25	28
Bachelor L	—	25
Bacola	—	40
Baker L	2	4
Balboa	9	11
Bald Cons	2	4
Balmoral	—	10
Band-Ore	8	10
Bankur P	—	5
Banner	—	10
Bar-lan	—	10
Barber L o	2	—
Barr'ton L	—	16
Bay R L	1	3
Beacon	20	30
Beaucamp	1½	3
Bayview R	1	3
Beaucourt	5	10
Beacour Y	31	35
Beaudega	—	35
Beaureg	—	10
Beauriv	2	4
Beauverny	—	18
Belfast	—	30
Belgoid	—	6
Belle BY	5	15
Bellemac	—	10
Bellezone	—	10
Bell Riv	1	3
Belmont u	—	$4
Benzac	—	25
Bidl'gue o	2	4
Big Bell	60	80
Big Four	6	8
Big Game	—	60
Big Master	3	—
Big Miss	1	3
Bilmac	½	1½
Biore	36	40
Birch Bay	—	6
Biroco	—	10
Black Stur	—	19
Blade Yell	—	10
Blondor Q	2	3
Blue GR	1	3
Bocabois	—	25
Boise Yell	13	16
Bonore	—	15
Bonsec'r	—	10
Bonterra	—	10
Bordeaux	30	45
Boulder H	1	3
Bourbon	—	20
Bour Cen	2	4
Bowie	—	10
Brad Mal	1	3
B' Breest	1	3
Braminco	16	—
Bravo Yell	1½	2½
Brengold	—	5
Bren Den u	—	$100
Brett T	—	2
Bright RL	2	3
Brock	10	—
Br McD	6	8
Brun Porc	—	20
Bry st	—	10
Bry units	—	$25
Bull RL	—	25
Burgess	—	30
Burley P	1	2
Burton	—	10
Burscott	—	15
Burvan	—	3
Burwash Y	60	—
Cabala	1	3
Call FF o	3½	—
Calv S u	—	$25
Camlaren	3	5
Cam Sil	—	35
Can Rad	4	8
Can Kirk	½	—
Canagau	—	15
Candego	27	32
Canuck Ex	—	50
Cap Rouyn	—	2
Captain Yel	2	4
Caramora	—	39
Card Yell	—	3
Carimac	1	4
Carricona	1½	3
Casakirk	—	10
Cass Yell	2½	3
Cathroy L	—	21
CSL&Z	32	35
Ch'les LL	—	6
Charm Yel	—	15
Cheminis	2	—
Cherry L	—	25
Chesgo	25	30
Cherokee	—	10
Chibou-Wi	—	35
Christo Q	—	5
Chuco	—	50
Chu RL	—	15
Cinc Porc	—	6
Cipway	—	10
Circle	4	7
Clarendon	—	20
Claremont	—	20
Clarnor	—	10
Clarry	—	10
Cl Sturg	—	5
Claverny	—	12
Clav Porc	5	10
Clicker	1	3
Clifton Cons	½	1½
Clinger	—	5
Clive RL	—	25
Cluny	—	17
Cobagold	—	3
Cobalt Pro	15	—
Cock RL	2	3
Colum	1	3
Comara	—	30
Comb Lar	—	6
Cons Chib	24	29
Cont Cop	10	12
Cont Kirk	3	5
Cour Gold	1	2
Courtmont	—	15
Cov u	—	$5
Cov sto	—	5
Craibbe F	6	8
Crangold	—	30
Creole SL	1	3
Cres Kirk	½	1½
Cressy	—	14
Croscourt	1	3
Crossfault	12	—
Crow G	—	5
Croydon R	2	4
Crusader	33	36
Cuniptau	½	2
Cuyuni 'A'	52	60
Cyprus	—	30
Dack C	—	5
Da-K-Ad	1	3
Dalo	—	30
Dalray	—	10
Darkwater	—	4
Darrell G	—	4
Dastaur	—	5
Deane Cad	—	5
Deb Yell	—	10
Deepore	—	25
Delandore	5	8
Delcore P	—	20
Delhi T	3	5
Del Porc	—	3
Dempsey C	1	2
Denique	29	32
Derlak	2½	3½
De Santis N	3	5
Desjardins	8	—
Despina	—	15
Dessaro	—	20
Destor V	—	8
Destorada	1½	3
Destorb'le	—	5
Dew RL	17	19
Diaterra	—	15
Ding-How	—	30
Dogpaw	35	40
Dol Ex U	$2	—
Dolphin Y	—	12
Dom Exp	4	—
Dom Mal	1	1½
Dom Nic	4	5
Dom Porc	7	15
Donmaque	—	12
Dona Pat	1	2
Donrand	—	5
Donw'd L	—	2
Don-X	—	20
Dorbaska	—	5
Dorion	1	3
Doris Yell	½	1½
Dortera	—	8
Double St	—	5
Dougall	—	20
Dougron	—	25
D'cliffe	—	15
Drake Yel	—	15
Dr'mque	—	8
Dubis G	—	10
Ducore	—	25
Dukel	—	5
Dul RL	—	4
Dumar	—	8
Dumico	2	5
Dunf Rou	5	8
Duomal	2	10
Duport	—	12
Durex	—	20
Duroc	—	20
Durham	9	12
Dyke Lake	—	35
Eastc't	—	15
East Lun	—	15
Eastward	25	—
Echo Indin	3	5
Edena	40	—
Edgewater	—	12
Edwaska	1	2
El-Bonan	—	5
Elderidge	5	—
Electra P	—	5
Ellburn P	—	10
Elmac	3½	4½
Elora	—	15
Eltaro	—	15
Erin Kirk	1½	2½
Erndale	7	9
Esther	—	25
Faulk L	2½	4
Fenim Iron	34	37
Fernland	2	—
Figuery	—	15
Fiske	—	1
Fl'twood Y	—	10
Fleming	3	5
Flicka	1½	3
Flobec	1½	3
Fontan o	—	3
Fontana n	3	4
Fortuna Y	1	5
Franco	85	90
Frebert	—	20
Fred Yell	$1½	$3
Fresnore	—	10
Front RL	—	5
Fulbro	—	5
Gachin H	8	15
Galatea	1	3
Gan Cop	3½	4½
Gar Creek	—	20
Carr-Har	—	31
Garrymac	—	7
Gar Ste U	$2	—
Gat Pat	1	2
Gaymont	9	12
Geometals	—	20
Genalta	31	35
Geraldton	1	3
Gilbec	½	1½
Gilbert	—	30
Girard L	—	2
Glenlivet	—	15
Glencona	3½	4
Gold CP	—	60
Gold Fron	2	4
Gold Gate	4½	—
Gold Porc	—	10
Gold Shaft	—	20
Gold Sum	—	6
Gold Val	—	15
Goldknife	—	16
Goldpac	15	20
Gold P 45	16	19
Goldwin	—	$1
Glenwood	—	25
Goodrock	1½	3
Gordon L	3	5
Gorham	—	3
Gotham Y	—	30
Gothic	—	30
Governor	3	5
Granc'r	—	15
Gr Chi u	—	$30
Gr Chi st	25	40
Granville	8	10
Graydel	—	20
Granleduc	35	40
Gr B Oil	2	4
Gr L Iron	1	2
Great Yell	—	35
Gr'nland u	—	$100
Greenlee	5	6
Grompo	—	10
Gr'ndhog	10	15
Gubby	—	25
Guipore	—	28
Gunflint	½	1½
Gwillim L	3	4
G Yell u	$15	$35
Habitant	3	4
Hal RL	5	7
Hallmark	—	10
Harlight	—	20
Harp Mal	1	2
Harricana	1	—
Hay Gold	10	15
Hayes Cad	½	2
Hearn Yell	—	7
Herbdix	—	14
Herb Lake	16	20
Hewfran	—	43
Hey R L	—	5
Hiawatha	—	25
Hislop o	—	3
Hoodoo L	6	10
Horne F	6	8
Hotstone	1	3
Hub Yell	1	3
Hucliff	—	30
Hud BM	15	—
Hugh Pam	7	9
Huhill	—	12
Hum RL	2	12
Hutch L	—	2
Independ	—	5
Indyke	—	3
Ingra Y	—	15
Ingray	—	10
Inland M	—	15
Insco	23	27
Inter Cer	—	100
Inter Tung	½	1½
Inore	—	12
Ivan Lard	1½	2½
Irvin Porc	—	10
Iskut	—	20
Isle of P	—	75
Janet RL	—	15
Jarmack	—	35
Jasper P	1	3
Jeep	64	68
Jensen Yell	1	3
Jeph	—	5
Jeroco	—	20
Jerome	19	22
Jimjon	—	20
Joannes D	1½	3
Jodelo	1	3
Jowsey D	—	18
Jun Oil	20	23
Kamlac	10	13
Karat Yell	—	8
Karraka	—	28
Kaw Crow	1½	3
Kaymac	49	52
Kayorum	—	12
Kega	—	10
Kelrowe	3	—
Kel RL	6	—
Ken Bey	7	9
Kencour	1	3
Kenda P	6	8
Kenridge	—	12
Kenroy	1	2
Ken GM	—	35
Keora	½	1½
Kerrigan	—	30
Kewagama	2	4
Keymor	—	20
Kiena	2½	5
Kilbarry	—	10
Kimasco	—	20
King K	—	2
Kinojevis	—	5
K Eastern	—	3
Kirk-Gat	1	2
Kirk GR	—	3
Kirk H	½	—
Kir Vit	1	2
Kiska	—	10
Kitalta Oil	—	20
Kiwago	2	4
Korby	1	2
Lac'Dor	—	35
Lacloth	—	17
Lac Teck	—	1
Laddie	1½	3
Lady R'yn	—	15
Lafay LL	½	1½
L Caswell	—	6
L Expanse	4	6
L'field P	—	20
Lake Gen	4	6
Lakeridge	—	10
L Rose	2	—
L Rowan o	2	—
Lakeside K	—	10
Landsun	—	10
Lapalartic	—	10
Lar Add	2	4
Lardego	½	2
Lardon	—	5
Lareva	—	10
Largold N	½	1½
Largold o	—	1½
Laroma M	—	6
La Salle Y	4	6
Lasidon	—	12
Lassie R	5	7
Latomic	1	3
Laud RL	—	10
Laur F	—	75
Lavalie	2	3
Lav RL	—	30
Lead Yell	—	14
Leemac	—	15
Legardo	½	1½
Len RL	4	6
Lingnora	16½	19
Lochabie	—	5
Loch Per	—	5
Loisan	1	3
Lone Rock	25	35
L Lac Lag	1	—
L Rose	—	10
Lorie	—	12
Louvore	1	2
Louvre '45	2	5
Louvre old	—	3
L Canada	2	4
Lowery P	45	50
Lucky Girl	—	25
Luzon	—	5
Lynalda	3	10
Lynwatin	—	30
MacA RL	—	3
MacBart	—	6
MacF Cons	—	3
Macfort	—	4
Macho Riv	35	38
Macjoe	1½	—
Mada Yell	—	5
Magdelena	—	10
Magnet L	10	—
Mag LL	—	7
Mainbreak	—	10
Majormica	—	5
Major Oil	3	4
Malbar	—	20
Malbec	—	5
Malga	—	12
Mall RL	9	11
Mallick	—	5
Mandy	18	—
Man Y	—	5
Man Bas	—	20
Manterre	1	3
Marbenor	6½	8
Marg RL '40	5	10
Marillac	—	10
Marq LL	1	3
Mars RL	—	22
Martin Bird	4	6
Martin B u	$3	—
Mary Ann	3	6
Mary'd P	—	3
Mas Mal	—	12
Mass Yell	—	7
Masters O	35	40
Mate Yell	3	5
Match Can	3	5
Match Con	33	38
Maylac	3	5
M Spiers	½	—
McC RL	3	5
McD '37	5	—
McFin RL	19	22
M'Lar-P	—	7
McM RL	5	7
McMillan G	½	1½
McV G n	3	—
McV Kirk	—	1½
Meew S u	—	4.50
Meew Yel	—	25
Merc M	—	10
Metalore	3½	4
Mica $10 par	50	90
Mic-Mac	—	15
Mid Cent	—	$1
Middle Bay	1	3
Midd-Pers	—	10
Midwest I	½	1½
Mildale	—	5
Miles RL	6	8
Mill Gr u	$2	—
Mills RL	—	3
Mindus	10	12
Minedel	3	—
Mink G	2½	4
Mintrock	—	15
Miracle Y	—	15
Mistassini	15	18
Mitnor	—	10
Mit Persh	½	2
Moff H n	1½	2½
Moh M	2	5
Moh Porch	2	4
Moire Yell	—	3
Molyjevis	—	5
Montclerg	3	7
Montzone	—	15
Morris K n	—	4
Moosewood	1	2
Mooshla	—	5
Murbell	½	1½
Murmac	20½	23
Murphy	6	—
Murto	—	10
Mylake	—	25
Myl'que o	2	—
My-Ritt	—	25
Nareco	—	12
Narrow L	—	5
Nat Mal	10	12
Naybob '45	5	8
Naylor	3	7
Nulac	1	3
New Aug	8½	10
New Barb L	2	4
New Cas C	34	37
New Mal	3	5
N Ranch O	5	7
N Ribago	1	3
Newbec	1½	3
Newcor	13	16
Newport	3	5
Ni-Ag-Co	25	50
Nickel Lake	8	10
Nickel Of	$3	$3½
Nicoba	—	10
Night HP	—	2
Noracme	78	82
Norbeau	55	65
Norcourt	3½	4½
Norford P	2	4
Norman M	—	10
Normar	4	6
Normanco	—	35
N Am Moly	2	—
North Bell	—	7
N Break	—	15
North Mal	1	2
N Range N	—	7
N Siscoe	—	10
N Whit M	—	7
Nor Tin	—	10
Nortyne	1	3
Norwin	—	3
Novell P	2	4
Nu'lake	4	7
Numaque	2	—
Nyco	—	10
Obalski	4	8
Obalski '45	8	10
Obaska L	9	12
Oklend	3	4
Olivet	1½	2½
Ont Pyr	18	21
Ont Nick	—	4
Op'iska C	10	12
Orcour	—	2
Ordala	1	2
Oriole	1	—
Orofino	23	25
Orpit	2	5
Ortona	3	4
Orvalley	1	3
Ossian	½	1½
Ouilette	—	35
Ox Bow S	—	15
Pac Oil	3	5
Pack Pers	—	15
Palermo	—	18
Palomar	4	7
Pambelle	—	35
Pamon	—	10
Pana'nt M	—	10
Pan-Can	—	3
Pap Yell	—	10
Paq Mal	—	2
Paquin	—	20
Para-RL	—	20
Parent L	—	6
Parterre	—	3
Pascalis	9	11
Pasco Mar	—	26
Patnora	—	15
Paulore	½	1½
Pawnee K	½	1½
Payne Yell	5	8
Payore G	—	3
Payore C	1	3
Payson	—	20
Pag Tant	—	30
Pelangio	3	4
Pell Lake	12	17
Pennaque	—	12
Pensive Y	—	6
Penwood	—	12
Peribec	—	10
Pershon	—	4
Petitclerc	½	1½
Petmont	—	15
Phelps	1	2
Phil're Y	1½	3
Phoenix M	—	4
Pinnacle	1½	2½
Pinta L	—	12
Pipest'ne N	—	20
Planet G	—	4
Plexor	—	3
Polar	—	10
Polaris	—	5
Pontiac R o	6	12
Poona Gold	1	3
Porc GR	—	6
Porc GT	—	10
Porc L	—	7
Porc S'gate	—	5
Porc Un	3	—
Porc Wat	—	10
Porquin	—	5
Port LL	5	—
Port Cold	—	3
Portland	—	5
Potterdoal	—	3
Presdor	1½	2½
Primus	—	7
Prin Pete	10	12
Princeton	—	20
Provall	—	20
Quejo	4	6
Quemartic	—	4
Quesabe	—	50
Quest	2	3
Quintal	—	10
Quytaugle	—	10
Rahill	1	3
Rainville	13	—
Rajah	1	3
Rambull	—	2
Randall Y	—	15
Rand Mal	5	6
Randona	7½	10
Ranger	—	30
Ranney	—	5
Ranrouyn	—	30
Rare MPS	—	480
Raylartic	—	7
Raymond T	2½	4
Rayon d'Or	1	4
Rebair	20	24
Rec Rouyn	—	5
Redaurum	—	10
Red Area	—	5
Red Bank	1	3
R L G Sh	3	—
Redpointe	—	12
Redruth	1	2
Redwolf	—	16
Redwood	6	7
Reg Kirk	1	—
Regina Y	1	3
Renfort	2	4
Resenor	—	12
Rexterra	—	10
Rhyolite R	2	3
Ribago R	2	4
Ricenor	12	—
Rich Gr	4	6
Rico Rou	—	10
Ritoria	3	5
Ritz Lard	—	6
Riverdale	—	30
Robb Mont	—	2
Rocdor M	—	12
Rocket Ind	—	15
Rockridge	—	15
Rodney	—	12
Roeanor	—	3
Ronal	—	10
Ronayne	—	20
Ronnoco	—	7
Rose Gold	5	15
Rossmore	1	3
Rouge D'Or	4	—
Rouyn Re	—	3
Rouzone	—	18
Roy GS u	225	—
Rozak	—	12
Rual Porc	—	5
Rus RL u	$3	—
Rusk Porc	—	10
Rus RL	3½	4½
Rus RL u	300	—
Russ Kid	—	5
Ryan Lake	—	37
Sach Riv	$4½	—
Sagawana	—	15
Salmita	5½	7
Sangold	1½	2½
Sanita	—	30
San Oro	—	10
San Ped	—	22
Sanshaw	2	5
Santa M	—	30
Saudi Ar	$1½	$1¾
Sava Yell	—	12
Scott Chi	4	6
Scout Per	—	10
Seaforth	—	25
Senore	—	5
Sentinel M	2	3
Sepha	2	3
Sev Malar	1	4
Shawkey o	—	4
Shearzona	—	15
Sheldon	13	16
Shen'ngo N	—	4
Shen'ngo O	—	2
Shewan C	22	25
Silco	—	22
Silver Ar	—	12
Silver Ban	—	23
Silver Bar	—	16
Sil Chest	—	25
Sil L	—	20
Simon L	—	15
Skookum	—	2
Skynner L	1	2
Slate Bay	—	15
Slave Lake	—	4
Slemon L	—	75
Smelter G	½	1½
Snow L	5½	7
S'shoe Gold	5	—
SAGA	—	30
South Braz	12	14
SD Lake	20	30
S Dufault	—	15
S Keora	—	3
S Mal	1	—
Southvue	—	21
Sovereign	4½	5½
Spina P	—	10
Spinet G	9	12
Springpole	—	15
Spud Ar	—	50
St Ant n	8	12
St Ant o	2	5
St Jude	—	30
Starlight	2	3
Steeber-Mal	½	1
Stewart A	—	15
Strathm're	—	30
Straw LB	—	3
Sudb'ry M	—	2
Sull Gold	—	30
Sull Bour	—	25
Sun Bear	6½	8
Bernard	10	....
Sunset Yell	7	11
Superstit	—	25
Sulverite	—	20
SG Oils	3	—
Tanaur	—	10
Tasmaque	—	10
Telgold	—	20
Templor	—	8
Terreb'ne	—	2
Terr Exp	—	$75
Thib	—	5
Thomaque	—	15
Thornhill	—1	2
Tiger Riv	—	30
Tiff Yell	1½	2½
Tobico	1½	2½
Tonaw'da	—	2
Torbec	—	10
Tor Silv	80	90
Tovarich	½	1½
Tower Pet	68	71
Tr Amer	—	$1
Tr Can M	3	5
Transter	1	3
Tresdor	—	18
Trident	—	13
Trifield P	27	30
Trimac	—	25
Trojan	3	5
Tromac	—	22
Tungold	—	20
Tyneside	—	25
Tyranite	10	15
Uchi	—	3
Unigo	—	25
Unit Asb	40	43
Univ Pete	5	7
Utah L	—	5
Val d'Bell	2	3
Valdina	—	10
Val d'Or	30	40
Valdora	4	6
Val Mal	2	4
Valrex	28	30
Valrita	—	20
Vanacour	2	4
Van Dyke	—	5
Vauze Duf	3	6
Verity P	—	3
Verlac	—	20
Vermill'n	41	43
Vermor	—	5
Vic Ore	—	3
Viking	20	25
Villa Lead	—	25
Vincent M	10	12
Vine Per	1	3
Violamac	—	25
Virg RL	—	9
Virgo L	—	25
Vir Porc	—	2
Vive Yell	3	5
Wadasa	—	20
Wakeko	—	6
Wakita	½	1½
Walcoro	½	1
Walker P	1	2
Walterra	—	10
Wampum	3	4
Wasu Porc	—	10
Wed Riv	1½	2½
Wells LL	10	—
Wembly	1	2
Wenga	—	12
Wendmar	—	20
Wesley	1	2
West Que	58	62
Westl'k P	15	18
West Pet	4	6
West RL	1	2
WB Yell	18	20
Wes Oil	—	3
Wessex P	—	25
WS Mal	½	1
West Wasa	7	10
White Eagle	½	1½
White G	—	15
White Lake	4	7
Wildor	1	3
Winabi	—	14
Wilport	—	6
Wilson RL	—	3
Wilwood	1	2
Win CR	2	—
Win Ex R	—	2
Winrock	—	15
Wisik	5	10
Woco	—	3
Wolaston	—	35
Wolfpack	—	32
Wood BT	$5	—
Woodhall	65	$1
Wright R	—	20
Yalta	8	10
Yama Gold	—	10
Y Gold	$1.30	—
Yell VT	$1.30	—
Young D	16	18
Young Sh	3	5
Yukon Ex	10	15
Zakor	—	20
Zolata	—	25
Zonore	—	23

Company Meetings

1948	Company	Place
July 20	Dom. Tar & Chem. ..	Montreal
July 21	Dom. Textile	Montreal
July 27	Can. Vickers	Montreal
July 28†	Standard Chem. Co. ..	Toronto
Sept. 24*	Beauharnois L & P ..	Montreal

*Adjourned from May 27.
† Adjourned from June 29.

Bond Redemptions

Bond Issues:	Rate	Year	Call	Price
‡Lake St John Pr 1st mtg. ser. A	5½%	1961	Jul. 1	102
‡N. B. Pwr. 1st mtge. ser.	4%	1949	Jul. 15	100½
Do.	4%	1959	Jul. 15	101
Do. 1st mtg. s f	4½%	1964	Jul. 15	103
‡Ottawa Elec. Rly. 1st mtg. ser. A	2½%	1957	Aug. 12	101

‡All outstanding.

New Rouyn Merger Latest Gold Mine To Join Ranks of Canada's Producers

Another new gold mine, New Rouyn Merger Mines, has reached production with shipments of ore started to the Noranda smelter on June 13. A total of 2,000 tons was shipped the first 10 days. Production is continuing at 160 tons daily and a rate of 300 tons is expected to be attained in September.

Under an agreement with Noranda Mines, the company can ship ore at a rate of 300 tons or more daily. Cost of treatment is $1.70 a ton for 90% of the assayed gold content. Transportation from mine to smelter is 62 cents a ton, making a total treatment charge of $2.32 a ton.

To permit the company to reach production, Noranda provided a loan of $50,000 bearing interest at 5%. The latter company was granted an option on 50,000 shares at 5 cents a share in consideration of making the loan.

Gold Bonus to Help

It is expected that production will be on a profitable basis when the rate of 300 tons daily is attained. Operating costs are estimated at $5.55 a ton while grade of ore shipped is indicated at 0.18 oz. to 0.20 oz. gold per ton. Assistance under the Emergency Gold Mining Assistance Act is expected to work out at approximately $1.50 a ton.

While the mine has been opened up by an inclined shaft, sunk to a depth of 950 ft. vertical depth, chief work so far has been on the 4th (650), 5th (800) and 6th (950) levels.

On the 5th level, a total of 418 feet of ore has been opened up in three sections varying in width from 7 to 17 ft. and having an average grade of 0.234 oz. gold or $8.20 per ton. Average width is 15 ft. with the ore bodies working out at 520 tons to the vertical foot.

On the 6th (950) level, development advance to date has opened up three ore bodies as follows: 40 ft. of length on the west ore body averaging 0.19 oz. gold per ton across an average width of 11 ft.; 150 ft. of ore length in the central ore body averaging 0.21 oz. gold per ton across an average width of 11.6 ft.; and 92 ft. of ore length in the east ore body averaging 0.18 oz. gold per ton across an average width of 6.6 ft.

Drifting on the 4th level at 650 ft. has demonstrated continuity of ore structures on that horizon with shorter lengths and smaller widths than on the 5th level.

Work to the east on the 2nd level has shown three short ore lengths.

Stope preparation is now proceeding at the 4th and 5th levels. On completion of this, similar work will be done on the 6th level. This is expected to provide ample tonnage to maintain the proposed production rate of 300 tons daily for upwards of two years. Shrinkage stoping is to be employed which should make for low mining costs.

If the company can secure the production it desires, receipts under the costs aid plan may work out at $125,000 a year. When the loan to Noranda has been retired and adequate working capital has been built up, the company plans to proceed with installation of an Aerofall mill. This would eliminate the cost of trucking and would permit lower treatment costs as well. Treatment costs would work out at about $1.10 a ton as against $2.32 a ton (including trucking) under present conditions, it is thought. An Aerofall mill would be quite inexpensive but overall cost of such an installation would run somewhere in the neighborhood of $250,000, the management estimates.

Almost a million dollars has been spent to date on the Rouyn Merger enterprise. The company has an authorized capital of 3,520,000 shares, of which 2,583,333 are issued.

Altogether the company holds a total of 2,700 acres in Rouyn and Joanne twps. with a long extension on the regional fault zone. The ore structures now under development occur south of the fault. There is evidence of heavy folding with the ore bodies raking to the west. Additional mine development at depth will be done in this direction. Other sections of the property offer interesting mine-making possibilities and these will be investigated as time and funds permit.

Bordulac Traces Tungsten 260 ft.

A length of 260 ft. has now been drifted on the south vein at Bordulac Mines with scheelite (tungsten) showings practically the whole way, President T. W. MacDowell reports.

In the last round to the east, the Mineralight lamp showed scheelite in places across a width of 3 ft. Face samples for 80 ft. have averaged $17.50 in gold over 15 in. A further 50 ft. averaged $10.00 gold over 10 in. The vein is stated to be in a highly fractured area and branches. It is believed to be in the footwall for the 50 ft. between the samples given above.

On the north vein, 130 ft. of drifting has been completed. Of this length 70 ft. is in ore and 30 ft. of ore is indicated in the wall. The vein is fractured and branches. Face samples over a length of 55 ft. averaged $33.80 gold over 17 in. uncut; cut averaged $20.15. Back samples over 55 ft. averaged $20.00 over 18 in.; cut averaged $15.45. A branch vein to the northwest averaged $24.85 over 16 in. for a length of 15 ft.

The north drift has encountered the major fault believed to be to the west under low ground and the vein is displaced to the south. Diamond drilling has been started to the south to cut a previous D.D.H. intersection showing gold and scheelite and will continue through this vein a further 100 ft. to cut the south vein, 75 ft. ahead of the southwest drift.

New Elder Reorganization Meeting With Opposition

In a letter to shareholders, President J. C. Elder of Elder Mines explains why the management considers it desirable to reorganize the company again on a basis which will leave shareholders with a third of the shares they at present hold.

Opposition to a further reorganization is being voiced and a meeting was called in Montreal this week to organize opposition for the proposal which is being submitted to a special meeting in Toronto on July 19.

President Elder states that the reorganization is proposed to provide the company with funds beyond the $200,000 on hand so that production of ore for the Noranda smelter can be doubled by mid-1949. "If we can meet the demands of Noranda promptly and have the mine in shape to approximately double the shipments per month, in place of the present shipments, the cost per ton should be much lower," Mr. Elder states. "It should be noted that the shipments over the past several months showed a substantial operating profit."

Mr. Elder points out that the Noranda smelter will require approximately 35,000 tons of fluxing ore per month. In view of this, a progressive development program is stated to be already under way, consisting of the deepening of the shaft, crosscutting, drifting, etc., in order to open several new levels and block out the ore already indicated by diamond drill at the lower horizons.

This, it is stated, will entail the expenditure of a large sum of money which cannot be estimated due to rising costs. Directors are stated to be of the opinion that the company should have a better capital structure in order to finance additional expenditures.

Elder Mines has at present 2,746,000 shares outstanding. It is proposed to form a new company, Consolidated Elder Mines, with an authorized capital of two million shares of which 914,685 shares would be issued to present shareholders on the basis of one new share for three old. This would leave over a million shares of the new company available for further financing.

TAKU RIVER GOLD MINES May production was 3,104 oz. valued at $108,640 from treatment of 7,840 tons of ore as against a little over 3,000 oz. produced in April. Mill expansion plans have been temporarily deferred

COMPANY REPORTS

PICKLE CROW GOLD MINES net profit dropped to $245,120 or 8 cents a share in 1947, against 10 cents in the previous year, despite a slightly higher tonnage of ore milled. Ore reserves showed an increase in value of over $1.5 millions, at 803,570 tons, averaging $14.40 a ton.

Daily milling rate showed an improvement to 250 tons daily and further improvement to 325 tons daily was noted by April, 1948. A further increase in milling rate to 400 tons daily is anticipated by the management. The year 1947 was the most difficult in the company's history as far as labor was concerned, but better labor and miners are now stated to be available.

Based on a normal milling rate of 480 tons daily, the average during 1941, ore reserves are now sufficient for 4.5 years, it is pointed out.

INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended Dec. 31:	1947	1946
Bullion sales	$1,356,687	$1,390,576
Less: Mktg., etc.	12,320	14,953
Net output	1,344,367	1,375,623
Less: Oper. exps.	921,034	862,365
Oper. profit	423,333	513,258
Add: Sundry rev.	24,245	25,350
Total earnings	447,578	538,608
Less: Deprec.	66,033	52,151
Prov. for taxes	45,000	87,850
Dev. exp. w/o	91,425	74,089
Opt. exp. w/o	......	2,141
Net profit	245,120	322,377
Less: Divds.	313,685	313,685
Surplus for year	▪68,565	8,692
▪Deficit.		
Earned per Share	$0.08	$0.10
Paid	0.10	0.10

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET

As at Dec. 31:	1947	1946
Cash & bullion	$103,110	$136,817
Govt. bonds*	472,000	571,123
Accts., etc., rec.	11,435	9,399
Tax. refund	16,788	......
Recov. exp.	4,993	3,619
Mat. & supplies	494,229	450,998
Total curr. assets	1,102,555	1,171,956
Dep. re pwr. cont.	28,000	27,659
Prep. & def. chgs.	78,460	29,150
Shs., etc., other co's.	46,496	49,114
Mining claims	1,817,056	1,817,056
Devel. exp.†	384,448	475,873
Plant & equip.▲	308,200	222,699
Total assets	3,765,215	3,793,507
Bank overdraft	36,892	......
Accts., etc., pay.	85,706	80,928
Reserve for taxes	9,234	10,631
Total curr. liab.	131,832	91,559
Capital stock	2,647,400	2,647,400
Surplus	985,983	1,054,548
†After w/o	165,514	74,089
▲After depr. of	1,533,780	1,467,748
*Market value	492,713	598,015
Working capital	970,723	1,080,397

OPERATING STATISTICS

	1947	1946
Tons milled	91,425	74,089
Average recovery	$14.84	$18.77
Ore reserves, tons	803,570	693,795
Grade ($35 gold)	$14.40	$14.50

HEDLEY MASCOT GOLD MINES received an extra $45,714 from sales of gold at over $35 an ounce during 1947, but the company nevertheless had a net loss of $92,468 after meeting the $90,867 cost of the company's exploration program.

Sales of 300,000 shares at $1 a share during the year resulted in the decided improvement in financial position noted below even after taking care of $54,350 of payments on the property account.

Milling was carried on during only the latter 8½ months of the year. Exploration failed to return the results anticipated but the program is not yet fully completed, it is pointed out.

Two flat-lying ore occurrences similar to those on the Good Hope claims were found on the adjoining Nighthawk groups of claims.

INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended Dec. 31:	1947	1946
Rev. fr. concent.	$466,552	$328,110
Less: Min. & mill.	437,714	349,313
Ship. & smelt.	54,670	49,333
Admin. exp.	28,750	23,633
Net oper. loss	54,582	94,169
Less: Int. on bonds	414	330
Add: Depr. & amort.	33,300	39,746
Shutdown exp.	......	34,576
Strike exp.	......	3,542
Taxes	......	2,106
Net loss & def.	92,468	173,809
Earnings per Share	d$0.0357	d$0.0768
None paid.		

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET

As at Dec. 31:	1947	1946
Cash & concent.	$141,939	$1,093
Accts. rec.	81,318	113,532
Inventories	101,341	94,884
Total curr. assets	324,598	209,509
Prep. & def. chgs.*	178,500	76,977
Claims & props.†	1,835,849	1,884,887
Plant & equip.‡	284,962	313,421
Deficit	......	28,108
Total assets	2,623,909	2,512,902
Bank loan	......	115,000
Accts. & tax. pay.	51,688	28,006
Wages pay.	9,907	12,016
Total curr. liab.	61,605	155,022
Capital stock	2,589,130	2,264,130
Prem. on shares	93,750	93,750
Less: Deficit	120,576	......
†After depl. of	108,449	108,449
‡After depr. of	632,120	594,717
*Includes development.		
Working capital	262,993	54,487

OPERATING STATISTICS

	1947	1946
Tons milled	31,664	32,448
Average recovery	$14.73	$10.11

MILL CITY PETROLEUMS net revenue from production, royalties and outside income was slightly higher at $6,515 in 1947, and after allowing for reduced operating expenses, write-offs and drilling charges, net loss at $13,185 was down from $19,861 in 1946.

Company holds a substantial interest in Leduc Consolidated Oils which has drilled three wells, one of which was productive

INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended Dec. 31:	1947	1946
Sh. Miracle prod.	$437	$834
Add: Royalties	2,568	2,075
Add: Other rev.	3,510	3,377
Total net rev.	6,515	6,286
Less: Oper. exps.	4,436	5,269
Depreciation	411	1,348
Depletion	751	727
Drilling exp.	14,102	18,803
Net loss & deficit	13,185	19,861

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET

As at Dec. 31:	1947	1946
Cash & govt. bds.	$16,070	$16,472
Accts. rec.	886	18,393
Invent. of grain	1,485	......
Total curr. assets	18,441	34,865
Investments	27,035	3,034
Royal. & interests	30,000	30,000
Realization a/c	322,458	338,890
Leases & min. rts.	164,547	165,493
Plant & equip.†	1,951	2,362
Total assets	564,432	574,644
Total curr. liab.	......	3,019
Capital stock	529,590	529,590
Surplus	34,842	42,035
†After depr. of	30,551	40,140
Working capital	18,41	31,846

Normetal Profits Total $704,000 For First Half

An estimated operating profit of $704,000 or 18.7 cents a share was realized by Normetal Mining Corp. in the first six months of 1948 after provision for depreciation and all taxes, President J. H. C. Waite told shareholders.

During the period, a total of 120,503 tons of ore was milled or an average of 666 tons daily.

At the annual meeting in April, first-quarter profit had been reported at $243,500 or 6.5 cents a share after all charges. This indicates that profit in the second quarter was at a much higher level, as previously indicated in The Financial Post (July 3, 1948).

General Pete. Profits Grow

Current Sales Reported at Approximately $4 Millions a Year

Drilling sales and profits of General Petroleums, western Canada drilling contractor, have been growing at a rapid pace and tempo of work is still increasing, according to H. E. Denton, managing director.

Drilling sales of 1947 at over $1,232,000 were about double the best previous year. Sales in 1948 should reach $2.5 millions again over double the previous best period, Mr. Denton declares. Current sales are on the basis of $4 millions annually. Tempo of work is stated to be increasing.

Profit Margin Rises

In 1947 profits were just over 2% of sales while Mr. Denton expects 1948 profits should reach about 4% on the greater sales volume. "On the present and indicated increasing tempo of drilling, profit should improve to around 6½% of sales," says Mr. Denton.

General Petroleums has an interest in oil production and it is planned to expand this interest as conditions permit.

A one-third participation is held in Superior wells Nos. 1 to 10 inclusive in the Blackfoot area at Lloydminster. These wells are better than average wells and produce approximately 50 bbls. daily per well per producing day. Wells Nos. 11 to 16 are now in process of being drilled.

If wells now being drilled prove comparable producers, General Petroleums should realize a net income, before development write-offs of approximately $75,000 a year from this source.

During the year ended Sept. 30, 1947, General Pete. completed 127,590 ft. of drilling which was almost double the footage of the best previous year. Now operating 11 rigs, the company anticipates that the year ended Sept 30, 1948, will show in the neighborhood of 300,000 ft. of contract drilling.

Coral Rapids Uranium Show Detailed By Ont. Geologist

Chief radioactivity so far established in the vicinity of the Coral Rapids uranium discovery in Pitt twp., on the Abitibi River, Ontario, appears to be confined to the original Alex Mosher carbonate vein but there appears to be some radioactivity in pegmatite dikes in the same vicinity, Nelson Hogg, Ontario Department of Mines resident geologist, reports.

The suggestion is advanced that further prospecting might uncover valuable deposits but prospecting is stated to be made difficult by scarcity of outcrops. Air photographs should be invaluable in picking up isolated outcrops, it is pointed out.

0.12% Highest Value

No effort is made in the report to appraise the commercial importance of the Mosher vein but three character samples taken are stated to have returned U_3O_8 equivalents of 0.03, 0.12 and 0.055%.

Of his inspection of the Alex Mosher vein, Mr. Hogg reports as follows:

"The vein at the time of the examination was exposed over a length of 240 ft. On the south end it passes under rubble and boulders of the river flood channel, and at the north end it disappears under the river. Wherever it is exposed, it causes activity in the Geiger counter. On the most sensitive (2M) scale, the meter will go off scale in most places on the vein, but on the intermediate (10M) scale, the readings over the vein, with the Geiger counter resting on the outcrop, are about 4 to 8 times normal.

"The projection of the vein to the north is under water for a distance of 950 ft., except for a point of rock 150 ft. to the north. This point shows weak north-south fracturing but drops off precipitously into the river, and no vein is exposed. About 950 ft. to the north, the rock rising from the river is split by a prominent cleft, which cannot be missed when one is standing on the showing and may be seen on the map. This cleft is filled with rubble, and no radioactivity was indicated in it by the Geiger counter."

Pioneer Gas Well Sealed in Calgary

From Our Own Correspondent

CALGARY—A bulldozer has "sealed" Calgary's only producing gas well, which has produced for 37 years from a depth of 3,000 ft.

Owners of the well, Canadian Western Natural Gas Co., said it was no longer economical to operate with an open gas flow of less than 200,000 ft. daily.

The well was drilled in 1911 on the Col. Walker estate by a company of local men headed by A. W. Dingman. In the early days it produced sufficient gas to illuminate some of the city's streets and homes; and up until recently, it supplied gas to a local bird sanctuary building.

A crew of three took about one month to end the life of the well, which it took more than a year to bring in. Some 3,000 ft. of pipe had to be removed before the well was plugged; and when work began, gas was gushing at about 180 lb. pressure. Flow was killed when a cement plug was placed at 2,100 feet. A second plug was placed at 150 feet and the final plug was put in 20 feet below surface which was leveled off by a bulldozer, burying last traces of Calgary's pioneer well.

Sherritt Names Hales As New Mine Manager

H. H. Hales, acting manager of Sherritt Gordon Mines for the past six months, has been appointed manager effective July 1. The former manager, R. C. Brehaut, who has been on sick leave, is being retained by the company in a consulting capacity.

At Lynn Lake a new norite plug has been located under the muskeg 3,000 ft. to the south of the EL plug. Size of this new plug has not yet been determined. Erratic nickel copper mineralization has been encountered in the plug by drilling to date. This extends the known nickel-bearing area and it is hoped that the erratic mineralization may lead to something economic.

At Sherridon, results of diamond drilling on the Barr option have been disappointing, as only barren sulphide deposits have been located. There are still a few electromagnetic anomalies to be drilled, but the outlook is not encouraging.

MURMAC LAKE ATHABASKA MINES should start underground work immediately so that operations could continue throughout the winter, Consulting engineer Colin A. Campbell states. Recommendations have been made that company provide $150,000 to carry on operations for the next 15 months.

SUDBURY BASIN MINES has called a special meeting of shareholders at head office July 20 for purpose of winding up. Secretary A. G. Fulton is liquidator.

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C.I.M.M. West'n Meets in October

Thirtieth annual western meeting of the Canadian Institute of Mining & Metallurgy will be held in Winnipeg on Oct. 13, 14 and 15 under the general chairmanship of J. O. Young. This will also be the first annual meeting of the newly defined District 4, comprising Western Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan. R. W. Diamond, president of the Institute and vice-president and general manager of Consolidated Mining & Smelting Co. will be guest speaker at a joint meeting with the Manitoba Chamber of Mines, Oct. 14.

Details of the discovery of the Lynn Lake nickel-copper deposits will be given by Sherritt Gordon Mines. A paper on the Leduc oil field, by J. B. Webb of the staff of Imperial Oil, will be among others presented.

(Advertisement)

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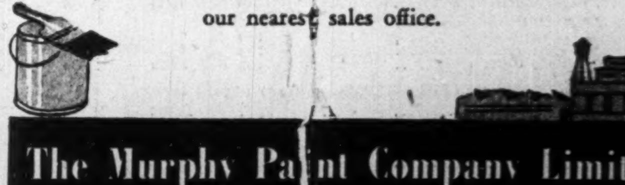

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MINING INVESTMENTS

Lead Return Jumps Here As U.S. Suspends Duty

Tangible evidence on what suspension of the U. S. 1.0625 cents a pound duty on lead until June 30, 1949, means to Canada has been provided by the Dominion's largest lead producer, Consolidated Smelters. Smelters has announced an increase of nine-tenths of a cent per pound in the price for lead now paid for in either lead ores, lead concentrates or zinc concentrates. This is expected to provide quite a stimulus to further development of lead-zinc properties in the area tributary to the Trail smelter of Consolidated Smelters.

Among immediate beneficiaries of the higher price will be Zincton Mines (a subsidiary of Sheep Creek Gold Mines), Base Metals Mining Corp., Western Exploration and Highland-Bell (which has a lead content along with the silver in its ore).

In announcing the increased payments, Consolidated Smelters explained that it was only possible to pass along approximately 85% of the duty because of the recent increase in freight of some 20%.

* * *

Rights For Eureka

According to dispatches from Washington, Eureka Corp. has filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission a registration statement covering 675,000 shares of $1 par value and 405,000 common stock purchase warrants.

Eureka plans, subject to SEC approval, to offer stockholders five shares of common stock and a purchase warrant good for purchase of three common shares, for each 25 common held. There are to be 135,000 units offered at $7.50 U. S. funds (or $1.50 a share) each. The company plans to use the proceeds to continue exploring its lead-zinc mine.

While no announcement of the offering of rights has yet come from the company, it is understood that Canadian shareholders will only be able to participate if they can put up United States funds as required. No indication has yet been given officially on how shares not taken up under the offering of rights will be disposed of. There are no underwriters for the proposed offering.

The company of necessity has to raise U. S. funds for its operations due to present FECB regulations.

* * *

Offer More For Gold

When E. L. Cleveland, 40-year-old president of a U. S. gold mining company, found a loophole in the U. S. law and legally offered through advertisements unrefined gold at prices higher than the U. S. Treasury price of $35 an ounce, he found himself literally swamped with buyers.

Despatches from Ottawa suggest similar operations would be legal in Canada although unrefined gold could not be exported.

According to Cleveland, more than $5 millions of orders came along in the first few days. Buyers offered $5 to $7 above the Treasury price. By early this month, orders amounted to $10 millions, it was stated.

The unrefined gold apparently takes the form of nuggets and gold dust. From present indications, Cleveland is going to have his work cut out to fill demands. Cleveland is now asking a price of $51 an ounce—including a $1 commission. Several Nevada mines are reported to have been signed up to help fill the demand.

* * *

Now Use Spectrograph

The Ontario Department of Mines has installed a spectrograph at its Toronto laboratories so that the elements contained in a sample of ore can be told at a glance.

Ore samples are crushed and pulverized with pulverized ore treated in an electric furnace. It is at this point that the spectrograph speeds up the process of analysis.

The electrode containing the ore is placed in a projector box and another carbon electrode is then placed in contact. Electric current is then passed through the two electrodes, creating a brilliant arc of light.

Radio-active waves of light given off are focused through a prism onto a film which, when developed, shows the elements in the ore as fine lines, each representing a different type of mineral. When the film is projected on a special screening machine, various elements can be classified.

* * *

U. K. Mining Year Book

The 1948 edition of the United Kingdom Mining Year Book is off the press. In its 500 pages, details are provided of 859 leading mining companies in various parts of the world.

In a preface, the Mining Year Book reveals that many conditions prevalent in Canada also existed in South Africa. Of South Africa, the Year Book says:

"The year 1947 in many ways continued the story of 1946, increasing prosperity of base metal mines running side by side with growing difficulties experienced by gold mines in maintaining profits. . . . Costs continued to advance . . . Because of the constant rise in prices of mining equipment, many companies were forced to revise upward their earlier estimates of the amount of capital required."

Copies of the Mining Year Book can be obtained from Walter E. Skinner, 20 Copthall Street, London, E.C.2. Price is $7, post free.

Cdn. Eagle Oil Offering Rights

An offering of rights to further shares of Canadian Eagle Oil Co. has been announced in London, Eng., with shareholders entitled to acquire further shares on the basis of one new ordinary or common share at 25 shillings for each two shares of either class held. It is expected a further 6,491,250 shares will be issued under this offering, which is only being made in London at Midland Bank Ltd., New Issue Department, Poultry, London, E.C. 2.

Subscription warrants covering rights will be issued in respect of coupons 16 and 15, detached from share warrants of participating preference and ordinary shares respectively. No coupons bearing these numbers will be used for payment of dividends.

Applications for subscription warrants, with the appropriate coupons, must reach Midland Bank Ltd. not later than the close of business, Aug. 6, 1948. The full purchase price for new shares must be received by Midland Bank Ltd., not later than the close of business, Aug. 27, 1948.

Authorization has been obtained for shareholders resident outside the sterling area, to subscribe for the new shares by a debit of sterling accounts. Sale of rights in the United Kingdom requires permission of the Bank of England;

Imperial Refinery Treats Initial 40,000 Barrels

From Our Own Correspondent

EDMONTON — Forty-thousand barrels of Leduc crude oil have been processed in a week and a half of test runs of the Imperial refinery just east of the city limits, Superintendent Herb Moor announces.

The unit is the first part of the refinery to begin operating, and it is expected to start operating on a full-time basis by official opening date, July 17. Mr. Moor stated the entire refinery is expected to be operating at its capacity of about 6,000 bbls. a day by the bening of 1949. Other units will be brought into operation as completed.

Can. Silica Offers Pref.

Canadian Silica Corp. is making a public offering of 6% preferred shares at $10 for purpose of consolidating indebtedness and providing additional working capital for expansion purposes, The Financial Post is informed. Each preferred share will carry a bonus of two common shares.

Both production and shipments from the Manitoulin quartzite property have established new highs, President Denison Denny states, with total shipped during May and June 31,970 tons (13,057 tons in same 1947 period). The company reports signed orders on hand for shipment of 70,000 tons of processed quartzite to manufacturers of ferro-alloys for the steel industry. Total shipment for 1948 are estimated at over 100,000 tons.

President Denny estimates operating profits this year around 70 cents to 80 cents a ton, against 39 cents a ton on the movement of 85,000 tons in 1947. Numerous improvements have been effected at the property, most important being establishment of company's own shipping dock facilities and conveyor loading equipment.

Atlantic 3 Flow Is $2 Millions

Who Owns Oil After Expenses Said Still a Question

From Our Own Correspondent

EDMONTON—The wild well of the Edmonton oilfield is kicking out oil with a gross value of $41,000 daily. So far, the bad actor has staged a $2 millions plus blowout.

In June, the well produced 331,087 bbls. of oil, averaging 11,039 per day. Of the total 207,225 were marketed through Imperial pipeline system. Another 123,862 bbls. were returned to the mile-deep formation via nearby Atlantic Wells Nos. 1 and 2.

Proceeds from the marketed oil minus any deductions for contaminated product have been going to the Alberta Conservation Board to meet high cost of control efforts including two relief wells. The board took over the well May 14. Who will get proceeds of production over expenses isn't apparently settled and is causing considerable speculation.

By the end of June, 384,969 bbls. had been marketed by the board, 39,231 marketed by Atlantic, and 123,862 returned to formation. An unknown volume of oil, certainly large, remains in the oil-soaked ground around the well site. The 548,062 bbls. of oil have a gross value of about $1,891,000. Oil on the ground would boost the figure over $2 millions.

To the end of June, the board grossed about $1,328,000 and Atlantic more than $135,000, while oil returned to formation was worth about $427,000.

The well, after subsiding to around 10,000 bbls. a day near end of June, bounced back up to a high of 12,400 early in July and now has settled back to about 12,000.

OIL PRODUCTION

Alberta Output of Oil Nearly Double '47 Rate

From Our Own Correspondent

CALGARY—Alberta's oil and natural gasoline production continues to pour out at nearly double the rate a year ago, with a quarter of the output coming from the wild Atlantic well at Leduc and balance from 506 wells operating normally at Leduc, Turner Valley, Lloydminster and smaller fields.

Estimated daily average production during week ended July 5 was 31,298 bbl., compared with 16,909 bbl. daily average a year ago, according to Alberta's Conservation Board. Daily average the previous week was 30,822 bbl.

At Leduc 84 wells delivered 15,784 bbl. daily to the pipeline the latest week recorded. Of this Atlantic No. 3 provided 7,834 bbl. Atlantic oil returned to the formation is not included in production totals. In Turner Valley 278 wells delivered 10,669 bbl. daily, while an estimated additional 1,123 bbl. of natural gasoline daily came from absorption plants handling Valley natural gas. Lloydminster and smaller fields are listed at 3,722 bbl. daily from 145 wells. This figure actually is for May, latest month of record. It does not include the 1,862 bbl. daily produced from Saskatchewan's Lloydminster wells.

* * *

Imperial Completes Four

Imperial Oil placed four more Leduc wells on production last week with open flow potentials of 2,424, 1,800 1,752 and 456 bbl. daily. Three will operate at the Board's D3 zone allowable of 120 bbl. daily while one will operate at D2 allowable of 80 bbl. These allowables are 80% of normal quotas, in force until killing of Atlantic well permits fully normal operation in the field.

* * *

Broaden Exploratory Drilling

Exploratory drilling in Alberta has been stepped up with announcements of new wildcats at Redwater and Ardrossan near Edmonton by Imperial Oil; a well near Bassaon 80 miles east of Calgary by the independent Interleduc, British Dominion, Mid Continent and Universal team; one near Hanna 90 miles northeast of Calgary by the independent Hanna Petroleums; and one near Foremost in southeast Alberta by California Standard Co.

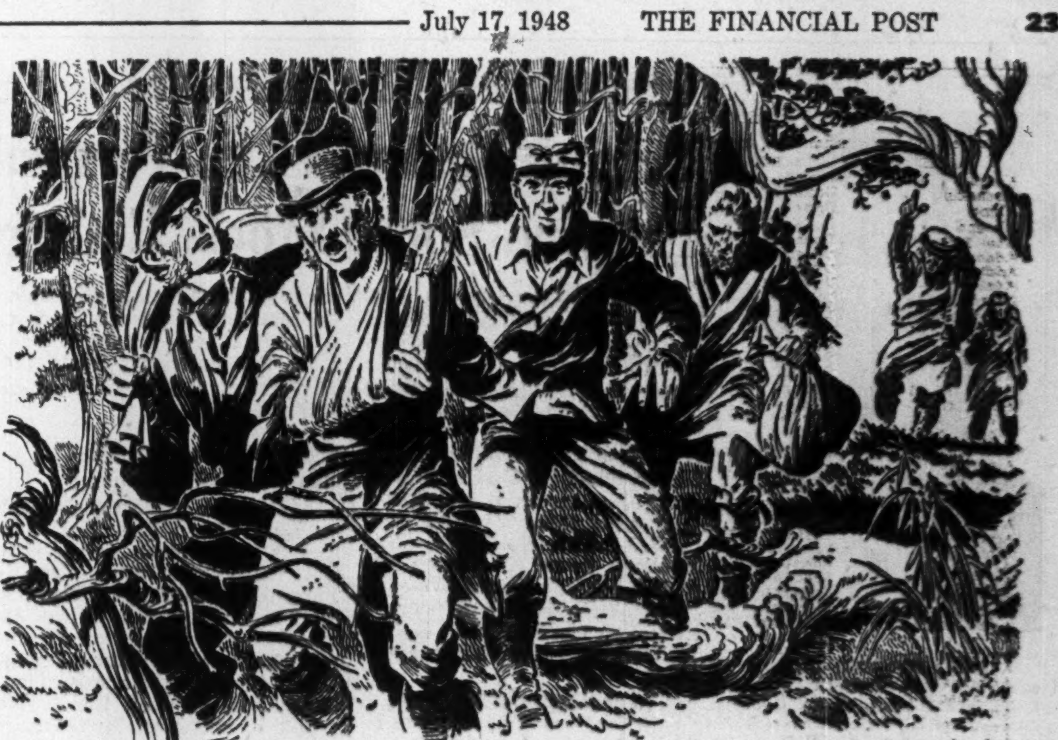
Husky Refining and Jupiter Oils has confirmed an oil discovery at McLaren 15 miles east of Lloydminster in Saskatchewan where a joint well bailed heavy crude at a 50 bbl. daily clip.

California Standard has prospect of a discovery at a Brooks wildcat 90 miles east of Calgary and has cased its well ready for production test next week.

Bata Petroleums and Superior Oils have a discovery indicated at their Compeer wildcat in Saskatchewan 80 miles south of Lloydminster and have also cased for test.

Imperial Oil is deepening in the Devonian at Its Armena wildcat 40 miles southeast of Edmonton after getting highly encouraging oil and gas showings the past week.

Thus the future holds promise for new sources of oil supply in Alberta and Saskatchewan though it isn't possible to evaluate the new areas of encouragement.



The year was 1835 . . .

. . . over 32 miles of primitive roads and tangled woodland trails *walked* six Canadian pioneers . . . arguing fiercely as they went. Their purpose: *to kill each other's vote!*

Yes, these six early settlers knew they were evenly divided in opinion . . . that *three* would vote for one candidate Dr. William Dunlop, The Canada Company's man . . . and *three* would vote for the other candidate, Col. Anthony Van Egmond. Yet they made the gruelling march to Goderich, Ontario, there to cast their ballots in the 1835 election of The Upper Canada Legislative Assembly. Not one of the six said *"There's no use my going—my vote will be killed."*

When YOU cast your secret ballot at every election—municipal, provincial, federal—you exercise a duty and privilege planned, worked and fought for by your forefathers. Your vote protects the future of your children. To fail in this duty is to be less than a good citizen.

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Gooderham & Worts
LIMITED
Distillers · Toronto
Established 1832

Waterfront of the Town of York (now Toronto) in 1832
Gooderham & Worts Mill in foreground.

LOUVICOURT GOLDFIELD CORP. gold production was higher at $61,500 in June, but treatment of 13,539 tons of ore was slightly below the preceding month. Government assistance of approximately $28,000, plus production, will not only cover operating expense, including new exploration and development program, but such plant expenditures as were necessary to promote efficiency. Company is making an effort this month to decrease tonnage and raise grade of ore by improved mining methods. Surface drilling has been resumed to extend known ore bodies and prospect for new zones.

CALLINAN FLIN FLON MINES has started a 5,000-ft. diamond drilling program under direction of E. M. Dillman. In late spring company carried out a gravimetric survey which covered the equivalent of 17 claims and particular attention was devoted to area immediately to north of ore zones of Hudson Bay Mining & Smelting. The Amaryllis and Dan claims, which are only one claim removed from site of the Hudson open pit operations, yielded particularly suggestive anomalies in the gravimetric survey, President John W. Callinan, states.

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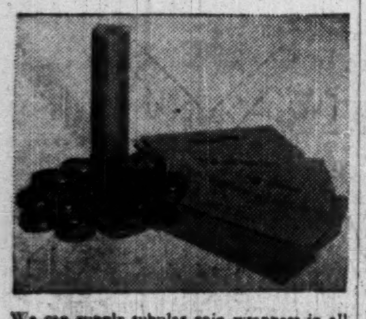
FRANK L. MARSHALL has been appointed Director of Exports for Joseph E. Seagram & Sons, Limited, Waterloo, Ontario, and Calvert Distillers (Canada) Limited, Amherstburg, Ontario, it was announced today by Mr. Samuel Bronfman, President. He will make his headquarters at 1430 Peel Street, Montreal.

* * *

Mr. Marshall has been active in International Trade circles for many years, and has been a Director of the National Foreign Trade Council, New York; President and Director, Export Managers Club of Chicago; Chairman International Trade Committee, Illinois Manufacturers Association, and Advisory Board Member, University of Illinois.

* * *

For the last fifteen years Mr. Marshall has been Export Division Manager of Montgomery Ward & Company, Chicago, and previous to that was a Field Executive of American International Corporation and subsidiaries, serving in Latin America and the West Indies. *



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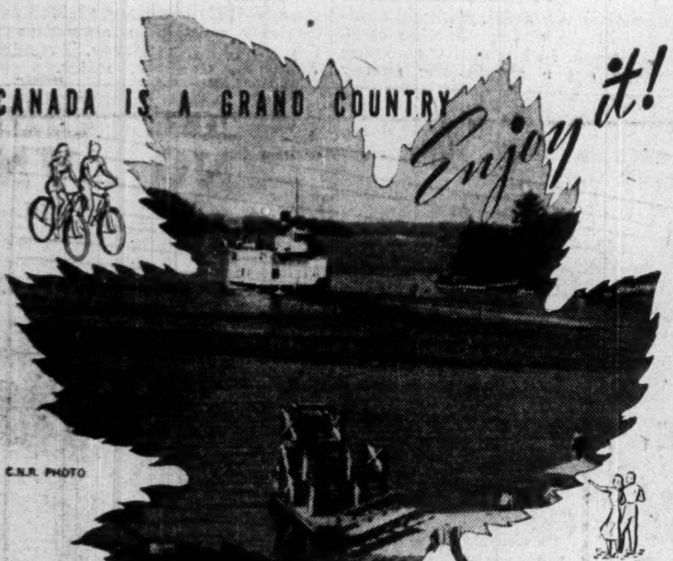
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C.N.R. PHOTO

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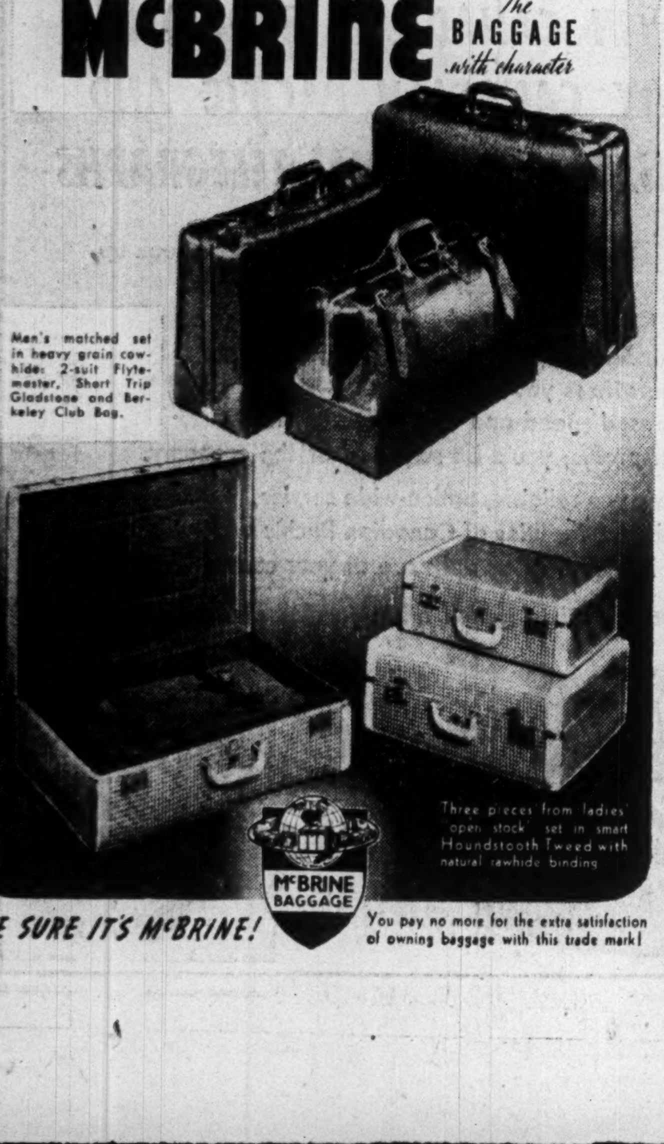

Men's matched set in heavy grain cowhide: 2-suit Flytemaster, Short Trip Gladstone and Berkeley Club Bag.

Three pieces from ladies' 'open stock' set in smart Houndstooth Tweed with natural rawhide binding

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LONDON CALLING—*By Adelphi*

Cripps Betters U. S. Terms; Empire Sport Stock Rising

LONDON—The Canada Club Dinner with the Duke of Edinburgh as the principal guest drew the town, or at least as much of the town as could be accommodated. The top table bristled with celebrities including two former Governors-General, the Earl of Athlone and the Earl of Bessborough. The American Ambassador, Lewis Douglas, was called away before the speeches by an urgent message from Washington concerning the Berlin situation. Hector McNeil, British Minister of State, also had to leave early to consult with the Foreign Secretary.

But nothing could dampen the enthusiasm of the gathering. For one thing, the Duke had not only shaken hands with every guest as he entered the reception hall but he had made a first-rate speech in which he combined humor and sincerity in the most admirable manner. The crowd liked the way he told us: "My wife said to me, just before I came here . . ."

In fact he scored a triumph, and already he is looming up as a man who will exert great influence upon the life of the nation. Admiral Sir John Cunningham, the First Sea Lord, said recently in conversation that if the Duke were no more than Lieut. Tom Smith, the admirals would be watching him carefully, as a young man who would go very high in the Navy.

The remaining speakers had a hard job but Lord Reading was eloquent, Leonard W. Brockington was in good voice and phrase (but too long) Lord Burleigh was lively and Beverley Baxter, M.P. took too many digs at the Government. But everybody agreed that it was a great night.

* * *

Cripps Demanded, Got Better Terms From U. S.

Parliament is now debating the Marshall Aid to Britain. Lord Beaverbrook is calling on the faithful to stand up and reject it, putting their trust in the British Commonwealth of Nations, but I don't think he will do more than make them uneasy in their conscience. The plan has gone so far that a rejection by Britain would look like a break with Western Europe. I am writing before the event; but no one doubts that the British Parliament will say: "Thank you very much" to Washington.

I understand, however, that a fortnight ago Sir Stafford Cripps threatened to walk out on the whole affair unless America made her conditions less severe. In fact, it looked like a complete break. Then the Americans made the alterations and concessions which Cripps wanted.

* * *

Yanks Win at Tennis But Briton Golf Champ

At least one international strain has been eased. The Wimbleton Tennis Tournament is over—but not without incidents. Falkenburg, the American winner of the singles, angered the crowd by lying down for a rest from time to time during his semi-finals match. When he played the Australian, Bromwich, in the finals, the whole crowd was with the Australian.

Despite the fact that Bromwich led 6-5 and 40-15 in the last set, and also despite the excitement of the crowd, Falkenburg rose to the occasion like a real champion, won the game and then the match.

The next day Bromwich and another Australian defeated the Americans in the final of the men's doubles. The crowd was so anxious for the Australians to win that it applauded when the Americans would hit the ball into the net. In the last set the Americans ironically applauded each other when they lost a point. One began to wonder if the Marshall Aid might be held up.

The Americans should not mistake this feeling of the crowd. In a way it is a compliment to them. a recognition that they are almost certain to scoop the pool. And it is a delicate distinction for a crowd to applaud only a winning point but never a losing one.

* * *

While all this was going on, our Henry Cotton won the British Open at golf. For once the Americans were beaten on the greens where they found the undulating Scottish approach to the holes not only difficult but dangerous. Toward the end of his last round, Cotton had only a narrow margin, and found the ball in a bad lie by a trap.

His first stroke merely moved the ball into a worse lie and it looked like disaster. But unlike mere mortals, such as you and me, Cotton laid the ball dead. So, considering the fact that the Australians won the tennis men's doubles and that Cotton won the golf, the British Empire can look the U. S. in the face in the realm of sport, even if sterling still blushes in the presence of the American dollar.

* * *

Yugoslav Stand May Upset Soviet Applecart

Naturally, our thoughts have not been entirely on sport. Marshal Tito hit the headlines at a most useful moment for us. Just as the world had begun to believe that nations bound together by Communism never had a misunderstanding, Tito blew up the Cominform while it was gathering in Warsaw to proclaim its solidarity.

The Serb is still the Serb, the toughest and most difficult of all Europe's children. When Prince Paul sold out to Hitler, the Serbs repudiated him, although it meant death and horror for their country. It was a Serb who assassinated the Archduke at Sarajevo and set the world aflame with war in 1914. Now the Serb has refused to bow the knee to Moscow. There are rumors that the Poles may follow suit, for they are also tough and independent. The brave little Finns have also contributed an electoral snub to the Kremlin.

In fact, at the moment, the only completely reliable vassal states are Bulgaria and Romania. As Stalin was trying his putsch at Berlin, we all have reason to be grateful to Tito, even while suspecting that he did not do it out of love for the West.

* * *

Mr. Attlee's popularity is still rising over his broadcast speech which broke the dockers' strike. But the Prime Minister remains incurably modest. I saw a letter which he wrote in his own hand to a friend of mine who had sent a note of congratulations to Downing Street.

"Thank you for your kindly letter," wrote the P.M. "The broadcast owed much to the suggestions of my colleagues." Somehow I cannot imagine Churchill writing such a letter, nor Roosevelt either. Truly, man is cast in many molds.

* * *

We are having an abominable summer, and everyone is becoming irritable. One would hardly expect that in July a plane would circle a London airport for an hour waiting for visibility, and that it would then collide with another plane and send 39 people to their death.

* * *

Premier George Drew has come back from the Continent. Everyone hoped that he would be at the Canada Club dinner, but it was not possible for him to return in time. However, even the Drew charm would have had to work hard to keep its potency against that of the young Duke.

Which is where we came in.

SILANCO MINING & REFINING CO. reports that an additional one million shares were listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange, bringing total listings to four million shares.

DULAMA GOLD MINES advises that an additional one million shares were listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange, bringing total listings to four million shares.

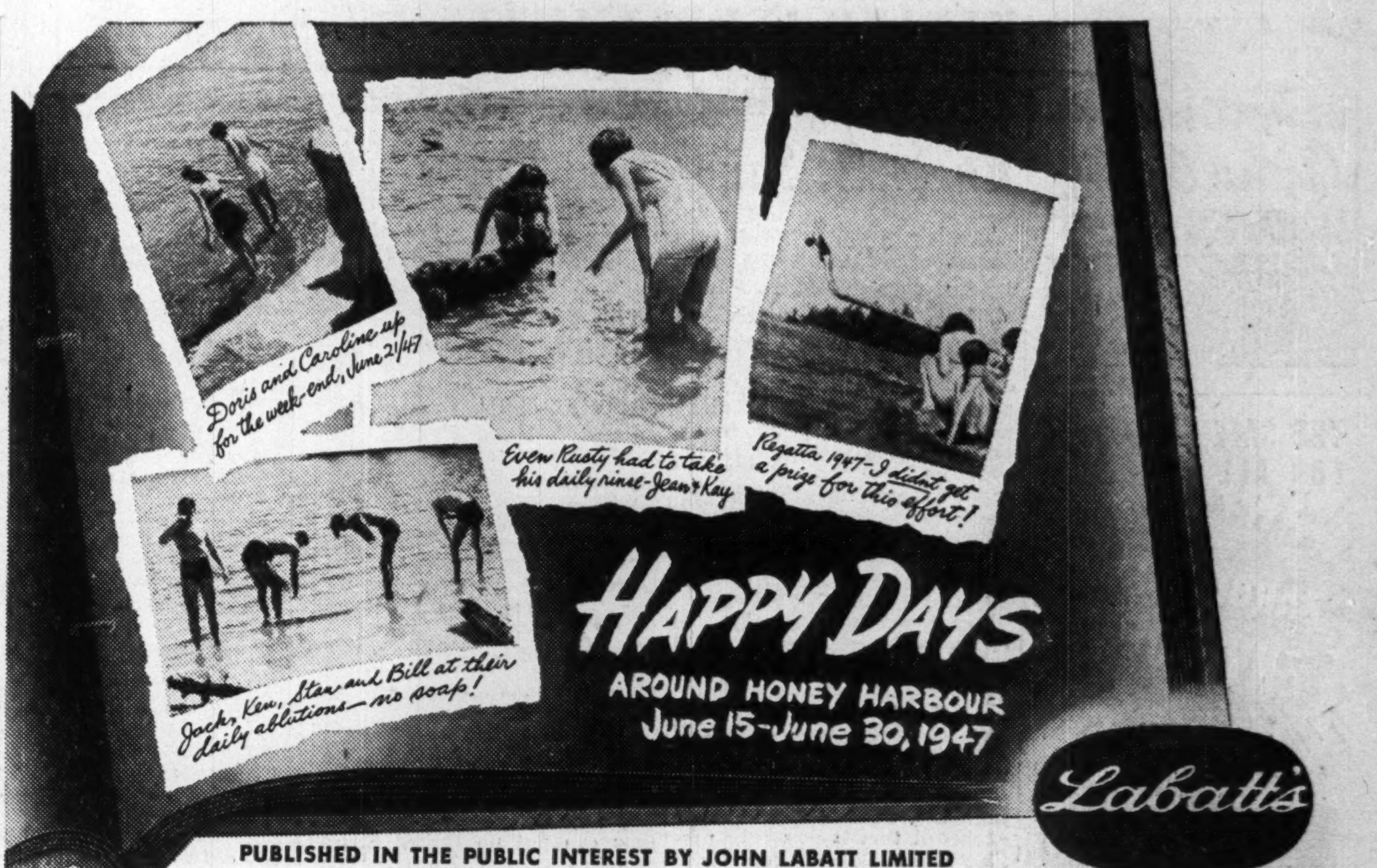
ONTARIO HOLIDAY
Scrapbook

THE famous Blue Water Highway—No. 21—leads to the colourful Georgian Bay country. A versatile land of sandy beaches, quiet coves and thousands of islands. Honey Harbour, for instance, just north of Midland, is a delightful vacation spot. There's swimming, fishing, boating—and the boat cruise from Midland through the 30,000 Islands is an experience not to be missed. For information on routes and accommodation at Georgian Bay resorts, write to Ontario Holiday, Room 1004, Victory Building, Toronto.

LET'S MAKE THEM WANT TO COME BACK

Let's see they get the best we have to offer. Everyone benefits from the income tourist business brings to Ontario. So it's in your interest to encourage your friends from other parts to share our Ontario Holidays.

TOURIST BUSINESS IS GOOD BUSINESS


Doris and Caroline up for the week-end, June 21/47
Even Rusty had to take his daily rinse-Jean & Kay
Regatta 1947-I didn't get a prize for this effort!
Jack, Ken, Stan and Bill at their daily ablutions—no soap!
HAPPY DAYS
AROUND HONEY HARBOUR
June 15-June 30, 1947
Labatt's

PUBLISHED IN THE PUBLIC INTEREST BY JOHN LABATT LIMITED

'All-up' Air Mail Service Saves Business Time, Money—

Everyday routine business in Canada has taken on a new note of urgency. This was the first apparent effect of the new "all-up" (four-cent, one-ounce letter by air) service which went into operation July 1.

Montreal and Toronto business houses, accustomed to thinking of their customers, suppliers, agents across the country as up to four days away for routine correspondence, suddenly found the gap closed to 36 hours and less.

This speedup of nation-wide business operations was the immediate tangible benefit felt from the new service.

For instance, head offices of banks in Toronto and Montreal are now getting their straight mail in from the west the day after mailing instead of several days later; chain stores are handling a great volume of inter-office routine at a similarly faster clip; mail order houses are able to give much faster delivery on orders from distant points.

And, of course, all businesses are finding mailing costs down. One Toronto business firm, for example, with correspondents in all principal cities, previously airmailing 80 to 100 letters a day, sees a 43% saving on mailing in this direction.

How does the service work?

If your letter is one ounce or less, is destined for any part of Canada served by air (whether by TCA or feeder service) and there is an obvious saving of time to be effected by air transportation, it goes air mail automatically.

This covers the great bulk of all straight business correspondence where no enclosures are involved. Three sheets of any but the heaviest business bond paper enclosed in an ordinary business envelope get you well under the one-ounce line (four sheets may get by: it depends on texture of paper).

But don't expect to get by with more than four sheets—post office sorters are quick at determining by feel whether the letter's overweight or not.

The service applies as much to such short routes as Montreal-Toronto-Ottawa, as to Halifax-Vancouver.

Capital Plan Gets a Boost

Plans for facelifting of the Ottawa Capital district moved a long step ahead when the Commons just before prorogation approved a resolution from Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King calling for annual appropriations to be credited to a special new account in the consolidated revenue fund to be known as the "national capital fund."

This fund will be continued through annual appropriations by Parliament to finance projects recommended by French planning expert Jacques Greber and the Federal District Commission. The Government proposes to spend $2.5 millions this year for district development projects and the resolution in effect binds the administration and its successors to repeat.

Redevelopment will start with construction of a bridge over both the Rideau Canal and railway tracks south of Ottawa's Union Station, one end of the long bridge to be on Elgin St., the other on Waller St., where the county jail now stands.

Two More Titles, Then Quit Aim of World Wheat Queen

From Our Own Correspondent

VANCOUVER—World Wheat Queen Mrs Amy Kelsey of Erickson, B.C., is going to stop growing the best wheat in the world.

But before she retires, the 56-year-old Creston Valley woman wants to win two more awards to bring her grand total to 50.

She hopes to win honors in Vancouver's Pacific National Exhibition in August and to hold for another year the International Wheat Queen title she won at the International Grain and Livestock Exhibition in Chicago in 1946.

"After that," she says, "the men can have it."

Mrs. Kelsey, wife of a Kootenay fruit farmer, who besides being honored at the Chicago Exhibition was named "World Wheat Queen" at the Toronto Royal Winter Fair last December, gives reasons for retiring.

Her health has not been good and she has been forced to spend the winter months indoors.

Mr. and Mrs. Kelsey are now "looking around" for a place on the coast, in a "warmer, drier" climate.

When it is ready in August, the $2,000 trophy awarded Mrs. Kelsey at the Toronto Fair last year will be sent to Victoria to be put on public display in the Parliament Buildings.

Mrs. Kelsey will get a minature replica of the original.

A report last November said Mrs. Kelsey would get $2,000 for her prize-winning red spring wheat. She received $20.

"I've never hit anything that brings in the money," she says.

Now she plans to turn her attention from grain to other hobbies, among them, songs and verse and short stories.

COMMONWEALTH INTERNATIONAL CORP. directors declared a quarterly dividend of 5c a share payable Aug. 15 to shareholders of record of July 15. This represents an increase of 1c a share, made possible through increased income from investments; and is in line with the policy of distributing quarterly to shareholders approximately their pro rata share of such income, the company states.

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Come in and take a close-up look at these fabulously fine new Studebaker dream cars. See for yourself how far ahead they are—in quality, in value, in new features, in distinctive style!

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